"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening in the morning, followed by clearing, variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 98c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33¼c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

CONGRESS—In the House yesterday, upon a resolution to distribute the President's message among the committees in charge of the various subjects treated, there was a sharp controversy between the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency Committees, the latter finally being sustained in its claim to jurisdiction over that portion of the message relating to the currency question. Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio led an attack on the civil service law. In the upper house Senator Money of Mississippi was sworn in to succeed the late Senator George, after a controversy over his credentials.

FOREIGN.—M. Scheurer-Kestner interpellated the French Ministry on the Dreyfus case, and a debate followed. The Senate sustained the position of the Ministry, and it is believed the friends of Dreyfus have met with an overwhelming defeat. A French expedition under Major Marchand is reported to have been massacred in Africa. The German Reichstag held a further discussion on the naval bill. A German expedition is reported to have sustained a reverse near the Cameroons in Africa—Page 7.

Page 1.

The trouble between Haiti and Germany has been settled by a compliance on Haiti's part with all the demands of Germany.

Miss Christine Bradley, the daughter of Gov. Bradley, has accepted the invitation of Secretary Long to christen the battleship Kentucky.

Germany has sent her Consul at Shanghai to establish a regular administration at Kaio-Chau. It is reported that China has acceded to all the demands of Germany.

A woman severely pressed on the witness stand by a lawyer in a Brooklyn court fainted, and the foreman of the jury, who protested against the examination, was summarily dismissed by the Judge.

The application for the appointment of receivers for the Bay State Gas Company was on the point of dismissal in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia last evening when ex-Senator Higgins interposed an objection on the part of other bondholders.

The Attorney General has filed notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals, in the proceedings against the Coal Trust. A decision will be obtained in time for the Legislature to act in case the decision of the lower courts pronouncing the anti-trust law invalid should be sustained.

Page 2.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson, well known on the east side as "Angel Sarah," was buried at Bayside, L. I., yesterday. She had spent a fortune on the poor and died destitute.

The steamship Mobile arrived yesterday with five bow plates damaged as the result of having struck the Corean near Sable Island in the fog on Sunday morning.

In the six-day bicycle contest at Madison Square Garden, Miller forged ahead of Waller, and maintained his lead by many miles, breaking a world's record. Waller seemed fogged and at time flighty.

Miss Carrie Doelger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Doelger, was married to William Kramer, Jr., in a parlor of the Hotel Savoy. The Rev. E. F. Moldehnke, who married the bride's parents, officiated, and a large reception followed.

The recent influx of Italian immigrants was caused, it is said, by reports of the adoption of restrictive measures by Congress. Our Ambassador at Rome advises that a wholesale traffic in forged American naturalization papers is being carried on in Italy.

Page 3.

Simon McDonnell, a policeman, was kicked to death by a horse while driving in Central Park yesterday, and Park Policeman John J. Dedady, who was with him, had his arm broken.

Page 4.

A lecture upon "Orchestral Instruments, Their Qualities and Uses," was delivered by W. J. Henderson, the musical critic, at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday.

Walter Croot, the English bantam weight, died yesterday of the injuries he received in the prize ring at the hands of "Jimmy" Barry of Chicago. Those concerned in the fight were held on a charge of manslaughter.

The incorporation of the Archdeaconry of the Protestant Episcopal Church was decided upon, and by-laws submitted by the Executive Committee were approved, at the annual meeting of the Archdeaconry, held last night.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association met in semi-annual session and heard oratory from E. C. Young, who convinced the members that there was no charge against Ira Ryerson in regard to the alleged poisoning of Elsie S. The case of Fred Noble was taken up, but not decided.

Page 5.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is suffering from a painful injury to one of her eyes, caused by a tack dropped by a workman at her home.

A little Brooklyn girl of eleven years, who believed in her brother, fainted and died shortly afterward when she read of his arrest for assault.

The New York Society of the Founders and Patriots of America gave a ladies' reception and banquet last night in honor of its Governor, Justice William Winton Goodrich.

The Rainy Day Club members were entertained by the Woman's Literary Club of Arlington yesterday. There was not a specimen of an abbreviated gown among the short-skirt devotees, who nevertheless made many converts.

The next step in the formation of an independent Republican organization will be taken on Friday evening when the Committee on Address of the Plaza Club conferrees will report an address and plan of action. It is proposed to have enrollment districts, composed of a certain number of election districts, which plan, it is argued, will conserve the best features of the present systems.

Page 6.

In his report to Congress Secretary of the Treasury Gage outlines at length his plan for the reform of the financial system of the Government, in which he suggests the funding of the interest-bearing debt in bonds, payable specifically in gold, and suggests the change of our banking system to a more liberal one as to the issue of notes against the general assets, instead of against bonds deposited to secure circulation, under certain restrictions, which guarantee the redemption of the notes. The fiscal operations of the year are given in detail, with estimates of expenditures for 1898 and 1899.

Page 7.

A fire in the photograph room at Police Headquarters destroyed 1,100 negatives and many rogues' pictures, and revealed a surprisingly rotten condition of the timbers.

Further progress was made with the city budget by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and the plans for the proposed Riverside Drive extension were approved.

The trustees of the Presbytery yesterday upheld the action of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the New York Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, in inviting the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton to replace the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, whose verbal resignation, made on Oct. 12, was accepted. Dr. Paxton agreed to occupy the pulpit for the present, and Mr. Van Rensselaer, a member of the Pulpit Supply Committee of the church, said the retiring pastor's claims would be settled in full.

Page 9.

Prominent musicians entertained a large crowd of society people in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. The musical was given for the benefit of a hospital fund.

The Court of Appeals in Albany yesterday decided that the City of New York is liable for damages for a fatal accident caused by the city's negligence in failing to adopt and open up One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street as a public thoroughfare, in accordance with an order of the Legislature.

Page 14.

Simon McDonald, a policeman, was kicked to death by a horse while driving in Central Park yesterday.

Controller Palmer, acting on the advice of Corporation Counsel Burr, will pay the salaries of the Brooklyn city employes today.

Postmaster Van Cott received instructions to pay money orders presented by banks even if the advice has not been received from the issuing Post Office.

The leak in Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard was found. Several months must elapse before the dock is ready for service.

The hearing in the contest of the two wills of Charles Coudert set for yesterday was adjourned until Jan. 3 at the request of counsel for the widow, who announced that a private settlement would probably be reached before that date.

The final speed trial of E. B. Warren's steam yacht Ellide was made. As a result of the various tests, which were averaged, the builder is to get $6,000 bonus. The vessel now holds the world's speed record for a boat of her size.

A preliminary injunction was obtained by James C. Cooley, a taxpayer, in the Supreme Court yesterday, against Mayor Strong and the Board of Aldermen, restraining them from granting to the Pelham Park Railroad Company the right to lay tracks on the Shore Road.

Twenty-six defendants and twenty-nine lawyers figure in a suit brought by Hugh Lamb, in the Supreme Court, to compel the performance of a specific contract under which, the plaintiff alleges, they agreed to surrender their claims for debt against him, in consideration of a mortgage.

William B. Turnbull turned State's evidence against William E. Gould in the Centre Street Court, and laid all the blame for the alleged attempt to blackmail Senhor Teixeira, the Brazilian millionaire, upon Gould. The Spanish Consul General was a listener, but was not examined. Turnbull was released under bail.

Brooklyn taxpayers, alarmed at the threat of P. H. Flynn to retard public improvements if his forty-mile franchise grab is not allowed, are denouncing him on all sides, and President Blackford says if he carries out his threat the Atlantic Avenue Commission will appeal to the Legislature.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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MISS BRADLEY ACCEPTS.

Daughter of Kentucky's Governor to Christen the Battleship Named for the Blue Grass State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The difficulty that arose recently in relation to the christening of the battleship Kentucky has been settled, as indicated by the following letter to Secretary Long from Miss Christine Bradley, the daughter of Gov. Bradley, whom the Secretary invited to christen the ship:

The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: Kentucky, "the first born of the Union," is justly proud of the distinction preferred in giving her name to the magnificent battleship soon to be launched at Newport News. It may not be inappropriate or vain to say that the valiant record made by her sons on land and sea entitles her to the compliment. Kindly accept my sincere thanks for the honor with which you have clothed an unpretentious but ardent Kentucky girl, who loves her State second only to her country.

It will give me much pleasure to assist in the ceremonies of the occasion, which should serve, if possible, to bind the sympathies of every citizen of Kentucky more closely to the Nation. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

CHRISTINE BRADLEY.
Washington College, Dec. 6, 1897.

MOBILE POST OFFICE FIGHT.

Much Republican Opposition to the Confirmation of the President's Appointee.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 7.—The novel situation which the contest for Postmaster at Mobile has assumed is possibly due to haste on the part of Prelate D. Barker, President McKinley's appointee, to be installed before Congress should meet. Mr. Barker has been nervously anxious to forestall opposition that he apprehended would develop from members of his own party. Many Republicans unite with all the Democrats of Mobile in congratulating ex-Postmaster John L. Rapier upon his contest under the law, and openly wish him success as against Barker.

A large number of white Republicans of respectability and social standing in Mobile and in South Alabama regard Mr. Barker as one of the most vulnerable and least meritorious of the present political satrapy which have united to control and have parceled out among themselves the Federal patronage in Alabama. They say that among the office holders and office seekers in Alabama who have controlled the fruits of Republican victories in National elections since 1874, Barker always has been found near the head of the column and in the front rank. He has been Collector of Internal Revenue for eight years, then Postmaster at Mobile under Harrison, and has filled good places in subordinate offices ad interim.

Barker's party associates assert that his merits consist solely in his ability to manipulate county, district, and State conventions so as to be slated as a delegate to the National conventions, to be early at the pie counter, and to be prominent in fomenting divisions in his party at elections. They charge that the success of Gen. C. M. Shelly in overturning a Republican majority of 26,000 in the Fourth Alabama District was due in no small measure to the fine work of Mr. Barker when United States Collector of Internal Revenue and a citizen of Dallas County.

They also assert that in the First Alabama District Barker's quiet work has been of service in returning Richard H. Clarke, Democrat, as Representative in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. Those charges make Barker unpopular with many of the Republicans of this section, where he is best known, and will be pressed by Republicans to defeat his confirmation by the Senate.

Rapier says that if he is to be deprived of his office it must be in accordance with law. He declares that he was appointed on Dec. 11, 1894, to be Postmaster at Mobile for four years, that he has received no notice of removal, and that no charges that would justify his suspension or removal are pending. He says he holds the written promise of Postmaster General Gary that in the event that charges affecting his integrity or questioning the faithful discharge of his official duties were filed he should have knowledge of them and opportunity to refute them.

The officials of the Post Office Department at Washington, the United States District Attorney at Mobile, Mr. Barker, and two special agents of the department have as yet evolved no plan to oust Postmaster Rapier, and he is still Postmaster. Three years ago, when Rapier was appointed, he succeeded Barker. After receiving the appointment he did what he could to aid Barker in serving out his term. The columns of Rapier's newspaper, The Register, a Democratic journal, were put at Barker's disposal, and a reporter was detailed to interview the merchants of Mobile to refute charges made that Barker was not conducting the office in the best interests of the public service.

WOMAN MISSING WITH $30,000.

Miss Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia Carried Her Money with Her.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7.—Miss Maggie Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia, who was a guest at a local cottage, has been reported missing. She is said to have about $30,000 in Government bonds on her person, which she persisted in carrying around with her because she does not trust banks.

The woman has a strong belief that the Free Masons and the Hebrews are trying to "hoodoo" her. She has been missing since Saturday.

HAITI YIELDS TO GERMANY

She Salutes the Flag, Receives the Minister, and Settles the Question of Indemnity.

QUIET AT PORT AU PRINCE

Nothing More Serious than a Ministerial Crisis Likely to Result from the Humiliation of the Republic.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Haiti appears to be settled. The Haitian Government has saluted the German flag, and the foreigners who had sought refuge on board ships in this harbor have returned to their homes.

It is understood that the question of the indemnity demanded for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Emil Lueders, a German subject, has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany, and that all the demands of that country have been agreed to by the Government of Haiti, under the threat of bombardment unless these demands were agreed to within the eight hours following the time the German ultimatum was delivered yesterday morning, shortly after the arrival at this port of the two German cruisers sent to back up the demands of the German Minister here, Count Schwerin.

The first part of the settlement took place at 6 o'clock last night, when the Haitian fleet formally saluted the German flag from the flagship of the fleet of Haiti, the Crête-à-Pierrot, a small vessel of 940 tons, armed with a few guns of light calibre. The rest of the Haitian fleet consists of a dispatch boat, the Capois-la-Mort, and two badly armed and generally decrepit small craft, the Toussaint l'Ouverture and the Dessalines, of 1,200 tons, but dating from 1883, and of not much use.

Admiral Kilick, the Haitian commander, had charge of the formal salute of the German flag, and while the flag of the republic was being dipped on board the Crête-à-Pierrot to the standard of Germany the band of the Haitian Navy played the German national antnem and the Haitian flagship fired twenty-one guns, which were answered by the German flagship, the Charlotte, which is used as a schoolship.

The night was calm and the picture presented by the exchange of salutes was picturesque, although humiliating to the Haitian Republic.

The second part of the settlement of the trouble between Germany and Haiti took place this morning, when Count von Schwerin, the German Minister to Haiti, was formally and solemnly received by the Haitian officials.

The latter, it is further understood, have also assured the German authorities that summary justice will be promptly meted out to those of the officials of Haiti who caused the estrangement between the republic and Germany.

The general aspect of the population of Port au Prince is certainly more animated than customary, but, at the same time, the routine of business has been resumed and the Government has taken every precaution possible to maintain order.

Naturally, there is a strong feeling of resentment against the Government of Haiti on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany, but it is not thought that anything more serious than a Ministerial crisis will result.

The ultimatum, whose terms were accepted in full yesterday, imposes the following conditions: An indemnity of $30,000 to Herr Lueders, the return of Herr Lueders to Haiti under the guarantee of the Government, an official expression to the German Government of the regret of the Haitian Government, and the reception of Count Schwerin by President Tiresias Simon Sam. Had the ultimatum not been complied with the bombardment would have commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since yesterday there have been in the roadstead two German steamers, a French steamer, the German frigates Charlotte and Stein and the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

KAISER'S SCORN FOR HAITIANS.

He Says His Schoolships, Manned by Boys, Will Teach Them Manners.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Emperor William, talking about the trouble between Germany and Haiti over the Lueders incident, is quoted as saying:

"They are a contemptible crowd of negroes, slightly inoculated with French civilization. My schoolships, even though only manned by boys, will teach them manners."

WASHINGTON HAS ADVICES.

Officials Glad the Trouble with Germany Has Been Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The State Department has received advices which go to confirm the accuracy in general of the reports that come from Port au Prince as to the settlement of the difficulty between Germany and Haiti by the retreat of the latter from her position. The department, however, does not intend to make the cablegrams public. The news is welcome, for the officials have made no disguise of their apprehension that serious trouble might have followed a bombardment of Port au Prince, and they have favored from the first a retreat by the little republic from the untenable position it has assumed in the face of the German demand.

Of course it never was contemplated for a moment that Germany should be allowed to occupy any part of Haiti permanently, but even a temporary landing by European troops on the soil of a free American republic would have been distasteful, and might have led to complications through the impetuosity of the Haitian people, who have not always shown a high sense of appreciation of the obligations of international relations.

The Marblehead is expected to reach Port au Prince to-morrow to safeguard American interests.

GERMAN RULE IN CHINA.

All Their Demands to be Granted by the Mongolians—The Capture of Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Dr. Stuebel, the German Consul at Shanghai, has been ordered to go to Kiao-Chau and establish a regular German administration.

The Kolnische Volks Zeitung says that the coal deposits in the Province of Shan-Tung, which will become available to Germany, with railway and mining concessions, are most valuable.

CHINA WANTS KIAO-CHAU.

Pekin Advices Say She Will Never Consent to German Occupation.

PEKIN, Dec. 7.—The Chinese Government has caused it to be made known that, up to the time of the German occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay no claim was made by Germany for reparation as a result of the murders of the two German missionaries, Nies and Hannle, and that there were no other differences between the two Governments. Consequently, the Government of China points out, the missionary question is regarded as a pretext to obtain a naval station, which, it is shown, Germany has long coveted.

The Chinese Government, it is said in conclusion, will never consent to the Germans remaining at Kiao-Chau Bay, as their presence there deprives China of a harbor which, since the war with Japan, has been regarded as the most suitable naval base of operation.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Emperor William has ordered the number of volunteers for the China expedition to be increased to 1,000 men.

THE TAKING OF KIAO-CHAU.

China Said to be Willing to Grant All the German Demands.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"On Friday last Capt. Becker, with 210 German marines, left Kiao-Chau Bay to occupy the surrounding villages, whence they proceeded to capture the city. The Chinese forts opened fire, and the Germans replied, killing three of the garrison, which thereupon fled in disorder.

"The Chinese General in command was captured, but afterward liberated. Several German sailors were injured by stones flung by the inhabitants of the villages. In return for this the head men of these villages were beaten with bamboo sticks by order of the German commander.

"It is reported here that China is willing to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000 taels (about $781,250) and to grant all the German demands, including the temporary cession of Kiao-Chau Bay and adjoining territory."

A dispatch to The Times from Pekin confirms the report that China, hoping for the evacuation of Kiao-Chau, agrees unconditionally to all the demands of Germany.

The Times, dealing editorially with the situation at Kiao-Chau, notes that the foregoing telegram enumerating the German demands does not include the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau, and points out that the evidence is conflicting as to whether this was officially demanded. It says:

"In any case, now that the other demands have been conceded, what will be the grounds for insisting on a permanent occupation? The double success in Haiti and China, demonstrating the practical value of a strong fleet ready to act at short notice in any part of the world, will probably give a coup de grace to the declining opposition to the Naval bill."

To Consult Bismarck on China.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Prince Henry of Prussia will visit Prince Bismarck at Friederichsruh to-morrow, and will spend several hours with the great statesman, in order to obtain his views upon the Chinese situation.

A BOY'S HEROIC RESCUE.

Saves Baby at Kingston from Burning at Risk of His Own Life.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Fire started about 9 o'clock to-night in the tailoring shop of Nathan Jackson, on East Strand. Jackson was away from home at the time, but his wife and five children were in their rooms on the upper floor.

Mrs. Jackson escaped down the stairs with four of the children. She then discovered that she had overlooked the youngest child, an infant, which was asleep in its cot. She called on the bystanders to save the child, but none would enter the building, which was burning furiously.

Then Joseph Jackson, the eldest son, aged twelve, rushed up the burning stairs and, at the peril of his life, brought the babe to his mother unharmed.

The heroic rescue was loudly cheered by the crowd.

BAY STATE GAS RECEIVERSHIP.

Application on the Point of Dismissal in Philadelphia When ex-Senator Higgins Interposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The application for the appointment of receivers for the Bay State Gas Company was on the very point of dismissal from the docket of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Dallas this evening, in consequence of an amicable agreement having been reached between the complaining bondholders and J. Edward Addicks and the other officers of the company, when an objecting motion was interposed by ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware, which motion again holds the case for a time at least in the same position it has held for a year past. Mr. Higgins stated that he represented Thomas C. Baxter of Boston, holder of a one thousand-dollar bond in the company, and he asked that his client be allowed to intervene in the suit.

This move of ex-Senator Higgins was quite a surprise to the other attorneys and to Mr. Addicks, as it was known that the client whom Mr. Higgins had represented earlier in the day had joined the other suitors in the agreement for a dismissal of the application, and further objection was not looked for. After a brief discussion, Judge Dallas continued the case until Friday morning next, when he will hear argument on Mr. Higgins's motion to intervene.

There were present in court Samuel Dickson of this city, Benjamin L. M. Tower of Boston, James H. Hoffecker, Jr., of Wilmington, and ex-United States Senator Higgins and Attorney Patterson of Delaware, representing the complainants and interveners, and Senator Gray and H. H. Ward of Delaware and George L. Crawford of this city for the Bay State Gas Company.

After a brief review of the matter this morning, the court adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, and at that hour, on the request of the attorneys, a further recess was taken until 5:30 o'clock.

One of the attorneys in the case stated, after this adjournment, that J. Edward Addicks and his associates had forestalled the effort to compel the production of the books of the company in court by again buying the interests of the complaining bondholders. In October, 1896, a similar suit, brought by William Buchanan of New York, was settled by the purchase of his $100,000 worth of bonds, and the case did not come to trial.

When court reconvened at 5:30 o'clock and the attorneys representing the several interests announced their agreement and their desire to withdraw the application, it was expected that all was over. Mr. Higgins's reappearance, however, as the representative of another objecting bondholder upset the matter for the time being.

THIS MINISTER WAS ARRESTED.

With a Friend He Hunted on a New Yorker's Preserves.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 7.—The Rev. J. Howard Hand, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and E. F. Cook of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, are to have a hearing next week at Southampton before Justice Howell on the charge of shooting game on private grounds belonging to Benjamin T. Fairchild, a wealthy New Yorker, at East Quogue.

The minister and Mr. Cook were arrested on Saturday by Morgan M. Jackson, a game protector, of that village. The Rev. Mr. Hand says he saw no signs forbidding hunting, and offered to settle the case by paying the amount of the damage done, but Mr. Cook would not agree to this. He held that the Southampton town law prohibits any individual from reserving gunning property for his own exclusive use, and that a person can shoot wherever he pleases. On this point the case will be argued in Southampton.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

True to Silver, but Willing to Forgive the Gold Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Nearly 200 of the influential men in the Democratic Party, representing every section of the State, answered the call of Parks M. Martin for a meeting of the State Committee of thirteen to fix Jan. 8 as the date for the district meetings to elect a new State Committee. Besides the members of the State organization the general meeting contained many party representatives. Among the latter were ex-Gov. Claude Matthews, John G. Shanklin, Hugh Daugherty, S. M. Ralston, and ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of Terre Haute.

For two hours these party leaders discussed the condition of the party in the State. The meeting was agreed that the Chicago platform shall be affirmed. There was much talk about the Democrats who refused to stand by the party last year, and the prevailing sentiment was that the olive branch ought to be extended to those who are willing to repent and return.

Torpedo Boat Foote Disabled.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—The torpedo boat Foote is undergoing repairs in the navy yard here. On her trip from Newport she made very fast time, and it is said she burned out her boilers. The navy yard people say the damage she has sustained is not serious.

MOTHER M'KINLEY RALLIES

The Dying Woman Recognizes the President Upon His Return from Washington.

AN AFFECTIONATE GREETING

An Affecting Scene in the Sick Room at Canton—The Patient Becomes Unconscious After the Meeting with Her Son.

CANTON, Ohio Dec. 7.—Once more all the children of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley are gathered about her bedside, and the family reunion is complete. The President and Mrs. McKinley arrived this morning and found the aged mother still living. Mingled with the deep sorrow of the family there was a feeling of joy that the President had been permitted to reach his mother's bedside before the inevitable dissolution came, and that the mother might again realize his presence and he know that he had been recognized.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, together with other relatives from the East, came early in the morning, the latter part of the journey being made on a special train. They were taken to the homestead as rapidly as possible, and as they entered the sick room the dying woman rallied and for a moment plainly evidenced her recognition of her son and others about her.

The eyes of all present were filled with tears as they witnessed the remarkable rally of the President's mother from the unconscious state into which she had fallen early this morning. As the President entered the room, accompanied by his wife and his niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, the sister of the President, Miss Helen McKinley, said: "Mother, here are William and Ida." The President kneeled by the bedside, kissed his mother tenderly and reverently, and as he did so she put her arm about his neck and signified that she knew him. She also recognized the President's wife, and reached her hand toward her.

It seemed to those present that the dying woman had been waiting for the arrival of her son. Soon afterward she lapsed into an unconscious state, and the strength that had been husbanded for the last meeting of mother and son seemed to leave her. For an hour after his arrival the President sat by the bedside holding the hand of his mother. The attending physician was surprised at the patient's remarkable rally.

The President has remained almost constantly at the bedside since his arrival, and remained in his mother's room to-night, relieving others of the family who had been constantly in attendance in the sick room. He remained close to the house all day, going out only for a little air and exercise.

FAINTED ON WITNESS STAND.

Woman Was Severely Pressed and a Juryman Who Protested Was Summarily Dismissed by the Judge.

A woman fainted on the witness stand yesterday under the pressure of a severe cross-examination, and the foreman of the jury, who protested against the inquisition, was summarily dismissed. The case went on with eleven jurors.

This took place in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and Justice Martin J. Keogh was on the bench. The cross-examiner was Mirabeau L. Towns, the "poet lawyer." The case was an action for damages against "Father Bill" Daly, the horseman, and it was charged that a vicious dog owned by him had crippled a seventeen-months-old baby for life. The child was Colvin B. Owens. The damages asked for were $10,000.

Mrs. Sybil Owens, the child's mother, took the stand and testified that on July 17 last she was taking little Colvin out for an airing. As they passed "Father Bill's" stables on Ocean Parkway, Daly's bulldog charged on them and leaped into the Owens's babycarriage. The frightened woman caught the child to her breast, but the dog, which had seized the baby by the leg, hung on. A stableman came to the rescue, and beat the dog off, but the child was crippled for life.

Towns's cross-examination was unusually severe, and the woman, who was timid, seemed about to give way under the strain. As it proceeded she half rose in her chair, exclaiming, "What kind of a man is this?"

She seemed on the verge of collapse, and Joshua Arthur, of 74 Penn Street, the foreman of the jury, sprang to his feet, saying sharply to Towns, "Don't press the woman so hard!"

Mrs. Owens looked at Arthur, gasped, and fainted. There was a great deal of confusion for a few moments, and when order was restored Justice Keogh dismissed Arthur from the jury. He walked out of the courtroom, saying quietly, "I'm not sorry I spoke." When Mrs. Owens had been revived, both sides consented to go on with eleven jurors, and the trial proceeded. It was not finished yesterday.

WILLED HER BODY TO A DOCTOR.

Akron (Ohio) Woman Expresses Her Appreciation of Medical Services.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, who died in Cuyahoga Falls Sunday, was opened in Probate Court to-day. It contained a most extraordinary section, which read: "I give and bequeath my body to Dr. Kent O. Foltz, to be used by him in the furthering of medical science, as he may deem proper."

Mrs. Phillips was an invalid for a number of years, and Dr. Foltz was her physician. She was not possessed of much of this world's goods, and in order to show her appreciation for the service rendered her by Dr. Foltz, she willed him her body. Dr. Foltz is at present in Florida, where he went several days ago to spend the Winter.

DEATH FROM A BAD TOOTH.

Lawyer Harry E. Pratt of Chicago a Victim of Blood Poisoning.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Harry Elbridge Pratt died yesterday at his home, 937 West Polk Street, after an illness of considerably less than a week. Last Tuesday he had the nerve in a tooth removed, and allowed a dentist to cap over the opening at once. Before many hours had elapsed the tooth began to give him great pain, and he grew rapidly worse.

Physicians pronounced it a case of blood poisoning, and all efforts to save his life proved fruitless. Mr. Pratt was well known as a younger member of the bar of Chicago. He was born Sept. 11, 1868, in Boston. He came to Chicago with his parents when he was one year old. He was graduated from the West Division High School in June, 1886, and entered Yale College the following September, being graduated in 1890. Afterward he entered the Northwestern University, taking the law course. While at Yale he became a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

New Hampshire Woman Aged 102.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Lydia C. Tenney of West Concord will celebrate her one hundred and second birthday to-morrow. She was born at Bradford, Vt., Dec. 8, 1795; joined the Congregational Church in 1813, and was married in 1816. Of nine children she has one living—Daniel C., seventy-five years of age—with whom she makes her home. Mrs. Tenney is in good health.

Mint Employes Dismissed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Superintendent Kretz to-day notified forty-two employes of the United States Mint that their services would not be required after Dec. 15. The dismissals are the result of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip's recent investigation here and the desire of the Treasury Department to save about $40,000 annually in the expenses of the Philadelphia Mint.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION TREATY

Chairman Davis Will Ask the Senate to Take It Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would to-morrow ask the Senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

The committee will hold a meeting to-morrow prior to the session of the Senate.

WINDOW BREAKER ARRESTED.

A Sculptor with a Mania for Smashing Glass in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The police to-day arrested John L. Leoni, whose strange actions on the street attracted their attention. He is the man who in 1893 broke nearly $15,000 worth of plate-glass windows before he was discovered. He appears to be sane on every point but that, and has at times made good wages as a sculptor in soap for several firms. He is an Italian and possesses considerable ability as a designer in clay and plaster.

He has been examined as to his sanity in several States, and was in the St. Louis Hospital during the cyclone last year. He was tied to his bed by one wrist, but getting a broken pane of glass he cut his bonds and prevented a nurse from running into the street, where she would almost certainly have met death. His mania for window breaking got him in jail here four years ago.

AN INDIANA PIG CASE.

Man Accused of Theft Acquitted on the Testimony of Twenty Experts.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 7.—John Manning of Knox County lost three black shoats in the early Spring of the present year, and thought he saw them in John Gibson's pen. He accused Gibson of marking them by cutting off their tails, but Gibson said the tails had been frozen off when the pigs were only a few days old.

Judge Shaw issued subpoenas for twenty farmers who were known to be breeders of pigs. He sent these twenty experts to examine the tails of the three pigs, and when they returned to court all of them testified that the tails had been frozen off.

Judge Shaw asked how they arrived at that opinion, and with one accord they said that if the tails had been cut off the ends would have remained bare, but being frozen the ends "haired" over. Thereupon the court found for the defendant.

PICTURES SENT BY WIRE.

Successful Test of an Apparatus Invented by a St. Paul Man.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—A new device for the transmission of pictures by telegraph has been tested successfully by the inventor, Ernest A. Hummell, a jeweler of this city.

The transmitter and receiver each has at one corner a diminutive electric motor to operate a carriage carrying the copying pencils back and forth. The transmitter carriage has a projecting arm in the vulcanized rubber extremity of which is inserted a sharp platinum point. This point is drawn by clockwork over the plate, the adjustment being accomplished by a screw and ratchets, which regulate the width between the lines.

Each time the point encounters a strip of shellac the circuit is broken. This throws down against the receiving paper in the complementary part of the machine a sharp needle point, which etches into the surface a line corresponding to the course taken by the platinum point while on the shellac insulation.

MRS. ZBOROWSKI SUED.

Her Newport Interest in the Henry Astor Carey Estate Attached.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—To-day Arthur Astor Carey of Cambridge, executor of the estate of Henry Astor Carey, through his counsel, Horace D. Chapin of Boston and William P. Sheffield, Jr., of this city, attached the interests of Mrs. Margaret L. Zborowski in the estate of the late Henry Astor Carey, at the corner of Narragansett Avenue and Spring Street, for $2,500.

The writ is returnable in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court on Dec. 27. Mrs. Zborowski is a sister of Arthur Astor Carey, and is well known to the Summer residents. Her first husband was Minister De Stuers, German Ambassador to France. After obtaining a divorce from De Stuers she was married to Mr. Elliot Zborowski, the owner of theatrical and other real estate, and remembered in Newport as the most reckless and daring of polo players, Mr. and Mrs. Zborowski have not resided in this country for some years.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BEATEN.

Its Injunction Suit Against the City of Chicago Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Although technically a defeat for both parties, Judge Freeman's decision, as handed down this morning in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company against the City of Chicago, brought to restrain the latter from interfering with the filling in of the lake between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fifth Streets, was in effect a victory for the defendant. The Court denied the injunction and dismissed both the original bill and the city's cross bill, leaving both parties, so far as anything definite was concerned, where it found them.

Judge Freeman declared that the railroad company had no legal right, either as the riparian owner of the adjoining property or under its charter, to reclaim the submerged lands under dispute as a site for a proposed engine house without permission from the State, and it was not, therefore, entitled to claim the protection of a court of equity. Furthermore he ruled that the city was in itself a wrongdoer, having no legal right to interfere.

"Yet," the opinion concludes, "as between two wrongdoers, the court must leave the parties where it finds them. The complainant's application for an injunction will therefore have to be denied, and both the original and cross bills dismissed."

The Illinois Central took an appeal.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather is fair in all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except New England and New York, where local snows or light rains are reported. Cloudiness continues in the lake regions. It is warmer in all districts except near Lake Michigan, where it is slightly colder. The barometer has risen from the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast and fallen slowly in Rocky Mountain districts and New England. The barometer continues highest northeast of New England and lowest northwest of Montana. The indications are that the weather will continue fair from the Middle and South Atlantic coast westward to the Rocky Mountains. Light snows, followed by clearing weather, are indicated for New England and New York, possibly local showers on the Southern New England coast this morning.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	42	33	37
6 A. M.	40	34	38
9 A. M.	39	36	42
12 M.	48	41	47
4 P. M.	53	43	49
6 P. M.	50	44	46
9 P. M.	45	40	41
12 P. M.	40	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1896	46
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; the minimum was 33 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was .91 at 8 A. M. and .80 at 8 P. M.

COAL TRUST PROSECUTION

The Attorney General Determines to Carry the Case to the Court of Appeals.

LAW MAY NEED AMENDMENT

A Decision on the Validity of the Anti-Trust Statute to be Obtained in Time for the Legislature to Act.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—A vigorous prosecution of the Coal Trust case has been planned by Attorney General Hancock, and if the Court of Appeals decides against him, the incoming Legislature will be asked to amend the laws. The Attorney General to-day filed and served notice of appeal in the anti-trust cases from the order of the Appellate Division. This appeal will bring up the constitutionality of the law and the methods prescribed under it for the examination of witnesses.

The proceeding in which the appeal is taken was commenced soon after the passage of the anti-trust law, by the Attorney General, with J. Newton Fiero as special counsel, to obtain the examination of the Presidents of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the New Jersey Central Railroad, the Ontario and Western Railroad, and the Erie Railway, for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain the facts necessary to proceed in an action against the Coal Trust.

Application was made to Justice Chester for an order for that purpose, which was granted. The Attorneys for the Coal Trust moved to set aside the order, and the motion was granted upon the ground that the papers presented did not state facts sufficient to authorize the examination, and upon the further ground that the witnesses could not be compelled to answer because they were not given complete indemnity from prosecution by reason of their relation to the coal trust. An appeal was taken by the Attorney General to the Appellate Division in the Third Department, and Justice Chester's order, setting aside his original order, was sustained.

The Appellate Division held that under the Code the Attorney General was required to give the names and residences of the parties whom he intended to prosecute under the anti-trust law, the nature of the controversy and the circumstances which rendered it necessary for the protection of the people that the testimony of the witnesses should be taken. Under the anti-trust law it is only required that the Attorney General should show that he deemed it necessary and proper to procure the testimony of the witnesses before beginning the action, and it is made the duty of the Court to grant an order upon such an application.

The appeal which has just been taken to the Court of Appeals will raise the question, among others, as to whether or not the interpretation of the law by the Appellate Division is correct, and, in case the Court of Appeals so holds, it is believed that action will be taken at an early day by the Legislature, since the facts required to be shown under the decision of the Appellate Division are precisely the facts which the Attorney General desires to obtain by the examination of the witnesses.

Justice Chester held that the law as passed did not give sufficient indemnity to witnesses who might be called and examined under it, since it only provided that they should not be prosecuted on account of any evidence that they might give in the proceedings; whereas the intent of the Constitution is that no person shall be prosecuted for any offense with reference to which he may have been compelled to give evidence. This point was not passed upon by the Appellate Division, but the law stands as laid down by Judge Chester, who fortified his decision by reference to decisions of the United States Supreme Court, holding that a statute similar to this was unconstitutional.

The Attorney General will present the question to the Court of Appeals as to whether or not the ruling of Justice Chester upon this point is correct, and, in case Justice Chester's decision is reversed, examination of witnesses can be proceeded with, so far as that branch of the case is concerned, without opposition. In case the Court of Appeals should hold with Justice Chester upon this point, it will be necessary to amend the law in this particular, which Mr. Fiero and the Attorney General say can be done by following a statute enacted by Congress and pronounced valid by the United States Supreme Court.

In the Appellate Division Justice Landon held that the anti-trust law is valid and constitutional, and that the procedure under it as followed by the Attorney General was all that was necessary or intended by the act. In case his opinion should be followed by the Court of Appeals the Attorney General can immediately proceed to enforce the provisions of the law.

Whatever the result may be, the question of the validity or invalidity of the law upon these points, and the necessity for its amendment, if any, will be made clearly to appear in time for the Legislature to take action, since it is expected that the hearing on the appeal will take place on the first motion day in January. The court will probably adjourn to Jan. 10, for the holiday recess, and this will be one of the first matters taken up upon its reconvening.

ALICE READE TAKEN ILL.

Actress Stricken on the Academy of Music Stage and Removed to Bellevue.

In the satin dress which she wore in her character of Lady Mary Taylor, and with the make-up thick upon her cheeks, Alice Reade was hurried in an ambulance last night from the Academy of Music to Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Reade is twenty years old, and lives at 55 West Twelfth Street. She is understudy to Amelia Bingham, and played her part last night in "The White Heather." A few minutes before the performance ended, Miss Reade, standing in the wings, suddenly uttered a faint cry and dropped to the stage. A physician was called, and after working over the young woman for a few minutes, asked that she be taken to a hospital.

A policeman called an ambulance, and Dr. McSweeney, who went with it, said that Miss Reade was suffering from hysteria.

At the hospital she was placed in the hysteria ward, under the care of Dr. Lee. He said that her condition was serious, and had doubtless been brought about by overwork. The young woman continually called for her mother, saying again and again, "Mother, mother, I'm working as hard as I can for you."

BANK OFFICERS INDICTED.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—D. V. Reiger and R. J. Covington, formerly President and cashier, respectively, of the Missouri National Bank, appeared before Judge Rogers in the United States District Court this afternoon to answer indictments charging misapplication of the bank's funds, embezzlement, and false entries. Reiger and Covington pleaded not guilty and gave bonds for $10,000 each.

The indictments charge that notes aggregating $39,300 were discounted without being properly secured, and that $39,000 additional was misapplied. The bank failed in November, 1896, owing $1,500,000 to depositors. Since then the receiver has paid the 2,500 depositors a small dividend. Reiger and Covington are now in business in Springfield, Ill.

Catholic Priest Killed in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Rev. Francis A. Smith, S. J., one of the priests conducting a mission at St. Peter's Church, Roxbury, was killed last evening on Hardison Avenue while riding a bicycle. He collided with a heavy team.

Father Smith was widely known in the Jesuit Order, and in missionary work, especially in the South. He came from St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.

MILLER TAKES THE LEAD

Waller Far Behind the Chicago Lad in the Six Days' Cycle Race, and Ailing.

GAINING FAST OVER RECORDS

At the End of the Second Day Miller Was Almost One Hundred Miles Ahead of Former Figures—Stephane Leads for a Time.

Their ranks reduced one-half by the terrific pace at which the leaders have been coursing, the six-day cycle racers sped around the endless route at the Madison Square Garden last night still many miles ahead of any previous achievements of the class. At the conclusion of the second day of the greatest race ever seen in America the leader was nearly 100 miles beyond the record of the world of 785 miles, made by the veteran Schock at Washington, who on the first day had been forced from six-day cycling by the swift gait set.

In the air misty with tobacco smoke and dust the weary riders whirled off the miles almost as lively as if they were jauntily spinning in a short-distance race. When the first rays of dawn penetrated the big Garden the men were going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Afternoon brought an increased number of spectators, and a great amount of enthusiasm, which was communicated to the riders. Then they livened up, their haggard faces brightened, and they rode each other little races around the wooden bowl, vied with the champions who rode exhibitions, and seemed almost joyful.

Amazing as was the show of life during the afternoon, it was still more surprising to watch the riding of the men during the evening. Short-distance race events were fought by well-known riders, and the weary six-day cyclers, inspired as with tonics by the music and cheering, raced with the fresh competitors of the short events. Rivierre and Stephane even rolled off several laps faster than the short-distance men could ride.

Shifting of the Leaders.

Swift as had been the pace throughout the first twenty-four hours, it was little less so during the succeeding day. Eight hundred miles were completed by Miller of Chicago in a little over forty-four hours. The shifting of the leaders was another feature almost as interesting. Waller rested and Stephane led. Then Waller returned and won back his first position to lose again, then to resume, losing to Stephane finally. But the Frenchman enjoyed only two hours of leadership, Miller of Chicago then going to the front and remaining there for the remainder of the day.

It is said that some 200 spectators have not left the Garden since the racing started, taking their meals at the Garden restaurant, and sleeping in their seats. Midnight saw not many more than 200 in the arena, but with daylight the seats began to be filled, and in the afternoon a good-sized crowd was cheering the hard riders to renewed efforts. In the evening the Garden was well filled, and the interest was intense.

In the afternoon some fine exhibition riding was introduced. Eddie Bald, Arthur Zimmerman, Eddie McDuffie and Arthur Chase whirled around for some time and received tumultuous ovations. It was Chase's first appearance, and the little rider attracted much favorable comment from his smooth, even riding, resembling the easy movement of Jimmy Michael. He rode in a paced exhibition behind the black and white tandem. McDuffie, the holder of the world's record for the mile, at 1:35, was well greeted. Chase, Bald and Zimmerman were riding about the track at the same time, and the Englishman rode rings about his companions, even the great "king" Bald being forced to follow in his trial.

The Evening Races.

In the evening quite a varied programme of small races was provided. The crowd desisted from its surveillance of the haggard toilers in the long grind to wildly cheer the small-event contestants. O. V. Babcock was scheduled to ride a series of three races with A. J. Latham of Lake George, but he needed only two races to win the series. His rival, however, was only a few inches behind in each race. The time for the first was 2:20 4-5; for the second, 2:20 2-5. Jean Gougolz rode with Fred Hoyt, the Springfield flier. Hoyt was too "soon" for him, finishing in 2:26 3-5.

Edouard Taylore, the little Frenchman, who is matched to ride Jimmy Michael, gave an exhibition five-mile ride. His riding was unpaced, and his time was 11:07 3-5. Michael himself rode a five-mile exhibition between 10 and 11 o'clock, paced by two tandems and a triplet, and finished in 10:22 4-5.

The Tremendous Speed Continues.

At the end of the twenty-fifth hour of the six-day race Waller was leading at 487 miles 3 laps, trailed by Stephane, Rivierre, and Schinneer in the order named. At 2 o'clock Waller was 503 miles flat, and at 3 o'clock had added 16 miles 4 laps, the relative order of the other three men remaining the same. Then Waller's nap gave Stephane the lead, and at 4 o'clock he was 529 miles 5 laps, Waller's record 4 laps less, with Rivierre about 5 miles behind and Schinneer the same interval behind the Frenchman.

In another hour Waller had regained his lead, topping Stephane's score by six laps, and his own figures being 547 miles 6 laps, with Rivierre six miles to the rear. During the hour from 6 o'clock to 7 o'clock Stephane lessened the slack by two laps on Waller.

At 7 o'clock Waller was 582 miles 2 laps, Stephane having rested a few minutes and dropped to over a mile and a half behind Waller. Miller during the previous hour exchanged positions with Rivierre, standing at 569 miles, to the Frenchman's 558 miles 3 laps. Waller at 8 o'clock was 602 miles 5 laps, with Stephane 598 miles 6 laps, Miller 579 miles, and Rivierre 576 miles. One more hour's riding put Waller more than three miles ahead of Stephane, and at the 10:15 A. M. announcement he was an even four miles ahead. Still another hour, and Waller was seven miles to the front of his rival, and Miller was still leading Rivierre.

Waller Ahead of World's Record.

Then just before noon, Waller having drawn out for a rest of twenty-six minutes, Stephane captured the coveted lead. At the 12:15 score announcement, Stephane was at 670 miles 2 laps, Waller two miles flat less, Miller at 645 miles 7 laps, and Rivierre twelve miles and four laps behind the Chicago wheelman. Waller returned and an hour's riding sufficed to place him in the lead again, although Stephane rode gamely. At 1:15 Waller had completed 687 miles and was 85 miles ahead of the world's record. Stephane was nine miles behind.

For one more hour Waller maintained the lead. At 2:15 o'clock his score was 697 miles 1 lap. Stephane was eight laps behind. Then hiccoughs beset the "Flying Dutchman," and he gave up the race temporarily, and crawled to his room to receive attention. Stephane was in the lead when he finished the 700 miles, at 2:27 o'clock, covering the distance in 38 hours 12 minutes.

At 3:15 his score was 714 miles 7 laps, with Miller second at 701 miles 2 laps. Waller did not ride during the next hour, except for a few minutes after 4 o'clock. At the 4:15 announcement Waller was third, Stephane leading at 731 miles 4 laps, with Miller second at 717 miles 6 laps.

Miller, whose first hour of work began the record breaking, was first in point of distance at 5 o'clock, having scored 736 miles 2 laps. Stephane was off the track most of the hour. Rivierre had passed Waller's score by three miles and one lap.

Another hour Waller was missing, and at its end Miller was scored at 754 miles 2 laps. Rice had been steadily rising in the scoring tables, and was then third man, with 740 miles 4 laps, Miller at 772 miles 4 laps. Stephane, Rice, Rivierre, and Schinneer was the order at the end of the next hour.

Schinneer had been lingering about fourth or fifth since morning. At 8:15 he was fifth. Miller was leading—791 miles 6 laps. Pierce was not so very far behind, his record at 8:15 being 788 miles.

Miller Far in the Lead.

Miller finished 800 miles at 8:37, his time for the distance being 44 hours 20 minutes. He was 20 miles and 1 lap ahead of Stephane. Rice was third, at 774 miles, and Waller, who was riding laboriously, had credited to him but 743 miles and 3 laps.

Waller took one and one-half hours' sleep immediately after finishing his great ride for the first twenty-four hours. When he reappeared on the track, the spectators who still lingered, called all kinds of encouragement to him. He seemed much freshened, although he was so stiff he could hardly walk across the track.

Waller Mumbles Strangely.

While Waller was resting, Stephane had been making hay, and when "Dutch" returned he braced himself for a swift clip. After a few hours' riding, he found himself a few laps behind Stephane. He then began to complain that the scorers were discriminating against him, mumbling vaguely for several laps.

His remarks gave cause for the belief that his mind was slightly affected by his riding, and the belief was strengthened when Waller slowed up at the scorers' turn and, in a hoarse voice, threatened to dismount and let his wheel run over the scorers if they did not give him a few more laps. The crowd hooted and jeered at Waller when his conduct was reported, and their attitude seemed to steady the Dutchman.

E. C. Smith, the Saratoga racer, was the first to retire from the race early on Tuesday. It was said that the racer was threatened with appendicitis, and that his legs were almost paralyzed. Barnaby, Blakeslee, MacLeod, and Maurice von den Eynde, the Belgian of whom so much was expected, were officially marked as out of the race by 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Reading soon followed.

W. H. Hicks, Jr., of Brooklyn, the plucky lad who rode gamely for the first day of his first six days' race, drew out shortly after 9 A. M. A cropper he caught injured his left knee, the knee cap later slipping. A few hours later his knee was so swollen that the Bellevue Hospital ambulance was summonded. Charles Ashinger dropped out at 4 P. M.

Miller Fell Off.

On the Fourth Avenue turn shortly after 12:30 Miller tumbled off his wheel, and lay on the track, almost unable to rise. He was assisted to his feet and led away to his quarters. The other riders, as is customary, broke into a sprint when they saw Miller out. Hale brightened visibly and went around at a fast rate. He was heartily cheered by the several thousand spectators still at the Garden.

The score at 1:15 o'clock this morning was:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Miller	872	2	Beacom	510	6
Rice	812	5	Waller	763	1
Stephan	822	0	Johnson	534	7
Rivierre	815	7	Elkes	724	8
Schinneer	802	2	Gannon	599	7
Moore	770	2	Golden	734	4
Pierce	770	2	Kins	639	5
Hale	729	7	Gray	490	8
Julius	574	4	Enterman	665	2

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Look out for colds
At this season. Keep
Your blood pure and
Rich and your system
Toned up by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then
You will be able to
Resist exposure to which
A debilitated system
Would quickly yield.

GOLD SEEKERS IN DANGER.

Five Chicago Men Imprisoned in the Snow in the Northwest Territory.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Five Chicago men are imprisoned in the snow hundreds of miles beyond the last point of civilization in the Northwest Territory. The condition of the men is precarious in the extreme. A relief expedition, provision for which was made in Chicago to-day, will undertake to rescue and bring them back to civilization.

The names of the men thus dangerously situated are W. H. Best, E. C. Stevens, Moses Liebman, John E. Enright, and Robert Hall. The news of their predicament was brought by Frederick Meriwether, an old miner, who left here with the party, and when they became stuck in the snow turned back for help.

The party left Chicago early in September. Their intention was to go to the Yukon gold fields by the water route by way of Edmonton. Meriwether says the boat which the party had built at Athabasca Landing struck a rock, which stove a hole in its bottom after less than 200 miles of the journey down the Athabasca River from the landing had been completed.

"Water rushed in," says Mr. Meriwether, "and spoiled a part of the provisions. It is my belief that they have provisions enough to last them until help can reach them if they can withstand the weather conditions."

SWINDLED OUT OF $489.

Providence Man Pays $500 to Get $2,000 and Finds $11.

William J. Nichols of Providence, R. I., went to Long Island City yesterday to see if he could identify Eugene Sullivan, the man who was arrested on the charge of swindling Shoemaker Naschalke of Erie, Penn., out of $300, as a swindler who cheated him out of $489. According to Nichols's story, he went to Long Island City some time ago in response to an advertisement offering to lend money on insurance policies. He had a ten-year policy, issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $2,000, which still had five years to run.

He applied at an office at 109 Flushing Avenue, where a man carefully examined the policy and offered to pay him $2,000 in cash for it. The price was agreed upon, and the man counted out twenty one-hundred-dollar bills in two packages and placed them on the desk. Nichols handed over the policy, and before he took the bills the man opened the top of the desk, placed the policy inside, and closed it again. Nichols was then told that he would have to pay $500 for the loan. He took out a roll of bills from his pocket and paid.

On his way home he examined the two packages of bills given him and found that they contained merely green paper, with one ten-dollar bill and a one-dollar bill on top.

Yesterday he could not identify Sullivan, who was fined $30 for the swindling of Narschelka.

ANTI-FOOTBALL BILL VETOED.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia Acts as the College Faculties Desire.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The Anti-Football Bill recently passed by the Legislature was vetoed this afternoon by Gov. Atkinson. This bill made the playing of football a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The bill was introduced by Mr. Cole of Carroll, the day following the death of young Von Gammon, who was fatally injured in the Georgia-Virginia game.

The measure went through both houses almost unanimously, as the feeling aroused by the tragedy was strong. Gov. Atkinson, in returning the bill, says he is convinced that the playing of football by college teams should be left entirely to the discretion of college Faculties, and the Faculties in Georgia have petitioned him almost unanimously to veto the bill. It is not believed that the bill can now be passed over the Governor's veto.

Permanent Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Chicago, Western and Northwestern States Exhibition Company to-day perfected its organization and elected officers. The objects of the company are to maintain in Chicago a permanent exhibition of the products of the Western and Northwestern States and Territories for the guidance and information of home seekers and business men; to furnish information as to the cost of lands, of production, of transportation, and the chances for business openings and investments; to aid and assist the several States and Territories in securing immigration, and the carrying out of enterprises for the development of material interests, and to maintain exhibition rooms as headquarters for the citizens of the various States and Territories when in Chicago.

$12,500 Personal Damages.

NEWARK, Dec. 7.—The suit brought by Thomas I. Ruddy against the People's Light and Power Company to recover damages for the death of his son, who was injured by grasping a live wire, ended this afternoon in the jury awarding damages in the sum of $12,500. Twice that amount was asked.

YACHTSMEN IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Quite a formidable programme was laid out for action, but, owning to the length of time occupied in discussing the racing rules, part of it was reserved until a later meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cromwell at 8:45 o'clock. Those present were: Huguenot Yacht Club, E. Burton Hart, Jr., and T. F. Day; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, C. E. McManus and F. Bowne Jones; New York Athletic Club, Mayhew W. Bronson; Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, James D. Sparkman and W. Irvine Zerega; Riverside Yacht Club, C. T. Pierce and H. W. Tyler; Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, Ward Dickson; Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, F. E. Towle, Jr., and G. S. Towle; New Rochelle Yacht Club, Charles E. Tower and Paul A. Meyrowitz; Park City Yacht Club, R. S. Bassett; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Chillborg; Bridgeport Yacht Club, R. P. Curtis and F. M. Wilson; Huntington Harbor Yacht Club, H. H. Gordon; Harlem Yacht Club, William Towner; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oliver E. Cromwell.

The council reported the work done by them during the past year, in which the principal features were the entrance of the organization in the North American Yacht Racing Union. They recommended that a blanket entry, by which an owner can by a single entry sent to the Secretary of the Union at the beginning of the yachting year, make it sufficient to race his boat in every race held under their jurisdiction without additional entries.

The recommendation was also made relative to the change of the name of the Union to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, the reason given being that under the present name the organization might be confounded with that of the larger body with which they are now affiliated.

The question of revising the rules was the next topic of discussion. Of these, the general rules were adopted without hesitation, but the racing regulations caused some argument, principally on the subject of the racing measurement of a yacht launched after Nov. 1, 1896. The thirty-footers will hereafter be measured with crews on board, the same as in the smaller classes. The amendment eliminating the difference between open and cabin boats was passed after a close vote. A motion to eliminate all time allowance, made by Delegate Day, raised quite a tempest of argument. Two votes were taken, each of which resulted in a tie. After more discussion it was referred back to the council, on motion of W. I. Zerega, and will be brought up again at the next meeting in March.

Private signals are no longer necessary in a race, the distinguishing number being regarded as sufficient. It was also recommended that all special classes be started separately. The blanket system of entry was carried, after some discussion, and the meeting was adjourned. The allotment of racing dates and the re-election of the council for 1898 will be the features of the March meeting.

Douglaston Yacht Club Election.

Forty covers were laid for the banquet that followed the annual meeting of the Douglaston Yacht Club at the arena last night. In addition to the regular routine business, which showed that the financial affairs of the club were in a very flattering condition, the following officers were unanimously elected for the season of 1898: Commodore—Clay M. Greene; Vice Commodore, F. R. Parsons; Rear Commodore—W. H. Johns; Secretary—George H. Pettit; Treasurer—John G. Bert; Measurer—David Crispin; Board of Governors—Thomas L. Hamilton, Joseph R. Grismer, Louis Harway, David Crispin, and Charles K. Sayer.

Sprint Races at the Ice Palace.

William A. Conover of Red Bank, N. J., yesterday won three sprint races on the ice at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, from W. D. Pickford of Paterson. There were three races—at 50, 75, and 90 yards. In the 50-yard dash, Conover won by a yard, in 0:05 4-5. In the 70-yard race less than a foot separated the men at the finish. The time was 0:08. The time of the 90-yard dash was 0:10. The races were for a gold medal and a purse. Fully 1,500 spectators were present. A hockey match between the Hockey Club of New York and the New Jersey Athletic Club will be decided at the rink Friday night.

Ex-Senator McCarty's Stable.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Ex-Senator McCarty of Brooklyn has purchased Bernard McCaffrey's farm at Goshen for $15,000. He will establish a stable there after building extensive barns. The farm adjoins the race track, and is situated in the heart of the county seat of Orange County.

Gilbert Defeats Elliott.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, successfully defended his right to the Kansas City Star Cup to-day. He defeated J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, by the decisive score of 97 to 87. The three birds lost by Gilbert fell dead out of bounds. He started the race by killing 65 straight. The same men meet again on Thursday for the Dupont trophy.

Kelly and Broderick to Meet.

Sammy Kelly, although a champion, is aware that he will have a hard job on his hands when he meets Patsey Brodrick Saturday night at the Polo Athletic Club, in a twenty-round boxing bout. Brodrick is determined to lower the colors of the champion, and is training hard at New Dorp, Staten Island. The preliminaries arranged will be six rounds as follows: Maxy Kane vs. George Clare, and Billy Maynard of Fordham vs. Mike Lowery of Yonkers.

Rowing Conference at Albany.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Capt. Payne Whitney of the Yale 'Varsity crew left here this evening for New York, whence he will go to Albany to-morrow to meet Capt. Goodrich of Harvard and Capt. Colson of Cornell. At this meeting the boating situation will be discussed in accordance with the request for a conference contained in Cornell's reply to Yale's challenge. Yale's boating authorities refuse to talk, but it is believed that they will insist that the proposed race be rowed at New London.

Yale's Football Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Burr C. Chamberlain, who has played tackle on Yale's football team for the last two years, will captain the team the coming year. His election as captain took place to-night.

"ANGEL SARAH" BURIED.

Mrs. Robinson, Who Spent a Fortune on the Poor, Died Destitute.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson, known in hundreds of homes on the east side as "Angel Sarah," who died on Sunday at the Beth-Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway, was buried at Bayside, L. I., yesterday. She was stricken with apoplexy last Wednesday while visiting at the Hebrew Sheltering Arms, 210 Madison Street, and, owing to her advanced age, being ninety years old, she could not survive the stroke.

It appears that "Angel" Sarah was almost destitute when she was taken ill. In former years she enjoyed considerable means, and when she came to this country a dozen years ago at once commenced devoting her time and money to the poor Jewish people about her. It seems she spent her entire fortune in that way, and recently was supported by a brother living in Montreal. She was a native of Russia, and her husband, whose name was Robinovits, was an officer in the Russian Army. Later he was exiled because of his religion, and after his death his wife changed her name to Robinson and came to America.

The funeral was held yesterday at the hospital, and 600 people crowded into the building to attend the services. The Rev. Jacob Joseph, chief rabbi of the Orthodox Jewish Church, officiated, and fifteen choir boys from a neighboring synagogue chanted the psalms. Rabbi Joseph paid a high tribute to the dead woman, and dwelt at length on her work for her fellow-country-people.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE INFLUX OF ITALIANS

Caused, It Is Said, by Reports of the Imminent Adoption of Restrictive Measures.

TRAFFIC IN FORGED PAPERS

American Naturalization Certificates, Cleverly Imitated, Are Being Freely Sold in Italy—Scenes at the Barge Office.

The recent influx of Italian immigrants to this country is said to be explained by the fear that restrictive measures will be enacted by the present Congress. Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly yesterday notified Commissioner Fitchie of this port that the State Department has been informed by the American Ambassador in Rome of a wholesale traffic in American naturalization papers. The object of this is to effect entry to this country under the guise of citizenship of immigrants who would otherwise be subject to exclusion.

Commissioner Fitchie says that it is difficult to detect fraudulent papers, because the forms of certificate granted by the various States differ. The Commissioner, speaking of the great number of Italian immigrants now arriving, expressed the opinion that agents abroad are telling prospective immigrants that unless they come now they will be unable to secure entry here, owing to restrictive legislation.

Over 1,000 immigrants arrived on the steamship Trojan Prince on Sunday. Commissioner Fitchie said that many of these had been carried miles on railroads as well as on the steamer for $16 each.

As reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, there was a glut of immigrants at the Barge Office. In addition to those from the Trojan Prince, there were a great many from other vessels, and the officials were unable to pass upon a large number of them on Monday. Including barred immigrants, 680 were held over Monday night. Of these 379 were women and children and 191 men, held for examination, and 110 were detained for deportation.

There were cots for only 154, and all the others had to lie on the floor on such "shake downs" as they could improvise with their clothing and luggage. There was a good deal of grumbling.

A statement was issued yesterday by C. B. Richards & Co., agents of the new Prince Line, replying to reports reflecting on the line which had been given circulation. It sets forth that the Trojan Prince brought 1,008 steerage passengers, of which number only 279 purchased their tickets in Italy, the others being the families of men who have been here a year or more, and who had purchased prepaid tickets here to send home. These tickets had been purchased during a period covering several months. Some of them had cost as high as $24; none had been sold for less than $17. Under pressure of the competition of the conference lines, the statement says, the price has now been reduced to $16.50. The statement then says:

"The reason for so many immigrants being kept over at the ship's expense is due to the slowness in which their examination takes place in the present cramped quarters of the Barge Office. It is an injustice to the steamship companies to compel them to pay for the immigrants' board at the Barge Office so long as the Government fails to provide adequate quarters for them or a sufficient staff of officers for their examination. About 200 husbands and fathers were waiting all day long in front of the Barge Office for their families to pass the formal examination, and had these men been allowed to enter and claim their families the place would have been emptied in a couple of hours.

"It was also owing to the fact that the immigrant authorities can handle but a certain number of immigrants in a day that those brought by the Trojan Prince were detained on the steamer for twenty-four hours, as the Barge Office was full of immigrants that had landed from other steamers."

MRS. ALMERIC PAGET AT HOME.

Her First Reception Since Her Wedding Well Attended.

Mrs. Almeric Paget, the daughter of William C. Whitney, gave the first reception she has held since her wedding, at her new home, 11 East Sixty-first Street, from 4 to 6 P. M. yesterday. Some 400 or 500 people were present. The house was profusely decorated with palms, rubber plants, calla lilies, roses, violets, and orchids, and music was furnished by the Hungarian Orchestra. Mrs. Paget wore a white moire silk gown with blue satin trimmings. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Burden, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Dimock, Miss Belle Gurnee, and Miss Lucy Gurnee.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, Augustus Gurnee, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. McVickar, Mr. and Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Tiffany, Miss Eustis, Mr. Ellis, Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

DOG SAVES A BOY'S LIFE.

Aroused Thomas Meeney When the Lighter C. L. Marchal Was Sinking.

Commodore—that's a fox terrier—saved a life yesterday morning. Commodore belongs to Capt. Foster, of the steam lighter C. L. Marchal, which carries freight from the foot of East Fifteenth Street to Edgewater, N. J. Capt. Foster and the mate left the lighter in charge of the deck boy, Thomas Meeney, and Commodore. The boy and the dog turned in and both were asleep early yesterday morning when the ebbing of the tide caused the lighter to list, the side next the pier being held fast by hawsers. The listing caused the cargo to shift, and then one of the hawsers snapped with a noise that awakened Commodore. But the boy, he slept on.

Commodore barked, but without avail, for the boy continued to sleep. Commodore appears to have been desperate. He is a very little dog, but he clinched his little teeth in the bedclothes and pulled them off the bed. Then the boy awoke, and lost no time getting up the gangway. Reaching the deck, he slipped between two barrels and dislocated his shoulder.

His cries and Commodore's barks attracted the watchman of the Willard Parker Hospital, close by. The watchman, William Berrie, and Charles White, an attendant, went to the boy's assistance, and got him on the pier just as the lighter gave a lurch and swung one end out into the stream and beyond reach. Commodore was aboard her, and she was sinking. While one man hunted for the Captain ashore, the other got a long ladder, and Capt. Foster arrived in time to see his terrier rescued and his boat sink. She settled to the bottom, but as the water is not deep at that point, her house remained visible.

The deckboy was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The Olympic Theatre, formerly the Olympic Athletic Club, building was destroyed by fire last night, together with nine other buildings. Total loss, $70,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—232 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, J. Mara; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive, R. Goelet; damage, $200.

6:15 A. M.—704 Morris Avenue, Furst & Wolf; damage, $3,000.

10:30 A. M.—176 Madison Street, L. Rosenberg; damage, $5.

12:10 P. M.—90 James Street, G. Stokes; damage, $200.

3:05 P. M.—185 Park Row; A. M. Borough; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—638 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, H. J. Ennis; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—155 Sixth Avenue, W. Bawron; damage, $10.

6:50 P. M.—300 Mulberry Street, Police Headquarters; damage, $2,000.

7:25 P. M.—1,441 Third Avenue, George Bruntel; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—29 West Twenty-fifth Street, George Brooks; damage, $20.

LORD KELVIN ON GAS FUEL.

There is no higher scientific authority in the world than Lord Kelvin. After the recent meeting of the scientists at Toronto he visited different parts of the United States to inspect various technical establishments. One of the things with which he was most impressed was the gas engines manufactured by the Westinghouse Company. The extraordinary saving in force, to say nothing of convenience, was what most struck him. The ordinary steam engine has a wastage of energy amounting to 90 per cent. In a gas engine this wastage may be reduced to 70 or 75 per cent. In this fact alone, said Lord Kelvin, there was suggested the enormous field for the manufacture and consumption of gas as fuel. The margin of saving was so great that to his scientific mind it was only a question of a little time before gas as a fuel would be superseding coal. And of course the same saving, or even a greater one, can be made in the domestic use of gas for fuel. It cuts down the loss of potential energy, admits of perfect regulation and the most skillful application, and in the home is as steadily driving out coal as it is in the factory.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

TRADING STAMPS ILLEGAL.

District of Columbia Court of Appeals Decides Against Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in an opinion by Justice Shepard to-day, held that "trading stamps" are illegal within the meaning of the act of Congress prohibiting lotteries and gift enterprises.

The trading stamp company had arrangements with many merchants by which trading stamps were given to purchasers, and when a certain number of stamps were obtained articles could be had for them at the stamp company's store.

A CHICAGO BANK TABOOED.

City Authorities Resent Its Refusal to Pay a Certified Check.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Controller Waller has declared that the First National Bank will not be recognized by the City of Chicago, and that the Controller and Treasurer will not accept the bank's paper. This is because the bank refused to pay a certified check of "Mike" McDonald, the ex-boss of Chicago politics, which had been given as part of a bond of a garbage contractor.

The contract was awarded to the bidder, who refused to take it, whereupon his bond was forfeited and the check was sent in for collection. The bank refused to pay the check, and the Controller began suit in assumpsit for the face value. Cashier Forgan of the bank says that McDonald ordered the check not paid, and the bank followed instructions. He characterizes the Controller's attitude as childish.

AN IOWA TEACHER'S REWARD.

Recognition of Her Devotion to Her Pupils in a Fierce Snowstorm.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Dec. 7.—Miss Mamie Robinson, a school teacher, came near perishing in the recent snowstorm. She has a school south of this city, her pupils for the most part being small children. Over a mile and a half from the school is her boarding place, and some of the pupils live as far as two miles from the schoolhouse.

When the snowstorm come she dismissed school, and, taking the children one at a time, went home with them. She traveled not less than fourteen miles through the blinding snowstorm, and when she reached her own home her feet, hands, and face were frozen badly.

The Directors have given her a vacation with full pay, and the admiring farmers have presented her a fine horse and buggy.

ELEVEN YEARS IN CHAINS.

Shocking Maltreatment of an Insane Man in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Humane Agent O'Brien has just unearthed a shocking case of maltreatment of an insane man at Cline's Hollow, Westmoreland County, where Franklin Pearse Cline, now forty-three years old, has been chained for the last eleven years to an iron bar with a chain which will not permit him to move in any direction more than six or eight feet. He is a raving maniac, and during his long period of incarceration he has been kept constantly in a state of nudity.

Agent O'Brien says Cline was kept in a small outhouse constructed especially for him. The State Board of Lunacy has been notified, and is now investigating the case. It is thought that the Westmoreland County authorities will be asked to take charge of the man, as the estate is amply able to pay all the expenses.

CAPT. SANFORD BELL DEAD.

Sixty Years a Southern Railroad Man, Fifty Years a Conductor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—Capt. Sanford Bell, said to be the oldest railroad conductor, in point of service, in the United States, died to-day in Atlanta. Capt. Bell spent sixty of his seventy-three years of life in railroad service and a half a century as commander of trains.

He ran the first Western and Atlantic train into Atlanta. That was when Atlanta was known as Marthasville, with a poulation of less than 100. Capt. Bell's life was full of thrilling incidents, and he survived no less than a dozen fatal wrecks.

He entered the employ of the Western and Atlantic system in 1852, and remained in the service of the company until his death. Despite his age, he apparently retained the vigor of his younger years until yesterday, when he was stricken with paralysis.

YERKES BUYING REAL ESTATE.

He Buys Forty Acres on Ogden Avenue, Chicago, for $100,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Charles T. Yerkes has begun to blossom as a real estate speculator. A few days ago he bought through two agencies a large wooded tract on Ogden Avenue, between Harlem Avenue and the Desplaines River. It contains about forty acres and the price was about $2,500 an acre. The land is contiguous to the lines of the Suburban and Ogden Electric Street Railway lines, both of which are controlled by Mr. Yerkes.

For several years Mr. Yerkes has been quietly purchasing property along the lines of his roads or in territory which he expects to invade. By these means he gets valuable land, which he can sell later at a profit, or use in frontage petitions when he gets ready to build. He has agents picking out choice sites before his designs for new lines are made known.

Shot While Hunting.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 7.—George A. Koch and E. M. Reiner of Woodsbury, L. I., were out gunning this afternoon. While passing between the wires of a fence Mr. Reiner's gun caught in a wire, and was discharged. His leg was badly torn by the charge, and he was taken to New York. There his leg was amputated at a hospital.

St. Barnabas House Reception.

The women of the Advisory Board of St. Barnabas House, 304 Mulberry Street, gave a reception yesterday to their friends and to the friends of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, which conducts the charitable work connected with the institution. Among the guests were Bishop Potter, the Rev. George F. Nelson, D. D., and other prominent members of the Episcopal clergy of this diocese. A visit to the God's Providence Mission, in Broome Street, was part of the programme, and the guests were driven to and from the Broome Street house in a coach. Luncheon was served in St. Barnabas House.

Misery by the Wholesale,

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouls, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade are felt, the bowels become constipated, and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

KRAMER-DOELGER WEDDING

Ceremony in a Parlor of the Hotel Savoy Witnessed Only by Relatives.

NOTABLE DISPLAY OF COLOR

The Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, Who Married the Bride's Parents, Performs the Ceremony—Large Reception Follows—Other Weddings.

One of the brilliant weddings of the season took place in a parlor on the second floor of the Hotel Savoy at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The bride was Miss Carrie Doelger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Doelger of 228 East Fifty-fourth Street, and the bridegroom was William Kramer, Jr., joint proprietor with his brother, Albert J. Kramer, of the Atlantic Garden. The Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, who married the bride's parents, performed the ceremony, taking the place of the Rev. Father Anthony Lammel, the pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, who would have acted had not Archbishop Corrigan thought it unwise for him to officiate in a hotel.

The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives. Ruppel's Orchestra of twelve pieces furnished the music, and the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin" was played as the bridal procession entered the room, headed by the bridegroom and his brother, Albert J. Kramer, the best man. The bridegroom's attendants, Louis E. Newman, Jr., Benjamin Zatin, Adolph Hüpfel, and Charles Doelger, the bride's brother, walked next, immediately preceding the ushers, David Pfeiffer, Charles Splitdorf, Louis Müller, and Julius Rohe. The bridesmaids came next, all gowned alike in white accordion pleated chiffon over pink satin, trimmed with pink carnations, carrying the same flowers and wearing short tulle veils caught up with white aigrettes. They were Miss Veronica Ringler, Miss Mathilde Doelger, the bride's cousin; Miss Lottie Zatin, and Miss Anna Gillig. Miss Anna Marie Voss, the maid of honor, who followed them, wore a veil and aigrettes like theirs, was gowned in white ruffled chiffon over white satin, and carried daisies.

The bride came in on the arm of her father. She wore white satin, trimmed with lace, and a tulle veil fastened with a diamond tiara, the gift of the bridegroom, and with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a showy bouquet of lilies of the valley and white bridal roses. The ceremony was performed beneath a magnificent arbor of pink roses and greens, lighted by electricity. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played after it was finished.

A wedding supper for about eighty persons followed, and a reception for six or seven hundred people began at 8:30 P. M. and lasted several hours. The banquet hall and several large parlors adjoining were turned over to the guests, and a collation was served.

The bride's father is a wealthy retired brewer, whose former business is now carried on by his sons, and a feature of the reception yesterday was the serving of beer, brewed for this occasion a year ago, in bottles stamped with the portraits of the bridegroom and bride. Mr. Kramer is a member of the Arion Society. His presents to his best man, attendants, and ushers were silver-backed military brushes, while the maid of honor and bridesmaids received amethyst and diamond hat pins from the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Kramer will take a wedding trip in the South, and on their return will live in Harlem, near Fifth Avenue. Among the guests yesterday were Judge and Mrs. Henry P. Dugro, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Judge and Mrs. Henry P. McCarthy, ex-Justice Patrick Divver, Herman Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merz, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Woerz, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. Hüpfel.

Thiers—Dryden.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 7.—A large and fashionable audience gathered in Grace Episcopal Church this evening to witness the marriage of Miss Marie Dryden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Meredith Dryden of 120 West Seventh Street, and William J. R. Thiers of North Plainfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. M. Rodman. The bride was attired in white satin, trimmed with lace from her mother's wedding gown. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Scrymser of New Brighton, S. I., and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Green of Mercer Avenue and Miss Fannie Dryden, a sister of the bride. They were attired in white organdie. Frank L. Hutton of New York was best man. The ushers were Edward Hutton of New York, Paul Nolting of Richmond, Va.; Frank Whitney French and Meredith Dryden of Plainfield. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Thiers left on a tour through the Southern States.

Deford—Smith.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—At Christ Protestant Episcopal Church to-day, Miss Beulah Marguerite Smith was married to Thomas Deford, Jr. The church was beautifully decorated and the Revs. Julius Grammer and Edward Niver performed the ceremony beneath an arch of roses and lilies. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Smith. The bridegroom is well known in society here, and is an enthusiastic horseman. There were no bridesmaids at the ceremony. Miss Ethel Deford was the maid of honor. She wore white mousseline de soie and white taffeta. Frank Deford was the best man. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin en train, trimmed with point lace. She carried a white prayer book. The ushers were Robert Gilmor, Pluntset Stewart, Louis McKim, John Sears Gibbs, Williamson Tate, and Dr. Robert Reuling. Mr. and Mrs. Deford left for New York, from whence they will sail Dec. 11 for Genoa for a three months' European tour. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield sent a silver fish dish of odd design.

Sherman—Baldwin.

Miss Edith Clayton Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam T. Baldwin, of 592 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and George A. Sherman, were united in marriage on Monday evening, at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. David B. Stillman. Miss Bessie A. Baldwin, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Charles J. Bateman of Orange, N. J., was the best man, and the ushers were Harry C. Beebe, Clinton A. Armstrong, Albert Shannon, and Frederick A. Austin.

AGED COUPLE REMARRIED.

Ceremony Performed Again at the Golden Wedding Celebration.

A peculiar and interesting golden wedding took place in Brooklyn last night, in which the old couple were remarried by the minister who had married them fifty years before. William Pfeiffer, a retired leather merchant, went through the marriage ceremony again with his aged wife, Sophia, at their home, 1,081 Lafayette Avenue.

The Rev. Philip Merkle married them fifty years ago, and he officiated last night. Four grandchildren were the pages—William Pfeiffer, and Alfred, Frank, and Walter Kirschner. There was no bridesmaid, no maid of honor, or best man. Two children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren were present.

To Aid a Day Nursery.

The ladies of the First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery will give on Saturday, from 2 until 7 P. M., a unique brides' reception and rose-bud tea at the residence of Mrs. Eugene H. Porter, 181 West Seventy-third Street. The society is in need of more cribs and furniture, and also money to carry on its charitable work. It is sought to enlarge the work, for it is much needed on the west side. Any donation of money or articles may be sent to Mrs. Porter's home Friday.

Reception at Mr. Coppell's.

George Coppell of 40 Fifth Avenue will give a reception Thursday afternoon for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hubert Coppell, and to introduce his daughter, Miss Florence Coppell.

MOBILE STRUCK THE COREAN.

Identity of the Vessel Which Met the Allan Line Steamship in Collision Now Known.

The identity of the vessel with which the Allan-State Line steamship Corean was in collision at two o'clock Sunday morning, fifty miles south of Sable Island, was established yesterday when the Atlantic Transport steamship Mobile, from London, arrived with five of her bow plates damaged.

Capt. Stewart of the Corean reported at Halifax, whither he went for repairs, that he was struck on the port side aft by another steamer, of which he immediately lost sight in the heavy fog that prevailed.

The cattle sheds on the after part of the Corean were wrecked and several cattle killed. The Corean sail from New York for Glasgow last Thursday, with 400 head of cattle.

Capt. Layland of the Mobile made no report of the accident when his vessel reached Quarantine yesterday morning. The injury was not conspicuous, five plates on the port bow being simply bent in.

There were fifty-nine saloon passengers and nineteen cattlemen on the Mobile. They were awakened by the impact of the vessels, some of the cattlemen sleeping forward being thrown from their bunks, and there was some fright among the passengers, that was not allayed when, on reaching the decks, they found that the lifeboats were being cleared away. A hasty examination had shown the officers, however, that there was no injury below water, and the passengers were soon reassured.

Capt. Layland denied that he had steamed away after the accident without waiting to learn of the other vessel's fate. He lay to for an hour, but the other vessel had disappeared.

It was said at the office of the Atlantic Transport Line that the only repairs necessary would be the straightening out of the bow plates.

GERRY SOCIETY FEVER CASE.

Little Girl Sufferer Hurried off to Willard Parker Hospital.

A case of scarlet fever developed at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The patient is Helen Wagner, four years old, who was one of the children detained there. She was hurried off to the Willard Parker Hospital. There is no doubt that she has scarlet fever, and the case promises to be a severe one.

Superintendent Parker of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, positively refused last night to give any information regarding the case. He would not even say whether or not there had been such a case. All that was learned was from other sources.

The Willard Parker Hospital last night contained seventy-one cases of scarlet fever, which is far beyond the ordinary number.

FOR THE FREE LABOR BUREAU.

Funds Needed to Provide Worthy Men with Employment.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued an appeal on behalf of its free labor bureau, which has been doing most efficient work during the past three years. It is the first time an appeal for assistance has been issued for that particular object.

It is shown in the call for funds that during the past twelve months 3,524 men have been placed in permanent positions, and, in conjunction with the Department of Street Cleaning, 564 men were provided with temporary employment, averaging thirteen days each at $1.50 per day.

The appeal reads:

"Perhaps you can spare a dollar, perhaps $2, perhaps more; but whatever you can spare, be sure that it will help some man worthy of help, in the right way. Not merely to buy him a plate of soup or a night's lodging—these good gifts the association is always ready and willing to give to the deserving—but to set him on his feet once more; to turn him into a wage-earner and a safe citizen."

Checks may be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

A BROOKLYN HOUSE WARMING.

Brilliant Reception at the Home of Mrs. F. B. Pratt.

A brilliant house warming was given last evening by Mrs. F. B. Pratt at the Pratt home, 229 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, which brought together a large representation of Brooklyn and New York society.

Mrs. Pratt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Miss Pratt, Mrs. G. D. Pratt, and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Allen McNaughton, Gen. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Louis B. Hendrickson, Miss Beers, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. De Silver.

First "Fortnightly" Dance.

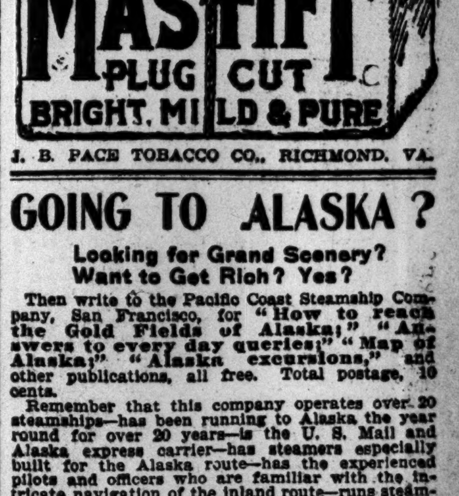
The first "fortnightly" dance of the season took place at Sherry's last night. There will be about eight of them, the next being set for Dec. 21. The patronesses are Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Edward B. Biddle, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Deming Duer, Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, and Mrs. Thomas B. Young, Jr. About 200 people were present last night. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion, and favors were given. The guests of the evening were Mrs. Landsdale Boardman, Miss Elsie McCormick, Edward McCauley, Miss Emily Howell, Miss Caroline S. Green, R. B. Lyon, Charles J. Gould, and Benjamin F. Fincks.

Miss C. H. Phillips's Debut.

Miss Clara Hunt Phillips, daughter of Mrs. J. Frank Phillips, made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given in her honor at the home of her parents, 70 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Edith Gibbs, Miss W. E. Derby, Miss Edith Putnam, Miss Rogers, Miss Katherine Wilkinson, Miss Isabella Harter, Miss Alice Moore, and Miss Phillips.

No Luetgert Jury Yet.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—No progress was made to-day in the selection of the jury for the second Luetgert murder trial, and there is no immediate prospect that the full number of men will be secured.



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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Contest in House Between Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees.

CIVIL SERVICE CONTROVERSY

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio Leads the Attack on the Merit System—President's Message Distributed Among the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House of Representatives settled down to the customary routine to-day. The Rev. Henry Couden, the regular Chaplain, who delivered the invocation, asked for the divine blessing upon the President in his hour of trial and anxiety. After the reading of the Journal leave was asked by several of the more important committees to sit during the sessions of the House and for the printing of documents for the use of the committees. These were the cutomary requests incident to the serious work of the session and were granted.

The President's message, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner on the Paris International Exposition of 1900 and recommending a liberal appropriation for representation at the exposition, was laid before the House.

Mr. Dingley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, then presented a resolution adopted by that committee for the distribution of the President's message to the several committees having jurisdiction of the various subjects treated.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, asked for a re-reading of that portion of the resolution giving the Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction over all the portions of the message relating to "the revenues, the National finances, the public debt, and the preservation of the public credit."

A debate followed upon what the language of the resolution meant, and the issue as to jurisdiction of the currency problem as between the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency Committees was sharply raised. Before the debate had been concluded, the House was plunged into a debate on the currency problem.

Jurisdiction of Committees.

Mr. Walker, after the re-reading of the resolution, asked with some heat what was left to his committee. Mr. Dingley replied that all matters relating to banking and currency under the resolution would go to the Banking and Currency Committee.

"There seems to be a decided conflict of opinion as to what matters refer to banking and currency," exclaimed Mr. Walker rather sharply.

Mr. Dingley protested that the language of the resolution was identical with that of former resolutions on the same subject, but he was immediately bombarded with questions as to the practical effect of the resolution. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) wanted the jurisdiction of the Banking and Currency Committee settled and thought the present as good as any other time to do it.

Mr. Dingley said the real question of jurisdiction would depend on the interpretation of the phrase "National finances," which he reiterated had been used in all resolutions. Certainly by specific terms all questions relating to banking and currency would go to the Banking and Currency Committee. With this explanation Mr. Johnson appeared content for the time.

Then Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.,) the minority leader, attacked the flank of Mr. Dingley. He wanted to know specifically whether a measure to effectuate the recommendations of the President on the currency would go to the Ways and Means or the Currency Committee.

Mr. Dingley avoided a direct response. If it related to the redemption fund such a bill would go to the Committee on Ways and Means, he said.

"If it proposed to retire the greenbacks in the manner recommended by the President, where would it go?" asked Mr. Bailey. Mr. Johnson pressed Mr. Dingley along the same line.

"I would leave the determination of that question to the Speaker," at last replied Mr. Dingley. The House laughed.

"It is to avoid that very thing," exclaimed Mr. Johnson, "that I desire this question to be made clear now. Does the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee think a bill embodying the principle of the President's recommendation affects the redemption fund?"

"I think it does," replied Mr. Dingley.

"Then the gentleman indirectly answers our question," exclaimed Mr. Johnson.

Currency Committeemen Protest.

By this time, it being apparent that debate would be required to dispose of the question at issue, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey arranged for thirty minutes on a side. Mr. Walker then got the floor and indignantly protested that if the questions relating to the legal-tender money, which were at the very foundation of the currency and banking laws, were to come under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee, the Committee on Banking and Currency might as well be dissolved. If it was to be shorn of its responsibilities, he said, why continue it? He avowed that in the last Congress his committee had been steadily disregarded. Its members had cooled their heels in the Speaker's lobby, he said, and when at last they were allowed to bring in a bill the previous question had been demanded without time for debate, and he had been allowed to address the House by unanimous consent.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) the senior Democratic member of the Currency Committee, seconded the protest of Mr. Walker. The President's recommendations as to National bank circulation, he said, were inextricably interwoven with the proposition to retire the greenbacks. If the Banking and Currency Committee was to do anything, he submitted that its hands should not be tied. He expressed the opinion that the object of the resolution was to so divide the subject that nothing practical would result.

Civil Service Law Attacked.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) at this point obtained the floor, and used a few minutes in a plea for a Government armor-plate plant in Alabama. He was followed by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) who diverted the whole course of the debate by an attack on the civil service law, which was several times enthusiastically applauded, both by members on the floor and spectators in the galleries. At the outset he repudiated the idea that opposition to the civil service law involved an affront to the President. Congress was empowered to deal with the subject, and the President had referred it to Congress. He heartily agreed with the President that "there are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted."

"I am glad," said Mr. Grosvenor, "to go that far with the President, even if I am compelled to part company from him when he says the civil service system has the official sanction of the people."

Mr. Grosvenor declared that he had kept in touch with the sentiment of the country, and that if the question was submitted to the people west of the Allegheny Mountains it would be buried under their overwhelming condemnation. His remarks in denunciation of "life tenure in office" were met with uproarious applause from the galleries, in which many members on the floor joined heartily. This was a Government for the people and by the people, he declared, and no man should be excluded from participation in the executive branch of the Government by accident of birth or the misfortune of early education, who was otherwise qualified. Ohio, he said, had repudiated the civil service law, and was opposed to building up an office-holding class in this country.

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, defended the law and the President's interpretation of it. He declared that it was for the Executive to administer it. The President, he said, had full power to correct any mistakes that had been made, and he thought the administration of the law should be left there, and that any attempt to legislate upon the question must be regarded as an indignity to the Executive.

Chicago Platform Approved.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) commended Mr. Grosvenor's utterances against building up an office-holding class in this country—a doctrine, he said, which was almost literally embodied in the Chicago platform. [Democratic applause.]

"That is the only good feature of that platform," ejaculated Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) amid laughter on the Republican side.

"I am glad to relieve the other side of the charge of total depravity," retorted Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) avowed himself a spoilsman and in sympathy with the proposition to repeal the law, and Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) chided the Republicans for their attempt to break down the law.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) after some opening remarks about the stupendous folly of appointing a bimetallic commission to roll over Europe, made a strong speech in defense of the civil service law. Gen. Grosvenor he charged with being derelict to his duty as a Republican. That party, he said, was unalterably pledged to the support of the law. Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley, the most distinguished exponents of its policies, had fought for the law in no uncertain language, and Gen. Grosvenor, he thought, well merited the rebuke administered to him by Mr. Bailey when the latter charged him with supporting the Chicago platform. [Laughter.]

He marveled that the mouthpiece of the Administration had fallen so low. No portion of the President's message met with more hearty indorsement than that relating to the civil service, and he warned his colleagues that if they put through a bill in antagonism to the law it would be vetoed. Moreover, he said, it was a mistake to imagine that the sentiment of the country opposed it. The law was heartily approved by all except a few "degenerate politicians," who opposed it from selfish motives. The trouble was not with the law, but with its administration by spoilsmen.

Currency Division Settled.

Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) bringing the discussion back to the currency question, in a satirical speech spoke of the injustice of turning over a subject which Mr. Walker had freely admitted he knew all about to Mr. Dingley, who had fathered a tariff bill that had already produced a forty-million-dollar deficit.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) averred that it was well understood that nothing would be done with the currency problem, and Mr. Bodine (Dem., Mo.,) alleged that the civil service law was a humbug, which the West and South opposed. The latter gave some amusing illustrations of its operations, and caused a laugh by the statement that Mr. Cleveland had been some time in the White House before he discovered that the United States was not bounded on the west by the Allegheny Mountains.

During the progress of the debate Messrs. Walker and Johnson had consulted with Mr. Dingley, and a modification of the resolution of distribution was agreed upon. It struck out the words "the National finances, the public debt, the preservation of the Government credit," and gave the Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction over all matters in the message relating to "the revenue, the bonded debt of the United States, and to the treaties of the United States affecting the revenue." When this amendment was presented the opposition withdrew, and the resolution was adopted without division.

The House at 2 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Senator Money of Mississippi Is Sworn In After a Controversy Over His Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The invocation at the opening of the Senate to-day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England. He prayed that the Almighty might take into His care all the interests of the Nation, that from this Nation may emanate such feelings of brotherhood as would be a blessing to all mankind.

Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) presented the credentials of H. de S. Money as Senator from Mississippi, to succeed the late Senator George.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) called attention to the wording of the credentials presented for Mr. Money, that the new Senator should "have and hold such office" until his authority should be "revoked by competent authority." Mr. Chandler said that the credentials were not in constitutional form. He had no idea of antagonizing the newly appointed Senator because of the error in his credentials, but he gave notice that hereafter he would object to the swearing in of any Senator whose credentials were not in proper form.

Mr. Walthall said that the point raised by the Senator from New Hampshire was purely technical, and he expressed the hope that it would not be pressed.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) admitted in a defense of the point raised by Mr. Chandler that the accredited Senator was a good man, but insisted that his credentials were bad. He hoped that before the conclusion of the present session of Congress a rule prescribing definite forms for all appointments upon which the Senate had to pass would be established.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) challenged the statement of Mr. Chandler that the credentials of Mr. Money were not in proper form. He held that there was no prescribed form, and that there was no use caviling about these matters.

Mr. Teller, (Silver, Col.,) contended that the credentials contained more than was necessary, but absolutely all that was required.

Mr. Walthall asked that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Money, and there being no objection, Mr. Money was escorted by Mr. Walthall to the desk of the Vice President, where he was sworn in.

A flood of bills and joint resolutions was poured into the Senate, Mr. Morrill of Vermont having the distinction of introducing the first, providing for the "gilding of the Statue of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol."

Mr. Pettigrew Silver, S. D.,) secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission to furnish the Senate a list of the railroad companies which have complied wholly, in part, or not at all with the law of Congress providing that safety appliances be affixed to railroad cars. The resolution also calls for the total number of persons killed by the railroads during the last year.

The contest between the friends of the Immigration bill and those who favor prompt action with reference to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad developed at this juncture. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) moved to take up the Immigration bill and proceed with its consideration. Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) objected.

Mr. Lodge called attention to the fact that he had made a motion to take up the Immigration bill, and had not asked unanimous consent for its consideration. Mr. Gear adverted to the importance of giving prompt attention to that part of the President's message in which Mr. McKinley had asked that Congress confer upon the Executive by legislation full power to buy in the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He said that he would to-morrow introduce a measure conferring upon the Executive the authority required, and he hoped that neither the Immigration bill, to which he was entirely friendly, nor anything else would be permitted to interfere with prompt consideration of that proposed legislation.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) expressed his gratification that the President had requested Congress to confer upon the Executive power to act at the sale of the Kansas Pacific Road in such manner as would best protect the interests of the Government.

Pending the consideration of the Immigration and Kansas Pacific matter, Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) Chairman of the Census Committee, requested that the measure providing for the Federal census of 1900, reported to the Senate at the last session, be recommitted to the committee. To this Mr. Chandler, the author of the bill, objected, but after some explanation by Mr. Carter the bill was recommitted as requested.

Mr. Lodge gave notice that he would call up the Immigration bill at the conclusion of the present unfinished business. Mr. Gear announced that he would contest that motion. Mr. Allison, in the hope, as he said, that the gentlemen might reach an amicable understanding, moved that the Senate adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Assistant Secretary Howell Discusses Its Revenue-Producing Power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department has written the following letter in answer to an inquiry concerning the receipts and expenditures of the Government:

"In reply to your inquiry concerning the excess of expenditures over receipts during the present fiscal year, I have to advise you that the actual receipts from customs during the four months that the act of 1897 has been in operation—namely, August, September, October, and November—amounted to $34,474,322. As is well known, the importations during the past four months have not been normal, owing to the large importations in anticipation of the passage of the present tariff.

"Had the importations been as large during the period stated as they were for the same period of 1892 the revenue which we would have received under the rates of the present law would amount to $102,710,600, or $68,236,278 more than the actual receipts.

"It may be urged, however, that this is not a fair comparison, as the year 1892 was a very prosperous one, and the importations were, accordingly, larger than the average. Take, therefore, the year 1896, when business, and notably our foreign trade, was suffering from depression. Had the importations during the past four months been as large as they were during the same four months of 1896, the receipts under the present law would have amounted to $57,072,283, or $22,597,961 in excess of the actual receipts. Taking the average of the importations for the same four months of 1892 and 1896 and applying the rates of the act of 1897, the estimated receipts amount to $69,574,152, or an increase of $35,099,830 over the actual receipts.

"The total excess of expenditures over receipts during the four months of 1897 above named amounted to $35,084,177.23. It will be seen, therefore, that had the importations been as large during the past four months as the average of the importations for the corresponding period of 1892 and 1896, the receipts would have been $15,653 in excess of expenditures, and had the importations been as large as they were in 1892 the receipts would have exceeded the expenditures by $22,250,254.

"Your attention is also called to the fact that the collections under the present law show a gradual increase each month, as follows: August, 1897, $6,987,702.84; September, $7,943,100.28; October, $9,713,494.62; November, $9,830,025."

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Measure Agreed upon Carrying a Total of $141,218,830.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Sub-Committee on Pensions of the House Committee on Appropriations agreed on the Pension Appropriation bill to-day, and will recommend it to the full committee to-morrow. The bill carries a total of $141,218,830.

It gives $140,000,000 for the payment of pensions proper, these figures being identical with the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Interior. For clerk hire at the various pension agencies throughout the country the bill appropriates $400,000, a decrease of $30,000 from the estimates.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Sub-Committees on Various Subjects Named by Chairman Dingley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day Chairman Dingley named the sub-committees, as follows:

Customs—Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Bailey and McMillin.

Customs Administration—Payne, Russell, Dingley, Johnson, Steele, Swanson and Robertson.

Internal Revenue—Evans, Dolliver, Steele, Russell, Dingley, McMillin and McClellan.

Public Debt—Dalzell, Johnson, Dingley, Bailey and Wheeler.

Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties—Hopkins, Dolliver, Tawney, Payne, Dingley, McMillin and McClellan.

Revenue from Other Sources Than Customs and on Miscellaneous Subjects—Grosvenor, Russell, Tawney, Steele, Evans, Swanson and Wheeler.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BILL.

A Measure to Bring the Railroads Under the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The establishment of a National system of post road and the extension of the Post Office system so as to cover the entire business of public transportation is contemplated in a bill presented in the House to day by Mr. Sperry of Connecticut, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices. The measure provides for the consolidation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission with the Post Office Department, to be under a Postmaster General and ten associates, including the present members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, each to receive $10,000 a year.

The bill empowers the extension of the postal business to cover transportation of persons, baggage, parcels, and general freight, and directs the Post Office Department "to secure control and management of such roads now carrying the mails and of other roads and transportation agencies as may be needed for the public use."

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Klondike Transportation Franchises—Increase of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Mr. McBride, authorizing the Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company to locate and construct a line of transportation from Dyea to Lake Bennett, the line to consist of railways, aerial tramways, or wagon roads, as the company may deem proper; also a bill granting a similar right of way to the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company, from Skaguay over the White Pass to the boundary line of Northwest Territory, on the Skaguay trail.

By Mr. McMillan, for the construction of a gunboat on the great lakes, to take the place of the Michigan, at a cost of $230,000.

By Mr. Hale, to increase the navy establishment by the addition of a first-class seagoing coast line battleship, at a cost not to exceed $3,750,000; six seagoing torpedo boats of 175 tons displacement, at a cost of $1,125,000, and three torpedo boats of greater speed, at a cost of $900,000. It is provided that the battleship shall be primarily for coast defense, and that it shall carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, and shall have a displacement of 11,500 tons.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Favorable Report on a Bill to Pay Churches and Schools.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House Committee on War Claims has made a favorable report on the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to investigate and provide for the payment of all claims for the use and occupation of church and school buildings and grounds for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the rebellion, and for damages accruing thereby to furnishings or materials in such buildings.

Claims of this character before the committee aggregate $295,726. The committee reported that $400,000 would pay all meritorious claims of this rature. As there are many such claims pending before Congress the committee indorsed the provision for a tribunal for their investigation and determination.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Congress Asked to Make a Liberal Appropriation on Its Account.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the report of Major Moses P. Handy of Chicago, Special Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition, giving the detals of his mission. In his letter of transmittal the President says the report gives a clear and comprehensive presentation of the situation. The Commissioner recommends that an appropriation of $919,600 be granted so that a creditable display on behalf of the United States may be made. The President in transmitting the report says:

"Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved, Major Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, and that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country, and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank.

"In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching exposition, and of our standing among the nations that will there be represented, and in view also of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, science, and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Major Handy to your consideration, and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made.

"Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French Republic at Chicago in 1893, on which $1,000,000 was expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of the United States."

Mr. Handy believes that in the end this country will secure about 200,000 square feet of space. Already two years in advance of the exposition he has had application by intending exhibitors for 182,969 feet or more space than ever was occupied by the United States in any foreign exposition. The Commissioner strongly recommends that every intended exhibit be submitted to a critical inspection by the United States Commissioners in order to keep out the commonplace, in view of the great preparations being made by European nations to excel in the quality rather than the quantity of their exhibits.

Military Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House Committee on Military Affairs held a brief meeting to-day, at which the first drafts of the Army and Military Academy Appropriation bills were distributed. These follow in every item the estimates submitted by the Secretary of War. The bill for the army carries an appropriation of $23,130,044, a net increase of $1,050,296 over the last appropriation. For the Academy the estimates are $397,328, an increase of $45,256. The committee will meet again Tuesday, and Chairman Hull will in the meantime appoint two sub-committees for the consideration of the bills.

The Oregon Senate Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, said to-day that he would call a meeting of the committee for some day either this week or next for the consideration of the claim of H. W. Corbett to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon, by virtue of the appointment of the Governor of that State. He expressed the opinion that a majority of the committee would be found favorable to Mr. Corbett's claim.

Big Claims Bill in Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Claims, appointed at the extra session to prepare an omnibus claims bill held a preliminary meeting to-day and decided upon a basis for a bill for presentation to the full committee. The plan adopted includes bills which have passed either house of Congress, or which have been favorably passed upon by the Court of Claims under the Bowman act. The claims of this character before the committee amount to about $10,000,000.

Currency Reform Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency will hold its first meeting at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to outline its general programme. It is expected that arrangements will be made to hear Secretary Gage on his plan of currency reform, together with ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, Chairman of the Monetary Commission, and many officials who desire to be heard on the changes suggested by the President's message.

A Bill for New Dry Docks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Hale of Maine to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal., and for the enlargement of the Brooklyn, League Island, and Norfolk docks, the appropriation for Portsmouth being $1,000,000; Boston, $1,350,000; Algiers, $500,000; Mare Island, $500,000; Brooklyn, $286,556; League Island, $286,556, and Norfolk, $160,000.

House Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Judiciary Committee of the House held its initial meeting to-day and organized for the session by appointing a number of sub-committees. The most important of these will consider the subject of bankruptcy legislation, and is composed of Representatives Henderson, Ray, Broderick, Terry, and Lanham.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following-named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Waterford Works, Paul L. Higgans.

New York—Wells Bridge, William H. White.

Gold Seekers Buy a Brigantine.

It was reported yesterday that the Portland (Me.) brigantine H. H. Wright had been sold to a party of gold seekers who propose going around Cape Horn to the Yukon. The Wright was built at Searsport in 1869, and measures 349 tons. The Wright had a bad encounter with the hurricanes of last month, bound from Perth Amboy, with coal, for Portland. She ran into a blow that lasted three days. Her cargo shifted, and for a time she was nearly on her beam ends. Finally she sprung a leak, and when she made an anchorage off Chatham, Mass., she was in a sinking condition and her crew was exhausted from their efforts to keep her afloat. Two life saving crews went to their assistance and got the vessel to a safe anchorage, whence she was towed to Vineyard Haven and subsequently to Portland, where she is now lying.

Good Government Club B Election.

The annual election of Good Government Club B was held last night in the club headquarters, 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. President Carmichael presided. The following Trustees were chosen: For four years, Charles B. Collins, Miles M. Dawson, E. C. Dusenbury, William B. Ellison, and W. H. Judson; for two years, George H. Baker and W. G. Ver Planck; for one year, James Strang. A committee of five was appointed to confer with other clubs of the same character as to the change of name ad reorganization. Many members were in favor of consolidation with the branch of the Citizens' Union to be organized in the district.

Farewell Reception to Dr. Berry.

A farewell reception was given last night to the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, by Plymouth League, the social organization of Plymouth Church. Dr. Berry will sail for England on the Germanic. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the Church of the Saviour, (Unitarian;) Dr. Truman J. Backus, Principal of Packer Institute, and Dr. Berry.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Alfred F. Hartwell, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—Raymon Zelaye, Costa Rica; J. G. Batterson, Hartford.

GRAND—J. P. Ryan, United States Navy; Capt. Robert L. Reed, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Duncan B. Cooper, Nashville.

HOLLAND—A. S. Hay, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Fritz W. Richter, Berlin, Germany.

MANHATTAN—J. N. Greenshields, Minister of Marine, Montreal; William C. Van Horn, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—C. T. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y.

SAVOY—F. M. Powers, London; R. Hamilton, London.

WALDORF—Ray Tompkins, Elmira; John T. Judd, Guauyuato, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dry goods, notions, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; ribbons, velvets, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; G. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Lines, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Chamberlain, N. E., Burlington, Vt.; W. G. Reynolds, cloaks and suits; 541 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Clarke, The E. W. Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Clarke, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Carter, Applewhaite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhaite, notions, white goods, and hosiery, Westminster Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Drewry, Hughes, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens, 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. T. Russell, toilet articles; Union Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lamberd, silks; Miss F. Shepard, notions; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Leidy, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Hirsch & Co., Norwich, Conn.; H. J. Hirsch, clothing; New York Hotel.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Quinn, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Kline, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Judd M. Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Friedman, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Johnson, The, & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Johnson, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Podmore, jewelry; Astor House.

Lesem, Isaac & Co., Quincy, Ill.; F. G. Miller, prints; 51 Leonard Street.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions and toys; Hotel Albert.

Levi Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Levi, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, dry goods; 48 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg, The, Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Lindsay, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenstreter, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Rosenstreter, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, prints and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Sachs Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. Sachs, white goods, notions, furnishing goods, and fancy goods; 18 Walker Street; Holland House.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Strawbridge, dry goods; Holland oHuse.

Stitt, The, & Schmidt Co., Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Stitt, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; 102 Grand Street; Holland House.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks and bags; 81 Grand Street; Holland House.

Wilbur, J. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; J. S. Wilbur, notions and jewelry, 370 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Waldman, L. J., Albany, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey St. 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY A HORSE.

Animal Became Fractious, Tipped Over the Carriage, and Kicked Him.

Simon McDonnell, a policeman attached to the Elizabeth Street Station, was kicked to death by a horse at Seventy-second Street and the East Drive in Central Park yesterday while out driving and Park Policeman John J. Doolady, who was with him, had his arm broken.

The horse became fractious and kicked the harness to pieces. Repairs were made at the Casino and the pair started off again. At Seventy-second Street and the East Drive the horse again began to kick, and finally tipped over the carriage. McDonnell was thrown near the animal and was kicked in the head. His skull was fractured, and he died on arrival at the Presbyterian Hospital, where Doolady was also conveyed.

Doolady was kicked in the head by a horse last Summer, and since that time has been on the sick leave. McDonnell had been on the force since 1886, and for some time had been driver of a patrol wagon. He leaves a wife and five children.

Diamond Jewelry Display.

Diamond jewelry in brooches, pendants, sunbursts, rings, earrings, scarfpins, and all the little odd fancies they can be set in, are seen at the old-established and time-honored jewelry firm of A. Frankfield & Co., 52 West Fourteenth Street, especially novelties of their own design not to be seen elsewhere. In addition to this brilliant display, a magnificent assortment of watches, sterling silver ware, and cuckoo clocks for holiday presents is varied and handsome enough to tempt the most exacting. The prices asked, in comparison with the qualities offered, are extremely moderate, and will appeal to those who desire excellence of material and workmanship, without a large outlay. The store is kept open evenings now for the benefit of intending patrons who find it inconvenient to call during the daytime.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...6:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:45	Gov. Isl'd...7:22	H. Gate...9:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:21	Gov. Isl'd...7:55	H. Gate...9:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ellerić, Cape Colony and Natal	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	9:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska	....	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Panama, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isld., &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amalfi, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Castello, London	....	....
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	....
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. †12 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 8.

Alps, Kingston, Dec. 1.
Castello, London, Nov. 25.
Cearense, Para, Nov. 27.
City of Everett, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Kasbek, Swansea, Nov. 23.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Nov. 30.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 1.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Dec. 3.
Strathford, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 2.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 27.
Dora, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 27.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 30.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Comal, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
Linda, Shields, Nov. 25.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 4.
Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 8.
Francisco, Hull, Nov. 27.
Niagara, Nassau, Dec. 7.
Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

Batoum, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 4.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 9.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

Bona, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.

Arrived.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa Nov. 25, Naples 26, and Gibraltar 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Thomas, Mayaguez, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio and Port Maria, &c., Nov. 30, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Dec. 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Caxo, (Br.,) Leng, Carthagena, &c., in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Lucerne, Br.,) Rennie, Glasgow Nov. 21, in ballast to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Ordered to Wilmington, N. C.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS John Wilson, (Nor.,) Olsen, Mayaguez Nov. 24, Port Antonio 27, and Charleston Dec. 5, with fruit to Brown & Secomb—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 7, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind northwest, blowing a light breeze; cloudy, and hazy off shore.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Hamburg Nov. 23, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Henriette H., (Br.,) Berg, Penarth Nov. 23. Reported off Fire Island at 5:10 P. M.

Bark Grace Deering of Portland, Me., Dringwater, Auckland, N. Z., 108 days, with Kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Sailed.

City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Madiana, Br.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Santander, &c.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Condor, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples, sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Rhosina, (Br.,) Capt. Currie, arr. at Dublin from New York Dec. 5.

SS Cromarty, (Br.,) Capt. Duncan, sld. from Shanghai for New York Dec. 3.

SS Euclid, (Braz.,) from Bahia for New York, sld. from St. Lucia for New York Dec. 4.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Bremen for New York Dec. 5.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Stich, sld. from Para for New York Dec. 5.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, sld. from Fiume for New York Dec. 5.

SS Falkland, (Br.,) Capt. Main, Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, arr. at Amsterdam from New York Dec. 4.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS James Tucker, (Br.,) Capt. Guy, New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, New York for Lisbon and Oporto, arr. at Fayal to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Souverain, (Nor.,) Capt. Haavig, New York for Dublin Nov. 21, was spoken in lat. 41, long. 58.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British bark Thomas Perry, Capt. Carver, which put into Plymouth Dec. 3, after having been beached at Grimsby on account of leaking, when bound from Leith for Rio Janeiro, is recommended to have her cargo of coal sold at public auction.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British steamer Cedardene, Capt. Rigby, which sailed from Shields Dec. 4 for New York, returned the next day on account of defective machinery.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—The position of the Russian bark Nikolai, wrecked at Formby, near the mouth of the Mersey, while bound from Pugwash, N. S., for Preston, is unchanged. The tide flows in and out of her. Her cargo is being discharged.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British steamer Peconic, Capt. Mills, which arrived at Girgenti Dec. 1, bound from Venice for New York, was damaged in a hurricane which she encountered in the Mediterranean.

Steamship Belvernon reports that on Dec. 3, off Fortune Island, she spoke steamer Brookline, (Br.,) from Port Antonio for Baltimore, at anchor with propeller broken; was awaiting the arrival of a tug from Boston to tow her to Philadelphia.

Schooner Waccamaw, Capt. Squires, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 26, with naval stores to Toles & Hart—vessel to F. V. L. Jones. Had heavy weather on the passage, and carried away main gaff and split jib.

The Meriden Company,

Silversmiths and Electroplaters,

Desire to call attention to a most complete line of Silverware suitable for **Holiday Gifts** ever produced. Articles selected now may be engraved and held if so desired, to be delivered at the proper time.

AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

• Finest Flavor • Fairest Price

THE BIG STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Bicycle Announcement Extraordinary!

THE POPE MANUFACTURING CO., of Hartford, Conn., Makers of The Columbia Chainless Bicycle, desirous of securing for the New York Home of the World's Best Bicycle the foremost Retail Store of the Metropolis, AND

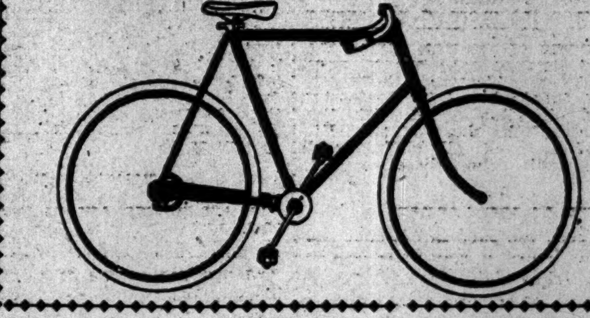
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.,

being equally desirous of offering its patrons the very best wheels that human ingenuity has yet produced, have mutually arranged that during the season of 1898 Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes, the three famous wheels made by the Pope Mfg. Co., shall be on sale in New York

AT THE BIG STORE And at no other Dry Goods or General Store in Greater N. Y.

1898 PRICES:

Models 50 and 51, Columbia Chainless,	$125
" 47 " 48, Columbia Tandems,	125
" 45, 46 and 49, Columbias,	75
Patterns 7 and 8, Hartfords,	50
" 9 " 10, Hartfords,	45
" 15 " 16, Vedettes,	40
" 17 " 18, Vedettes,	35



The Wanamaker Store

OF all times in the year, Christmas is the worst time to buy carelessly-made or carelessly-sold goods. Few things are so mortifying as to find that a gift bought and sent direct to a friend had some defect, discovered only when opened; and it's a great satisfaction to buy where one has only the gratification of his taste to think of, knowing that quality will be right.

To be sure, salespeople are human, and the best systems will sometimes run off the track; but standards are high at Wanamaker's.

Some Special Bargains

EVEN in the Christmas season, the high tide of the merchandise year in most lines, there are many bargains—for it's always low tide somewhere. In December the season for millinery, cloaks, etc., is waning; and here is some of the ripe fruit, ready to tumble into your lap.

MILLINERY.—To-day the first general reduction of prices in trimmed hats and bonnets takes place. Cuts have been made before on certain lots, but now prices are down all along the line; round hats, turbans, large hats, evening hats, and bonnets; fine imported hats, and special hats designed for evening wear. It is the opportunity of the season in millinery.

Second floor.

WOMEN'S COATS AND CAPES.—Here are some new arrivals in tourist capes of the latest style, at a sudden drop from previous prices. They are 30 in. long, very full sweep, have large storm collars and deep hoods, and are finished in front with straps.

Black or navy kersey, lined with black satin, now $16.

Black boucle cheviot, lined with black satin $20.

Fancy mixed Scotch cheviot, lined with bright plaid silks, $24.

You'll recognize the bargain quality of these coats as soon as you see them:—

Fly-front coats in illuminated cheviots, brown mixtures, velvet collar, sizes 32, 34 and 36 inch, for small women,

Now $5 Each.

Fly-front coats of tan mixed kersey beaver, satin-lined, all sizes $6.

Black or navy boucle cheviot, satin or silk lined, hip pockets, $12.

One hundred and fifty imported coats are marked at three-fourths. Here are just two of them:—

Now $25, from $33—26 in. coat of black beaver, double-breasted fly-front, edged with Persian lamb, satin-lined.

Now $29, from $38—26 in. fly-front coat of black kersey, satin lined, Persian lamb storm collar, front trimmed with soutache braid and straps.

Two bargains in black plush blouse coats wind up the coat list. They were $25—they are now $17.50 each.

1.—Seal plush coat, edged with marten fur, and embroidered with soutache braid and jet beading; satin lined.

2.—Seal plush, trimmed with soutache braid, collar and front edged with black marten fur; lined with black satin, silk girdle.

GIRLS' COATS.—A lot of jaunty reefers and jackets come to us for sale to-day at interesting prices. They are for girls of 6 to 12 years. Here are four specimens, in different sizes.

6-year size, $3.75—Black beaver, high at neck, turn-over collar, two rows of buttons.

8-year size, $6—Red or navy cheviot, high at neck, two rows of buttons, deep sailor collar, edged with braid.

10-year size, $8.50—Blue or red boucle cheviot, high at neck, two rows of buttons.

12-year size, $10—Blue or red beaver, deep sailor collar, braid trimmed.

About thirty fine imported reefers and jackets for larger girls also drop one-third or more of their prices. They are in cheviots, boucles, and kerseys of various colors, beautifully trimmed with braid, applique and fur. All have high storm-collars.

Now $16 each, from $27.

Now $21.25, from $27—Elegant kerseys, high standing collar, gilt buttons, beautifully lined, velvet belt.

Now $12, from $16—Reefers of fine beaver, beautifully braid-trimmed, half lined, deep sailor collar.

Second floor.

BOYS' SWEATERS.—A regular windfall—a lot of boys' $2.50 sweaters for $1.50 each. You needn't mind the reason—the sweaters are here.

Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S BATH WRAPS.—Eiderdown bath wraps for $2.75—at which price you save just $1 on each garment, and there's only one hundred of them.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Canary Birds. "LIQUID sunshine" is the poetical expression once given to the music from a roomful of singing canaries, such as greets you now on entering our basement floor, and "liquid sunshine" is a pleasant thing to give for Christmas. $1.50 each, for good singers.

Bird Cages, 50c. to $3.75.

Basement.

Rugs. GREAT piles of Oriental beauty and luxury fill the space devoted to rugs—for these have been favorite gifts from time immemorial. Antique Iran, Sarak, and Khorassan rugs, 4 to 5 feet wide, and 8 to 12 feet long, are $25 up—each one a beautiful specimen of its kind. The Irans are Persian rugs, and have the characteristic Persian designs.

Wilton rugs are made in copies of the Daghestan styles—and very close copies. Three sizes, $1.50, $3, and $5.

For wear nothing surpasses the Scotch Axminster rugs. They last longer than we do. A few of these fine rugs are marked at bargain prices.

7 1-2 by 10 1-2 ft., now $30, from $45.
9 by 12 ft., now $40, from $64.50.
10 1-2 by 13 1-2 ft., now $60, from $85.

GOATSKIN RUGS.—Some that were carried over from last season are now $1 each, from $2; 36 by 72 in.

Third floor.

Lamps. THERE are some things of which one never has too many; and that is one reason why this lamp store is so full of suggestion. A lamp is always in order.

For large hall and banquet lamps the latest is the low, "squat" shape, which is here in great variety of rich decorations. Other banquet lamps have columns of gilt and onyx, others gilt and enameled centres. All have separate oil reservoirs, and centre-draft burners.

Price is one of the remarkable features. Two great outlets give a purchasing power that shows the low cost of lamps here.

Dresden Princess Lamps, complete with globe, $1 up to $10 each.

Decorated Table Lamps, complete with globes or shades, $1.25 up to $25 each.

Decorated Banquet Lamps, $1.50 up to $100 each, complete.

Decorated Globes, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inch, for banquet lamps, $1 up to $50 each.

ONYX TABLES AND CABINETS.

Solid brass, gold plated, with fine onyx, a magnificent line.

Tables, $3.50 up to $60 each.
Cabinets, $22.50 up to $250 each.

Basement.

Belts and Chatelaines. "A BELT" sounds brief and simple; but come and go through one-tenth of the line of belts here, and you will soon conclude that the clever designers of new belts have versatile minds. Gilt and oxide, enameled or jeweled,—and they're immensely effective, mounted on velvet; enameled belts with large jewels, these are $6.50 to $8.75. A novelty is the enamel Walls-of-Troy belt, joined by small jewels,—$10.50.

Chatelaines have all sorts of convenience attached—tablets, purses, vinaigrettes, mirror, glove-buttoner, pencil, and bonbonniere. They are in oxide-and-gilt, Russian enamel, cut steel and jeweled, and in the open, lace-like filigree work, all the way from $1.25 to $25.

Broadway.

Pillow Shams. DAINTY gifts are shams of sheer lawn or cambric, with fluted ruffles or plaits, and perhaps edges of Irish point. We put them up in neat colored boxes without extra charge.

65c.—Shams of soft-finish cambric, with deep hem, prettily braided.

85c.—Cambric or fine lawn, with deep hem or ruffle.

$1.50—Sheer lawn, with deep fluted ruffle, handsomely braided center.

$2—Fine lawn, with deep corners, edge of Irish point.

$2.75—Fine muslin center, with handsome deep Irish point edge.

Second floor.

Three Remarkable Women WERE arrayed in unrelenting conflict against the genius of "Old Fritz" in the "Seven Years' War." Do you know who they were?

Ridpath tells.

If you can only afford one reference work, buy Ridpath's History of the World. If you possess Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias, still buy Ridpath's History of the World. There is no more valuable book of reference. Ridpath gives every fact of history worth remembering, and tells it in a way that helps you to remember it.

You will some day feel the need of this greatest of all histories. Buy it now, while you can share in the benefits we have obtained from the publishers.

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If after ten days' reading, you think you can get along without it, *your dollar back*—you can return the books. You'll keep them, though; every one does. After that, for fifteen months, you pay $1.50 monthly for the cloth, or $2 for the half-Russia—which we specially recommend—or $2.50 for full morocco—and you own the world's best history of itself for one-half the price you'd pay in any other way.

Write us for specimen pages and illustrations—or call *to-day* and let us show you the books.

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Damages Against a Klondike Steamer

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—In the Federal court to-day Judge Hanford awarded Caston Jacobi and Charles Buff, two passengers who started to Alaska last September on the steamer Eugene, $800 damages each against the owners of the steamer for their failure to land them at Dawson.

Tax on Klondike Whisky.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 7.—Major Walsh, Administrator for the Yukon District, has notified the Government that he has imposed a tax of $2 per gallon on all whisky going into the Yukon country. If this tax does not stop the traffic it will be raised.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The New Play at Daly's Theatre Is a Very Fragile Farce from the German.

ABOUT VITASCOPE PICTURES

"Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend" Was Acted with Plenty of Spirit and Seemed to be Liked.

The first new play of the season at Daly's Theatre is an exceedingly fragile three-act farce taken by F. C. Burnand of London Punch, from the German of Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg, called "Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend." It was produced last night in presence of a large, fashionable, and demonstratively appreciative audience. It was mounted in an expensive, careful, and attractive manner. It was acted with much spirit and good taste, by some actors of growing popularity, and the cast also included that lovable veteran of many comic campaigns, Ann Hartley Gilbert, still so expert in the practice of her art as to make her simulation of austerity seem for the time real. There are hundreds of habitual theatregoers, possibly, who will want to see this piece simply because Mrs. Gilbert acts in it the rôle of an irate mother-in-law whose avowed policy is "never to interfere between husband and wife."

This much having been set down, clearly, little more remains to be said of the new play at Daly's. Seriously speaking, criticism can have very little to do with it. To be sure, its plot is sufficient for its purpose, and is, at least, coherently developed. That it amounts, in any scene, to an "imitation of life," it would be folly to say. Its dialogue is quite devoid of wit; but the development of the story leads to many droll situations. As art it is of no higher or better quality than the pretty musical farces Mr. Daly has lately been exhibiting on his stage; not quite so high and good, in fact, for they include music, for the composition of which special gifts, knowledge, and painstaking are required. But few will think of regarding "Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend," as a work of art.

The story relates to the woes of an unlucky young gentleman who, at Ostend, is entrapped into taking part in a moving picture of lovemaking on the sands. The picture is afterward shown in a vitascope exhibition in London to the delight of all his friends. This incident and a few subsidiary ones serve suitably to fill three short acts.

In the performance, next after Mrs. Gilbert, Cyril Scott gained the principal honors, as he bore the exacting rôle of the typical "light comedy" hero with excellent skill and lightness of touch and an unfailing semblance of gravity. Lettice Fairfax, a pretty, fragile, and very nervous English actress, and Irene Perry, well remembered as a vivacious performer in comic opera, were, respectively, the conventional ingenue and the jealous young wife, while Charles Richman was not quite out of a place as a voluble and impudent Irish young gentleman, though his brogue was too obviously a part of his "make-up." Joseph Herbert somewhat overacted the rôle of a sporting person looking for some one to injure, while William Owen was satisfactory in his unchanging way as a deceptive old party, and Lila Convere played the London slavey very well.

Richard Whortles	Cyril Scott
Edward Blake	Charles Richman
Joseph Carbury	William Owen
Toby Knockitt	Joseph Herbert
John Humbert	William Hazeltine
Thompson	Deane Pratt
Matilda Carbury	Mrs. Gilbert
Dorothy Whortles	Irene Perry
Milly Grace	Lettice Fairfax
Jane	Lila Convere

ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lecture upon Their Qualities and Uses by W. J. Henderson at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Orchestral Instruments and Their Qualities and Uses" was the subject of a lecture by W. J. Henderson, the musical critic, at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henderson's lecture, which was given under the auspices of the New York College of Music, was illustrated with numerous musical selections by the American Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Samuel Franko.

The lecturer proceeded on the theory that the public is deficient in its knowledge of the individual instruments of the orchestra. He found, he said, an appalling ignorance on the subject among all classes of people, especially so because of the great interest evinced in the frequent orchestral concerts given here. Few, he said, knew the difference between the clarinet and the oboe, either in appearance or in tone. During the lecture each instrument from the violin to the snare drum was exhibited and played upon, and its characteristics and possibilities in connection with other instruments were fully explained.

"There are four general divisions of orchestral instruments," said Mr. Henderson. "These are wood-wind, brass, and string instruments, and instruments of percussion. The first class includes flutes, oboes, the English horn, bassoons, and clarinets. The brass instruments include, of course, horns, trumpets, trombones, and the tuba. Stringed instruments are the violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass. The instruments of percussion include the drums, cymbals, bells, and triangles.

"Each of these classes has its recognized place and use in the orchestra. The leader must place them so that they may be most effective. As a general rule the violins are placed at each end in the front, the wood instruments near the centre, and the brass instruments in the rear. The orchestral director must place his instruments much after the manner a chorus is placed, and he must be able to read, simultaneously, the music for each instrument. He must know the exact qualities of the selection which each man must bring forth, and must see that the solidity, breadth of tone, contrast, and variety of color which the author intended are brought out.

"The violin is the prima donna of the orchestra. Its range of expression and variety of color is almost unlimited. All other instruments occupy their own distinct and separate positions."

In concluding, Mr. Henderson explained with what spirit and from what standpoint the auditor should listen to an orchestra, and in illustration the overture "Carnaval de Venise" was played.

SEIDL'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

Second of the Series at Chickering Hall Given Last Night.

The second of Anton Seidl's orchestral concerts at Chickering Hall was given last night. It is necessary to bear in mind this season that Mr. Seidl is an uncommonly busy man. If one were inclined to be facetious he might say that Mr. Seidl is pervasive. It becomes necessary, at any rate, to discriminate among the various enterprises in which he is engaged, as he does himself with the nicest possible appreciation of what is expected of him in each. He is conducting the Philharmonic concerts, the Astoria subscription series, the Chickering Hall concerts, and the Sunday night "pops" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Only a conductor of Mr. Seidl's great catholicity of taste, wide sympathy, and general acquaintance with all that is good in music could expect to succeed in so many varying enterprises.

The projectors of the Chickering Hall series are to be thanked and congratulated for endeavoring to make it worthy of artistic consideration. Whatever their purpose may have been in giving these concerts, and it is not difficult to guess it, they have kept in mind the musical taste of the community and given Mr. Seidl the means to provide interesting programmes. That of last night was agreeable in every way, and contained a sufficient variety of music to please all kinds of hearers, while there was certainly nothing with which captious taste could find fault.

The programme provided as orchestral numbers Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overture, the "Siegfried Idyll" of Wagner, and Mozart's symphony in D major. The soloist was Mr. Xaver Scharwenka, pianist. He played, with orchestra, the Beethoven concerto in E flat, and the following numbers for piano solo: Schubert's impromptu in G minor, Mendelssohn's scherzo in E minor, and his own "Parleblume" and an original étude.

Mr. Scharwenka's interpretation of the Beethoven concerto was commendable chiefly for the solidity of its style and its general freedom from attempts to modernize the work. It was a broad, smooth, and unaffected performance. If it left something to be desired in the matter of details, it did not offend by experimenting. It was a reading built on conventional lines, but the traditions of the E flat concerto are pretty thoroughly established and will not brook trifling.

Mr. Scharwenka's playing was not distinguished by great variety of tone color, and there were some places in which his touch was unnecessarily hard. Yet there were passages in which he played with much delicacy, and his reading of the slow movement, while deficient in tenderness, was excellent in its repose. He showed a tendency in some places to modify the accepted accentuation, but on the whole it must be said that the performance was dignified and musicianly.

Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overture made a bright and genial opening for the concert, and the effect of the "Siegfried Idyll" in the middle of the programme was altogether charming and restful. There were two or three technical slips in the performance of it, but as usual Mr. Seidl brought out all its loveliness, without exaggeration. There is only one Wagner and Mr. Seidl is his prophet.

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THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Bessie Clayton to-morrow night at Weber & Fields' will introduce a new dance which she terms "Miss Mephistopheles."

Dr. Purdy has almost completed arrangements so that Miss Fanny Rice will play an engagement in London next Spring in "At the French Ball."

Camille Darville will make her appearance in this city at the Garden Theatre, in the new comic opera "Peg Woffington," Jan. 3, for an indefinite run.

Mme. Murio Celli will give a soiree musicale at her residence, 18 Irving Place, to-morrow evening. Some of her pupils, who have just finished their tuition also will assist in the programme.

"The Ward of France" will be followed at Wallack's Theatre by Charles Frohman's new production of "The Salt of the Earth," which was presented for the first time in this country last week in Washington.

A new drop curtain was used for the first time at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday. It represents a handsome interior with a view of a drawing room and a distant conservatory. It was painted by E. Van Ackerman.

E. J. Henley has become identified with the Murray Hill Theatre School of acting, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to this school, having closed his own dramatic studio at the Berkeley Lyceum. McKee Rankin will be associated with him.

During the week beginning Dec. 13 the company of "Cumberland, '61," will take a rest, because no date could be secured for the play in this vicinity. John E. Kellard, instead of lying idle that week, has made a contract to appear with Mme. Alexandra Viarda in her production of "Deborah," taking the part of Joseph.

The application of the Fifth Avenue Opera Company, proprietors of the comic opera "1999," now playing at the Casino, for the continuance of an injunction restraining Messrs. Lederer & McLellan, proprietors of the Casino, from interfering with the production of the opera, was denied by Judge Lacombe yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court.

Miss May Irwin has received an offer from Lederer & Hermann, as the representatives of theatrical people in Berlin, for a presentation of herself and company in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" after the close of this season, or, if Miss Irwin finds it impossible to appear with the company, they ask for the right of its production in German with their own company, offering in return a handsome royalty.

The students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School are to give four matinée performances at Hoyt's Theatre this season. At the first, which will take place Jan. 17, three plays will be presented. They are a two-act society drama by Francis Aymor Matthews, entitled "After Long Years"; a one-act comedietta by Frances A. Hoadley, called "Higher Education," and a one-act play by Charles Bradley, entitled "A Cup of Betrothal."

At the benefit for the New York Infirmary for Women, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Friday, Charles Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen of the Lyceum company will appear in a one-act play entitled "Yellow Roses," and Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will be seen in their sketch "The Silent System." Miss Julia Arthur will appear with members of her company in a one-act play. The Rubenstein Quartet and Miss Remenzi are among the other attractions.

Marean Selects His Assistants.

It is understood that Josiah T. Marean, the District Attorney-elect of Kings County, has decided on the following names for four of the six assistants allowed him: John F. Clarke, Isaac M. Kapper, Robert H. Elder, and William H. Van Wyck. The other two appointments, according to the belief of prominent Democratic politicians, are not at Mr. Marean's disposal, but belong to the organization. It is regarded as doubtful if any of the appointments are personal ones except that of Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke was Assistant District Attorney under James W. Ridgway. He will be First Assistant District Attorney, as he was under Mr. Ridgway. Mr. Van Wyck is a son of Justice Augustus Van Wyck of the Supreme Court, and a nephew of the Mayor-elect.

Child Locked Up with Mother.

A fourteen-months-old baby was locked up last night in the Liberty Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, because her mother refused to leave her. Maggie Stewart, twenty-five years old, of 772 Bergen Street, was arrested by Policeman Gillen on the complaint of her husband, Alexander Stewart, who charged her with habitual drunkenness. When Gillen went to the house to make the arrest, the woman was perfectly sober, and appeared to realize her position keenly. She refused to leave her child Florence, and the two were taken to the station house in the patrol wagon and locked up.

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HARNESS HORSEMEN MEET

Board of Review of the Trotting Association in Semi-Annual Session.

ORATORY FROM E. C. YOUNG

He Convinces Members that There Is No Charge Against Ira Ryerson—The Case of Fred Noble Taken Up, but Not Decided.

It is seldom that trotting horsemen go into parliamentary discussion, and more seldom that they come in for an oratorical treat. The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which opened at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning, and continued until 7 P. M., was one of business, but the members of the board were treated to a clever oratorical display by E. C. Young, who has been dubbed the "Boy Orator of Hoboken."

One of the important cases with which the board has to deal is that of Ira Ryerson, who fell under the ban of their displeasure by causing to be published a story to the effect that the mare Elsie S., which was defeated in the five-thousand-dollar sweepstakes at Goshen last Fall, had been poisoned. Marcus Daly and Malcolm Forbes had entries in the race, and the fact that Ryerson, who drove for E. H. Harriman, the owner of Elsie S., made such a charge, intimated a reflection on the owners of the other horses in the race.

Dr. Lederle, Chief Chemist of the Board of Health, after an examination, said that strychnine had no doubt been given to the horse. Mr. Harriman protested that he did not sanction the statement about poisoning given out by Ryerson, and it was to get at the bottom of the story that Ryerson was cited to appear yesterday. He did not do so, for he sailed yesterday on the Pennsylvania, with a number of American trotters, with which he will make the next trotting campaign in Austria. He was represented by Mr. Young, and the latter's oratory so befuddled the members of the board that they were at last convinced that there was no charge against Ryerson, and decided that they would discuss the case to-morrow morning, and later at an executive session.

The only other case of importance heard was that of Fred. Noble, who drove Chester in a race at Readville, Mass., in September, in which the only other starter was C. J. and Harry Hamlin's Valence, which won. Chester was distanced, being plainly out of condition, but Secretary Jewett of the Readville Trotting Association claimed that he was started only because of an arrangement between Mr. Noble and Harry Benedict, the driver of Valence, in order that more money could be obtained for the race, and on that account the association refused to pay over second money to Noble. The conditions of the race were such that in the event of there being only one starter, the winner would get about $300, the balance of the $1,500 purse reverting to the association. If two started the entire purse would be split up, the winner taking first, third and fourth moneys, and the other starter second money.

Mr. Jewett tried to prove that Noble and Benedict had arranged that Chester, although out of condition, should start, in order that the entire purse should be taken, and that Benedict had agreed to give Noble a portion of the extra money thus won by Valence. The case was fought out strongly on both sides, but, owing to the absence of some of his witnesses, Mr. Noble's counsel asked that the matter be held over for the Spring meeting of the board. The board's answer to this appeal will not be known until after the executive session to-day.

The meeting to-day will be an important one, and will deal with the cases of several alleged "ringers." The members of the board now sitting are: President, Major P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky.; Vice President David Bonner of this city, Charles Dana Palmer, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.; William Edwards, President of the Cleveland Driving Club; Frank Bower of Philadelphia, Frank S. Gorton, and Secretary W. H. Gocher.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS IN TROUBLE.

Receiver for the Illinois Branches Appointed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Judge Dunne, of the Circuit Court, to-day appointed James A. Russell receiver for the Illinois branches of the Supreme Council Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

The appointment was on a bill filed by Mary O'Leary and thirteen other members of the order, in which they allege the officers of the order have refused to pay claims arising from deaths of members in Illinois, and that the society has never been licensed or legally authorized to do business in this State. The Supreme Council of the order is located at Louisville.

THE MISSES BOWERS RECEIVE.

Many Fashionable People at the Home of Their Parents.

Miss Mary Stewart Bowers and Miss Martha Dandridge Bowers, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers of 7 West Twenty-first Street, were formally introduced to society yesterday, at a reception given in their honor at their parents' home, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. Several hundred fashionable people attended it.

The débutantes wore white mousseline de soie and pearl ornaments. Mrs. Bowers wore pearl-gray flowered brocade and diamond ornaments. The Misses de Peyster, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Janet de Kay, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Florence Coppell, and Miss Anna Schenck assisted in receiving. Mrs. Bowers will be at home Tuesday afternoons in January.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, James C. Carter, Andrew H. Green, Major and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Gen. and Mrs. Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, S. D. Schenck, the Misses Schenck, and Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Ball.

Bank Wrecker Murray Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—William M. Murray died last night in the State Hospital at Binghamton. He twice was Treasurer of Orange County, and during his second term, wrecked the Goshen National Bank, of which he was cashier. The total shortage amounted to nearly the bank's surplus and capital, $125,000. Murray went to Canada. He was next heard from wandering the streets of Rochester. He was placed in the Monroe County Asylum, and later was transferred to Binghamton. He was a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in this section of the State. His father, William Murray, was a Congressman.

Agricultural Society Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society held its annual meeting here to-day. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: President—James Hopkins; Vice President—Moses W. Taylor; Secretary—E. B. Long; Treasurer—Joseph B. See; Directors—Theodore Tompkins, for one year, and George Miller and T. B. Dean, for three years. The committee appointed to make an inventory of the society's property reports that it was worth $50,375.

Insane Woman Attacks Her Sister.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 7.—Miss Augusta Corwein, aged about fifty-five years, who resided with her sister Ida, about the same age, one mile east of this village, became violently insane this afternoon. The two sisters lived alone, and were very eccentric in their ways. Augusta suddenly lost her reason and began to beat Ida. The latter escaped from the house and summoned assistance. Augusta was overpowered and taken to the lock-up. Justice Stackpole committed her to the Yaphank Insane Asylum.

Bonai on Trial for Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 7.—The trial of Charles Bonai, who is accused of killing George M. Nichols of Trumbull the night of July 22, began to-day.

The murder of Mr. Nichols was incidental to the robbery of his house by Bonai and an accomplice. Miss Mary Nichols, sister of the murdered man, was one of the witnesses to-day.

ENGLISH BANTAM WEIGHT DIES.

Walter Croot of Newcastle Succumbs to the Blows of Barry, the American—Participants Held to Answer.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Walter Croot of Newcastle, England, who was defeated for the bantam weight championship of the world at the National Sporting Club last night by "Jimmy" Barry of Chicago, died this morning of the injuries which he received during the contest.

The knock-out blow consisted of a severe punch over the heart, and then a crushing right-hander on the jaw. Croot remained unconscious so long that medical assistance was called, and he was removed to an apartment on the premises of the club. It was found that he had sustained a severe concussion of the brain. He never regained consciousness and expired at 9 o'clock this morning.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Barry, White, and Watley, who was Croot's second; the manager of the National Sporting Club, B. F. Angle, and the referee and the timekeeper of last night's fatal fight were placed in the prisoners' dock before James Vaughan, the presiding magistrate, at the Bow Street Police Court, and were formally charged with manslaughter.

The police testified that Barry was very much distressed at the death of Croot, and said he had not made the slightest attempt to avoid the warrant. Continuing, the police said Mr. Angle conducted an officer to see Croot's body, which was only superficially bruised. There were slight signs of blood in the nose, but there was none on the gloves or in the ring.

Barry, who was present when the police viewed the body, broke down and cried: "I never did that."

All the prisoners were remanded for a week, bail in each case being accepted in the sum of £50, ($250.)

Sir George Chetwynd became surety for Mr. Angle, and the proprietor of a newspaper devoted to sporting matters became surety for Barry and White. Barry, in an interview to-day, said:

"I am deeply upset, and can hardly say what I think. I had not the slightest enmity toward Croot. We were good friends, and there was nothing bitter in our fight. I never had the slightest thought that my blow would do more than stop him for a few moments."

All the papers which publish reports of the fight pay tribute to the American's fairness in fighting. They say that a better exhibition of science than displayed by Barry and Croot is scarcely possible.

The referee had to caution Croot several times for low hitting and too much clinching. From the seventeenth round Barry appeared to be much stronger than Croot, who came up for the twentieth round looking tired. His tactics showed he had been instructed by his seconds to force matters, in the hope of obtaining a verdict at the end of the round. The spectators then settled themselves to watch intently the closing round. Thus far the contest had been an excellent one, and not a sound was heard at the opening of the twentieth round except the foot movements of the men in the ring. A miscalculation of distance upon the part of Croot brought him too near his opponent, and he received a sharp right-hander on the chin, which dazed him, and another blow drove him to the ropes.

Following this, Barry landed his left and right without a return from Croot, who was virtually beaten and showed signs of physical distress. Croot, however, attempted to ward off Barry; but, the latter, seeing the game was in his own hands, crept up close and landed his left over Croot's heart, following it up with a strong right-hander on the point of the chin. Croot, in falling senseless, lay motionless in the ring and the referee began to count ten seconds. But Croot did not move and, at the expiration of the ten seconds, the referee, amidst loud applause, announced the victory of the Chicagoan. "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, was among the first to congratulate Barry.

It is now pointed out that when "Pedlar" Palmer and Bennett knocked Croot out, a few years ago, the latter was very long in recovering.

Press Comments on Croot's Death.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily Chronicle editorially demands this morning a thorough sifting of the Barry-Croot affair. It admits that the proceedings of the National Sporting Club are "always conducted with propriety," but fails to see the difference between these fights and the old-time prize-fights.

The Daily News, whose editorial comments are in the same strain, says: "We hope this great scandal will put an end to the National Sporting Club."

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; one mile. Coupon III. won, Rey El Santa Anita second, Jack Martin third. Time—1:45¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; six furlongs. Novia won, Watomba second, Prestar third. Time—1:18.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss Linah won, Bliss Rucker second, Scotch Rose third. Time—1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Moylan won, Schiller second, Charles A. third. Time—1:17.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Fleur de Lis won, Sweet William second, Etta H. third. Time—1:31½.

MONUMENT COMMITTEE MEETS.

Objections to the Proposed Site for the Soldiers' Shaft.

Mayor Strong, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, and President Charles T. Barney of the Municipal Art Society, constituting the committee empowered to veto the resolution of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee, which decided upon placing the proposed monument on the plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, met to decide whether the monument shall be built or not.

Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Barney objected to the site, the former declaring vigorously that the plaza was not a suitable place for the monument, while the latter maintained that the money to be spent for the monument could not pay for the adequate treatment of the plaza.

After considerable argument, it was decided to postpone action until next Tuesday. Meantime Mr. Barney will call a meeting of his society and obtain its view upon the subject. Mr. Ward declared he would vote against confirming the site.

WESTCHESTER LAWYERS MEET.

Association Wants to Retain Justice Dykman at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Westchester County Bar Association held here to-day, and at which Surrogate Theodore B. Silkman presided, a resolution was adopted asking the Governor to reappoint and reassign Justice J. O. Dykman to act as heretofore in Westchester County at Special Term work, the appointment to take effect as soon as the Judge feels physically able to begin his duties. He wishes to go abroad and return about the 1st of May.

A committee, composed of Lawyers Prime, Dillon, and Wood was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Gideon W. Davenport of New Rochelle.

The society desires to have a suitable home of its own. A resolution was adopted to co-operate in this regard with the Westchester County Historical Society, which is also looking for apartments for its home.

Naval Tests of Oil as Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Navy Department has been so favorably impressed with the results of the experiments made at the New York Navy Yard with petroleum as fuel for small boats that it has given orders for a trial, on a larger scale, of two distinct systems. The torpedo boat Stiletto at the New York Navy Yard is to be fitted up with a system of burners through which the oil is fed into the furnace by blasts of compressed air. At the Norfolk Navy Yard a corresponding craft is to be fitted with a system which uses a steam blast to vaporize and burn the oil. A comparative test will be made of the two methods.

Ellis Island Plans Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Gage to-day accepted the plans submitted by Boring Tilton of New York for the building of the Ellis Island Immigrant Station in New York Harbor. There is to be one building in five divisions capable of accommodating 4,000 immigrants a day, and to cost not more than $570,000. It is to be constructed of stone and brick, and will be practically fire-proof. The working drawings will be prepared as soon as possible, with a view to beginning the construction of the building next Spring.

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EPISCOPAL ARCHDEACONRY.

Its Incorporation Decided Upon at the Annual Meeting and By-Laws Considered.

The annual meeting of the Archdeaconry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city was held yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street, being preceded by the Holy Communion service in the church itself, conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany. There was a large attendance of both clergy and laity.

The Archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, read his annual report, which showed the growth and prosperity of the missions under the Archdeaconry. He reported that the Church German Society, that has been in existence for many years, has been merged into the Archdeaconry by the election of officers of the Archdeaconry as officers of the Church German Society. About $5,000 was received for the maintenance of the work at the missions in the Archdeaconry, and the missions themselves had contributed that much for their current expenses.

An important feature of the meeting was the consideration of the advisability of the incorporation of the Archdeaconry. The Bishop explained that what influenced those who had discussed the matter was that incorporation would enable the Archdeaconry to hold real estate and receive gifts and devises by will. The meeting decided by vote to incorporate the Archdeaconry, and the by-laws as agreed on by the Executive Committee were read and approved after slight modifications. The by-laws will be finally adopted at the same place on Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The Archdeaconry, under the amended by-laws, is to consist of the clergy holding charges in the county and two lay delegates from each parish, under the Presidency of the Archdeacon. The objects are to search out the religious needs of the district, and conduct and provide for such missionary work as may be undertaken, to nominate all missionaries and agents of the Archdeaconry, fix their salaries, and have full management of the funds, and to exercise supervision over churches under charge of its missionaries. All the missionaries are to send to the Archdeacon written reports at least one week before each stated meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Archdeaconry: The Archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, George Coppell, George B. Bonney, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and C. A. Clark.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS BARRED.

Two Liquor Tax Certificates Revoked by Justice Stover.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision revoking the liquor tax certificates held by the True Friends' Social and Literary Club, at 166 West Thirty-sixth Street, and the Shenandoah Club, at 502 Sixth Avenue, and declaring that the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club is acting within the law, and has a right to continue the sale of liquors.

In his decision, the Justice calls attention to the fact that the True Friends' Club, as well as the Shenandoah Club, was organized for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of English literature and matters of that kind, hence it is not within their actual needs to sell liquors, while the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club was incorporated with the avowed object of selling liquors to its members, and was therefore acting within its legal rights.

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY.

Guarantee Company Increases Its Stock to $1,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company to-day it was decided to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The increase of the company's capital stock was influenced by the action taken by different States in enacting laws requiring deposits in acceptable securities, of from $25,000 to $50,000, before corporations of this class can do business in the State.

WENT UNATTENDED TO PRISON.

Confidence in a Convicted Ohio Official Not Misplaced.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Ingle Rush, former Treasurer of a Logan County township, came to the penitentiary last night unaccompanied by an officer. Rush had lived many years in the community without seeking political honors, and only a short time ago yielded to the persuasions of his friends. His affairs became involved, and when his creditors pushed him he used $1.600 of the township funds. His bondsmen made the shortage good, but the old man was arrested. He entered a plea of guilty.

So much confidence had his neighbors in him that he was released on his own recognizance to appear at the Common Pleas Term, and when the jury returned a verdict of guilty the Judge told the old man to go home and come back another day to receive his sentence, which is for one year. An effort will be made to secure a pardon for him.

Vestibules for New Jersey Cars.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Traction Company met in Jersey City yesterday and decided to obey the law requiring trolley cars to be equipped with vestibules. It was said that the first of these cars would be in operation to-day, and that all the cars would be vestibuled by Jan. 1. The vestibules are now being built in the company's shops on the meadows. It was also decided to give transfers on the Jersey City and Newark line, so that hereafter a passenger may travel from the Jersey City ferry to any part of Newark for 10 cents.

Prisoner's Sentence Cut Down.

Judge Hudspeth, of Jersey City, recently sentenced James A. Daly to State prison for four years for assaulting his wife's father and mother. Yesterday Daly was rearraigned, the sentence revoked, and a term of only six months imposed. Judge Hudspeth said the first sentence was imposed because of representations made to him to the effect that Daly was a confirmed drunkard. Since then he had learned that Daly was sober and industrious, and had not lost a day from his work in four years at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

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A visit to our music rooms will well repay you for the time spent, as only by hearing our superb instruments can one get an idea of their beautiful tone. Their repertoire is unlimited.

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JACOT & SON,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Open Evenings.

NEXT STEP AGAINST PLATT

Committee on Address of the Plaza Club Conferrees Will Report on Friday.

AN ENROLLMENT DISTRICT

This, It Is Argued, Would Conserve the Best Features of the Present Systems—No Compromise with Organization Leaders Is the Declaration.

The next step in the formation of an independent Republican organization will be taken on Friday evening. At a meeting at the Windsor Hotel the Committee on Address of the Plaza Club conferrees will report an address and plan of action, which will then be made public. This course was decided upon last night at a meeting of the Committee at the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, 767 Sixth Avenue.

At the time the committee was in session a conference was being held at the same place between committees from the Plaza Club conferrees and the Republican organization of the City of New York, of which William Brookfield and Gen. Wager Swayne are the leaders.

A plan of organization and action was fully discussed, and in a general way agreed upon. It was declared that an organization along these lines will be suggested by the Plaza Club Republicans for adoption:

The basis of organization to be an enrollment list, composed of a certain number of election districts. It is argued that this basis would conserve the best features of both the Assembly and election district systems, at the same time eliminating much that is bad in them. The representation in convention, it is believed, should be based upon the vote, not upon the enrollment, and that the enrollment should equal one-half of the vote. The enrollment districts of each Assembly district under this plan would constitute such Assembly district organization, each organization to have full charge of the affairs of its district, and free from interference from the County Committee. Members of the County Committee to be elected by the district organizations.

It is proposed under this plan to hold open enrollments and primaries, and to have the rolls open at all times for inspection.

To be No Compromise.

Such, in brief, is the plan which, it is asserted, the independent Republicans will adopt as a basis of organization. There will be no compromise with the Platt-Quigg Republicans, it is declared; the independents intend to go ahead, regarding only the necessity for a complete reform in the management and policy of the party.

The new movement is extending into every Assembly district in the city, it was declared last night. These districts were represented at the meeting of the Committee on Address: Twenty-ninth, Lincoln Cromwell; Twenty-first, W. H. Rockwood; Twenty-seventh, George W. Wickersham; Twenty-fifth, Thomas W. Folsom; Nineteenth, Frank W. Waters; Thirteenth, John G. Shand. It was said that at the Windsor Hotel conference representatives will be present from the following districts, which have not yet taken part in the movement: Fifth, Ninth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-third.

It is reported that Anson G. McCook will again be asked to assume the leadership of the new organization, and it is believed that he will accept.

The anti-Platt Republican organization will reorganize on any basis that is finally agreed upon. William Brookfield and Gen. Swayne were present at the conference last night as members of the sub-committee appointed at the Lyric Hall conference. A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization will be held probably on Friday to listen to the same report that will be made at the Windsor Hotel conference.

James S. Barcus and his followers in the Twenty-first Assembly District are not yet ready to join the anti-organization movement. They will make an attempt at the primaries on Dec. 14 to defeat Abraham Gruber, the Platt leader of the district. Mr. Barcus has sent to the Republican voters of the district postal cards on which are printed the following questions:

Are you in favor of the election of men for members of the County Committee who will elect a new caucus member instead of Mr. Gruber?

Who will vote for a new Chairman instead of Mr. Quigg?

Who will demand that the rolls be open for copying, as provided by the constitution?

Who will act in the interest of the Republican Party as instructed by their constituents?

Will you make it a point to attend the primaries and vote for the above principles?

They Issue an Address.

The Barcus Republicans have also issued an address, which is signed by Mr. Barcus, Thomas L. Crane, Charles A. Lilley, John Stewart, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., and William F. Bartels. It is, in part, as follows:

While there is a disposition on the part of a great many indignant Republicans to form an independent organization, yet if an independent organization is effected and succeeds in dividing the party we shall fail to elect a Republican Governor next year and possibly fail to elect a Republican Legislature, which would result in failure to elect a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy of Troy, and with the United States Senate so close a Democrat sent from New York might hold the balance of power and prevent salutary Republican legislation or effect dangerous and pernicious Democratic legislation.

It is therefore sacredly important that we do all in our power to keep the party united in this the Twenty-first Assembly District. We cannot keep the party united with Mr. Gruber as leader, nor can we keep it united by giving countenance to an independent organization. Our only chance is in the middle course, viz., to correct existing evils by retiring Mr. Gruber and his methods. An opportunity to do this patriotic duty will be given at the forthcoming primaries on Dec. 14, 1897.

The Republican County Committee is continuing its preparations for holding the primaries, and, in the absence of Senator Platt and Congressman Quigg, all negotiations for a compromise seem to be at an end. County Chairman Quigg will come to New York on Saturday, it is said, but it is understood that Senator Platt does not intend to leave Washington before the holidays, unless the exigencies of the political situation should demand his presence.

ANOTHER TAMMANY SLATE.

A Prediction of City Hall Appointments Which May or May Not Be Fulfilled.

Speculation as to which Tammany men will get offices from the Van Wyck administration has been transferred for the past week to Lakewood, but there was a slight revival yesterday when what purported to be a "sure-thing" slate of City Hall appointments was promulgated, as follows:

For Clerk of the Council, P. J. Scully, at present Deputy County Clerk and Tammany leader in the Twelfth District; for Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Michael F. Blake, now special clerk to that body; for Vice President of the Council, John T. Oakley.

If this slate goes through, it overturns the ambitions of John B. McGoldrick, now Clerk of the City Court and Secretary of Tammany Hall, who is a candidate for Clerk of the Council, but there are many Tammany men who do not believe that McGoldrick will be turned down.

John T. Oakley, who is the Democratic leader of the Board of Aldermen and member-elect of the new Municipal Council, is one of the most active and ambitious of the younger element in Tammany, and it is considered certain that he will get the Vice Presidency of the Council, for which he is an avowed candidate, even if he is turned down as Tammany leader in the Fourteenth District. As Vice President he will be the recognized head of the majority.

There is a temporary lull in the fight against Oakley's re-election as leader in the Fourteenth. Ex-Register John Reilly, who is backing William Sulzer's candidacy for leader, is confined to his room with a serious cold, and the meeting his friends are to hold to organize the opposition to Oakley will not take place until next Tuesday night.

The Samuel J. Tilden Club, at a meeting held last night at the district headquarters, 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, decided not to take any part in the fight on in the Thirty-first District against Leader Andrew J. White.

It is said to be among the possibilities that Bernard J. York may not return to Lakewood as the Brooklyn member of the office-apportioning conference. Rumors were flying about yesterday that some Democratic leader of more determination might be sent. If Mr. York does go to Lakewood, it is asserted, it will be because he has given the Brooklyn leaders assurances that he will insist on a better patronage arrangement than that made with the Tammany leaders so far.

FEW LEADERS AT LAKEWOOD.

The Borough Squabbles Absorbing the Attention of Slate-makers There.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 7.—The contest over the distribution of Tammany patronage to the boroughs outside of Manhattan and the Bronx has for the time overshadowed the talk about places in New York proper.

Gossip here does not take much stock in the reports brought from Brooklyn this morning that Mr. McLaughlin is displeased with Mr. Croker's assignment of places to that city and threatens trouble. It is generally accepted that Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Croker are both too good politicians to fall out at this juncture, and that if the slate said to have been taken back from here by Bernard J. York is not now satisfactory to the Willoughby Street leader it will be made so. Mr. York is expected here again in a few days for a possibly final conference.

John P. Madden and Frederick Bowley, President-elect of the Borough of Queens, have been here since yesterday, and to-day Joseph Cassidy of Long Island City, who is a rival of Madden for the Democratic leadership in Queens, appeared here. All three held long talks with Mr. Croker and Mayor-elect Van Wyck. Madden and Cassidy agree in declaring that Mayor Gleason of Long Island City shall have no voice in parceling out the patronage due to Queens.

Timothy D. Sullivan and Herman Sulzer came down to-day. Among the other arrivals was one lone Republican, State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, of Waterville, who had no difficulty in convincing everybody that he was not an applicant for office at the hands of Mr. Croker.

Both Mayor-elect Van Wyck and Mr. Croker spent much of to-day out of doors, Mr. Croker walking and driving and Mr. Van Wyck on his wheel. The throng of Tammany men has much diminished and the two leaders had a comparatively quiet day of it.

Election District Reorganized.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was reorganized last night by the holding of an enrollment under the direction of William Halpin of the Ninth Assembly District, Robert H. Corregan of the Fifth, and George A. Sutton of the Thirty-first, a sub-committee of the Republican County Committee. The enrollment of the district was greater than the combined Republican, Democratic, and Independent vote cast there at the last election.

BAY STATE ELECTIONS.

Results of Municipal Contests in Springfield, New Bedford, and Other Cities.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—In the municipal election to-day the Republicans swept the city. They re-elected Mayor Henry S. Dickinson over Col. John L. Rice, Democrat, by a plurality of 1,182. They also elected the entire Board of Aldermen, the entire School Committee, and thirteen of the eighteen members of the Council. The city went for license by 1,091 majority. The contest was exciting, and party lines were badly broken. The A. P. A. opposed Rice, and nearly half the Democrats voted for Dickinson.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 7.—In the municipal election to-day James H. Eaton, Republican and Good Government Association candidate, defeated James E. Donoghue, Democrat, by 983.

License vote: Yea, 4,619; nay, 3,666.

MARLBOROUGH, Dec. 7.—Dr. E. G. Hoyt, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, defeating the Republican candidate by a plurality of 293. The city went for license by a majority of 533.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 7.—Mayor Charles Sumner Ashley was re-elected for a fourth term to-day by a plurality of 459. The vote was as follows: Ashley, (Ind. Cit.,) 4,053; Bentley, (Cit.,) 3,594.

FITCHBURG, Dec. 7.—Henry E. Rockwell, Citizen-Independent, was elected Mayor to-day. The city went no license for the fifth time by a vote of 2,826 to 1,869.

TAUNTON, Dec. 7.—Mayor N. J. Fisher, the Republican candidate, was re-elected to-day over Postmaster Sumner B. Sargent, Independent. The city went for license by 2,495 to 1,509 against.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 7.—In the city election to-day Amos M. Jackson, Republican, was elected over James H. Hoar, Democrat, by a small majority. The city went for license by 1,034 majority.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 7.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the choice of ex-Alderman F. E. Davis, Independent Republican, for Mayor over ex-Mayor W. W. French, Republican, by a majority of 74. The city went for license by a large majority, after having been "dry" for two years.

MALDEN, Dec. 7.—Mayor John E. Farnham, independent, was re-elected to-day by a majority of 1,013 votes, defeating Dana J. Flanders, who ran on citizen nomination papers. The vote for license was: Yes, 1,608; no, 2,811.

BROCKTON, Dec. 7.—In the municipal election to-day, Henry E. Garfield, Independent Democrat, was elected Mayor, defeating Mayor Charles Williamson, the Republican candidate by 85 votes. After ten years of no license, the city went into the license column.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 7.—The Republicans carried Northampton to-day, electing Henry P. Field Mayor by 218 plurality. The city voted for license.

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 7.—William W. Whiting, Democrat, was elected Mayor over Edgar T. Lawrence, Republican, by 114 plurality. The city went for no license by 154 majority.

QUINCY, Dec. 7.—The Republicans had a complete walk-over to-day, electing their candidate for Mayor, Russell A. Sears, by 800 majority. The vote on license was: Yeas, 1,180; nays, 2,022.

NEWTON, Dec. 7.—In the election to-day Henry C. Cobb, Republican, was elected Mayor without opposition. The city voted for license.

HAVERHILL, Dec. 7.—In the election today the vote for Mayor was: Daniel F. Chase, non-partisan Democrat, 3,109; John A. Gale, Republican, 2,338; John C. Chase, Socialist, 875. License: Yeas, 3,468; nays, 2,775.

WALTHAM, Dec. 7.—In the municipal election to-day George L. Mayberry, the citizen non-partisan candidate for Mayor, carried the city overwhelmingly. The city voted no license.

HARRY HAMMERSTEIN GIVES UP

Management of Third Avenue Theatre Assumed by T. J. McCahill.

The Third Avenue Theatre has changed hands. Hitherto this house has been conducted by Harry Hammerstein, one of the three sons of Oscar Hammerstein, and the former manager of the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem. It is understood that business at the Third Avenue Theatre has recently been bad, and in consequence Mr. Hammerstein has been unable for the past week to either pay his stage hands or the rent of the building, therefore Thomas J. McCahill of Larchmont was called in to assume the management and the indebtedness of the theatre.

Mr. Hammerstein yesterday turned over the lease of the house, and hereafter will have no connection with its management whatever. He had been identified with the theatre since the opening of the season, and conducted it on a cheap scale plan.

Infant's Body Raked Out of a Fire.

Some boys who were playing in a vacant lot in Kearny Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, raked up a pile of brush and rubbish with which they started a bonfire. After it had burned a while one of the boys said there was a bundle in the burning brush. They scattered the fire and raked out the bundle. It proved to be composed of an old garment in which was wrapped a dead infant. It was badly burned, and a physician who examined it said it would require an autopsy to determine whether the child had died a natural death or not. The body was sent to the morgue, and County Physician Converse was notified.

WOMEN IN MANY FIELDS

What They Have Done and Are Doing Told to the Methodist Social Union.

THEIR TRIALS AND NEEDS

The Subject Fully Discussed in Addresses by Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Miss Lillian Wald, Miss Leonora O'Reilly.

What women have done and are doing in business, in journalism, in settlement work, and in the working world was told to the Methodist Social Union last night by four women of prominence, each representative of one of those fields of endeavor. The union held its meeting in the rear dining room of the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, where dinner was enjoyed before the intellectual programme was begun. G. Waldo Smith acted as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill of the Board of Education of Brooklyn talked on "Women in Business." She declared that the experience of modern life has demonstrated that any deductions that apply generally to men apply also to women. She contrasted the opportunities women had fifty years ago with those they now enjoy, showing that, whereas then their activities were limited to the home, at the present day there is no avenue of occupation that they have not the right to enter.

"The only right I claim for woman," she said earnestly, "is the right to make the most she can of herself. Wage-earning and business women are sometimes criticised because they won't get married. True, they don't marry so often for convenience or to get a home, but who of you ever saw a woman earning $4,000 a year who would not give it up to marry a man earning $2,000 if she loved him?"

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden spoke of "Women in Journalism." She compared newspaper work to photography, requiring a good lens, a good film or plate, and a wise adjustment of both. She concluded that the feminine mind had a good lens quality; that in rare cases it had the quality of a good film or plate, but that only after long training was it found to possess the knowledge of the adjustment and relation of facts necessary to make the perfect word picture demanded by the newspaper. In the special work on the Sunday supplement she thought women had the advantage of men, and they might succeed in editorial work were it not for the blighting control of the business office. "I would not advise any young woman to go into journalism," said Mrs. Alden in conclusion.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry Street, sketched briefly the history of the philanthropic settlement movement from the foundation of Toynbee Hall in London, in 1885, until to-day, when there are seventy-three of these institutions in this country alone. She defined a settlement as "a group of educated men and women living among manual workers in a neighborly and social way." The Nurses' Settlement had been started, she said, by one woman, who had received professional training as a nurse, and who, aroused by the condition of the people of the tenements, had gone there to live among them and do what she could to help them. Other women, trained as nurses, had joined her, and hence arose the "settlement." They lived with and among the people as their neighbors, nursed them when they were sick, exchanged visits with them, and did all they could to make life brighter without in any degree assuming the attitude of dispensers of charity.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, who has for several years been prominent as a leader among the intelligent working women of the city, addressed herself to the subject of "Women in the Workshops and Stores." Out of 251 trades in this country, she said, only 29 are not entered by women. The average wage is $295 a year and the average expenses $286, leaving for the average working woman $9 a year surplus. Miss O'Reilly painted the horrors of this awful life struggle for "just enough to live on," and urged her auditors not to teach the working women to live within these narrow incomes, but to help them to try to attain to something better.

Miss O'Reilly described the good work of the Consumers' League, which had been organized to encourage those firms which treated their working girls fairly, and which had established a "white list" of such firms to whom the members pledged themselves to confine their patronage. She invoked the aid of those present in the fight which is to be made, she said, two years from now for the total abolition of work in the tenement houses and the substitution of factories.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome and Bishop Andrews spoke briefly, concluding the programme.

BIG STORMS ON THE PACIFIC.

Steamer Pelican Probably Lost and the Big Algoa Overdue.

TACOMA, Dec. 7.—Severe storms are raging on the Pacific Ocean. For two days the wind along the coast has blown from forty to eighty miles an hour and much anxiety is felt for shipping. The Japanese steamer Kamoshima Maru, which arrived Sunday, encountered severe gales off the American coast. The seas ran mountain high and it was necessary to reduce her speed.

The Northern Pacific's steamship Pelican is fifty-five days out from Tacoma for Tien-Tsin, China, and thirty-seven days overdue. It is feared she has foundered, for if she were afloat it is altogether probable she would have been sighted by passing vessels. She sailed Oct. 12 with a cargo of railroad ties to be unloaded at Tien-Tsin and destined for use in the Pekin-Tien-Tsin Railroad. She had a crew of forty men and carried supplies for only thirty-five days, making it certain that her officers and crew are on short rations if she is floating about disabled.

The British tramp steamer Algoa is over a week overdue from Japan to load wheat for Europe. With the heavy storms outside, shipping men fear she has also met with an accident if she is not lost. The Algoa is the largest merchant steamer that has crossed the Pacific. She was to carry 9,000 tons of wheat.

PLAINFIELD CITY ELECTION.

The Citizens' Party Elects Four Out of Five Aldermen.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 7.—The city election passed off quietly to-day, although a heavy vote was cast. The fight was between the Republicans, who have controlled the city for a long time, and a citizens' ticket, which ran on a platform demanding lower taxes.

The indications are that the Citizens have elected their Council candidates in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards, and also the Alderman at Large. The Republicans elect the Alderman from the Third Ward, he having no opposition. The Republicans appear to have elected the City Treasurer and the two Freeholders. The new Council will probably stand: Six Republicans and four Citizens.

The Flushing Election.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 7.—The result of the special election held yesterday to decide whether $74,000 should be appropriated for the improvement of streets in the outlying district, and to expend $1,000 annually for the maintenance of the Flushing public library, resulted in victory and defeat. The proposition to expend the money on the streets was beaten by 35 votes, while the library proposition was carried by about a two-thirds majority.

Democratic Club Election.

The Democratic Club held its annual election at its house, 617 Fifth Avenue, Monday evening. The election was not contested and the following ticket was chosen: President—Roswell P. Flower; Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Board of Governors—Term to expire in 1898, George F. Martens; term to expire in 1899, J. Lewis Lyon; terms to expire in 1900, Jefferson M. Levy, Joseph Blumenthal, John Vincent, and Eugene L. Bushe.

Lieut. Butcher Elected Captain.

Second Lieut. George C. Butcher of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has been elected Captain of the company to succeed Capt. Michael J. Calligan, who resigned recently as the result of charges preferred against him by the Lieutenant after being severely censured in general orders. Capt. Butcher has served ten years with the regiment.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

The Bad Conduct of John Connors Killed His Young Sister When She Read of His Arrest.

Little Geneva Connors died yesterday of a broken heart. She believed in her worthless brother John when all his friends and relatives turned against him, and the discovery that he was unworthy of her love killed her.

Geneva was eleven years old, and lived in Clarkson Street, Flatbush, with her father, James Connors. John lived there, too, whenever he was out of jail. He treated his little sister with tenderness. She loved him, and when others said hard things of him she was outspoken in his defense.

A year ago John Connors fired a musket at Policeman Stewart. Little Geneva was dazed when she heard of it, but she stoutly defended John, and declared he would not have done it if he had not been provoked.

Connors was tried and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The shock almost broke Geneva's trusting little heart. She was ill for weeks, and it was long before she was able to be out of bed.

He returned about a month ago, and Geneva overwhelmed him with caresses. On Sunday night he went to Coney Island with a man named Joe Donohue. Donohue got drunk, and Detective Betts arrested him. John came to the rescue, knocked Betts out, and was only overcome when three policemen had fought with him. He was clubbed into submission. On Monday Justice Steers, in the Flatbush Police Court, held him for examination.

The family knew nothing of it until yesterday. Then little Geneva read it in a morning paper. With a cry of despair she fainted, and when she came to herself her heart was beating at such a pace that Dr. Homer L. Bartlett was called in. A few hours later little Geneva was dead.

Later, James Connors gave bail for his son's appearance, so that he could go to the funeral of the little sister whom his conduct had killed.

THOMAS F. RYAN WINS.

Decision of Judge Simonton in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Litigation.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Judge Simonton yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Thomas F. Ryan against the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and others, involving the ownership of original Certificate 754 for 153 shares of stock of the company. The court holds that, as the certificate is personal property, possession of which is sought, R. C. Hoffman, as President of the company, and Louis McLane, another of the defendants, are both liable to service, since action on their part is necessary to remove the cloud from the title. Their pleas as to non-residence are therefore overruled, and they are given leave to answer. As to the other defendants, the bill is dismissed.

Mr. Ryan brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to recover certain stock which he had purchased, but which the defendants had caused to be surrendered and a new certificate issued in its place to themselves as a pooling committee. This pool was formed, it is charged in the suit, to continue in power the present management, of which R. C. Hoffman is President. Mr. Hoffman is in the railroad supply business, and the bill charges that most of the supplies of the road are purchased through his firm, and a discovery is asked of the profits he has been making out of the business done.

He filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, and the case was argued before Judge Simonton last month.

Judge Simonton decides that the court has full jurisdiction of the subject matter and the parties, and the hearing before Special Master Cabell, who was appointed to take the testimony and examine the books of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, will now proceed as demanded by Mr. Ryan in his suit.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE MEETS

Problems of Erecting Recreation Buildings Discussed.

The monthly meeting and dinner of the Architectural League were held last night at the clubrooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. A number of women were present.

After the meeting stereopticon views of public recreation buildings that are in vogue in some of the cities in different parts of the world were shown. Sketches of similar buildings that the league would like to see erected in this city and which had been prepared by members of the league were also exhibited.

The necessity of such buildings in this city was then discussed by Nelson G. Spencer, F. S. Lamb, and other members of the league, who advocated the building of such places of recreation for the poor in the tenement-house district of each Assembly district, to occupy one end of a block 200 feet wide on the main street and 200 feet deep on the side street, the buildings to be six stories high, without elevators, to be exclusively used recreation, and to contain a gymnasium, assembly hall, reading, pool, and other rooms, as may be deemed best.

At the January meeting the approach to the City of New York by bridge or otherwise across the Hudson, East, Harlem, or Bronx Rivers will be discussed.

THE INDIAN EXODUS.

Civilized Tribes Arranging to Emigrate to Mexico.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—The first party of Indians from the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory will start for Old Mexico by the 1st of January. A. B. Hullett of the Mexican Land Company, who came here yesterday from Muskogee, says the Choctaws and Chickasaws held a convention Friday, when they decided to go to the new colony and found an Indian State. The action of the Dawes Commission, he says, in recommending the allotment of their lands in severalty, and the opening of the balance of the territory to settlement, has greatly agitated the Indians, and they are anxious to secure a home where they will be undisturbed.

At the convention 2,000 Indians were present, and by a unanimous vote decided to send a committee of fifteen to view the lands, and, if satisfied, to close the contract with the company. Eight members of the committee have already been to Mexico, and Hullett believes that the others will be enthusiastic for the change when they see the country.

The colony will be located 300 miles west of Laredo, in the State of Coahuila, and its territory will embrace 4,000,000 acres. The Indians will have twenty years in which to pay for the land. Twenty-six thousand Choctaws and Chickasaws will join the new colony, which has the indorsement of the Mexican Government. The colonists will found a State and enact their own laws. The two tribes own over 10,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory, and number about 100,000 persons.

No Increase for Brooklyn Teachers.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education the question of equalization of teachers' salaries, which has been agitating the board for months past, came up, only to be finally shelved until consolidation. An attempt was made to increase the salaries of two High School Principals without doing anything for the teachers, but it was defeated after several vigorous speeches. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Henry W. Maxwell, astonished the board by declaring that there would be a deficiency of $250,000 by the end of the school year, and Col. John Y. Culyer sharply attacked the Board of Estimate, holding it responsible. Although a Republican, he arraigned the administration for its lavish expenditure in other directions and its refusal to grant enough money for education.

Aged Couple Overcome by Gas.

August Meyer, a well-to-do retired German, seventy-seven years old, and his wife Annie, who is seventy-five, were found unconscious yesterday in a flat they have occupied for four years on the second floor of 1,743 Broadway, Williamsburg. The house is owned by William Graff, a butcher, on the ground floor. His flat is over the store and on the opposite side of the hall from the flat occupied by the Meyers. When Graff left his flat at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to go to his store he smelled gas in the hall and traced it to the old couple's rooms. He forced the door and found the place filled with gas from an open burner. Meyer and his wife were insensible in their bed. The old man was restored to consciousness at St. Mary's Hospital during the afternoon, while last night Mrs. Meyer was still unconscious and her condition was regarded as critical.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI MEET

Forty-second Annual Banquet of the College Association Held at Delmonico's.

THE POLICY OF EXCLUSION

President Carter Insists Upon the Importance of Maintaining a High Standard—Elihu Root Deprecates the Present System of Protracted Preparation.

Loyalty to Williams College and reverence for her traditions were the distinguishing characteristics of the forty-seventh annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New York, held last night at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Nearly 150 members of the association were present, including four graduates of the class of '46—C. H. Gardner, A. V. W. Van Vechten, Thomas M. North, and A. K. Smith.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education and of the Alumni Association, presided. On either side of him were President Carter of the college, and Elihu Root, as guests, and these alumni: The Rev. Dr. E. H. Griffin, President of Johns Hopkins University; Justice Rumsey of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; E. L. Swift, C. A. Davidson, C. A. Stoddard, J. F. Miller, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, H. L. Nelson, F. F. Thompson, and the four '46 graduates. courses—the "Royal Purple," "The Mountains," and "Here's the Health of Eph Williams"—and the college yell was given in appreciation of the different speakers and their sentiment. The ice cream souvenir boxes were college mortar boards of royal purple.

When cigars were lighted, after the dinner was over, President Hubbell introduced President Carter, warmly commenting on his fifteen years' work for Williams College.

Dr. Carter spoke of the change lately made in the curriculum, and then, referring to the frequently published and as frequently contradicted statement that Williams College purposed adopting a policy of exclusion, said:

"We are not trying to build a fence bull-strong, horse-high, and pig-tight around the college, but we are trying to maintain a necessary standard. It seems to us that in these days there is a growing danger of obscuring, by the sciences, the humanities upon which the colleges of this country were founded. Somebody has said the time has come when rulers will be chosen from the men who know how to handle the forces of nature, but we do not believe the time has come or ever will come when the bacteriologist or the engineer will take the places as social leaders of men trained in history, literature, and politics."

In introducing Elihu Root Mr. Hubbell spoke of the latter's generous gifts to his own alma mater, Hamilton.

Mr. Root said Mr. Hubbell's talk of the little he had been permitted to do for his college reminded him of Mark Twain's telegram contradicting the report of his death. Twain cabled: "Report of my death much exaggerated." Then he congratulated the alumni not only that Williams was a small college, but because it had decided to remain a small college, preferring quality to quantity when it could not have both. Lapsing into more serious vein, Mr. Root spoke of the influence the college-bred man was exercising throughout the country.

"There is one danger to be guarded against in our college system," he declared. "The danger of making the period of preparation too long. The average age of the student has increased and is apparently still increasing. Society generally is acquiring the characteristics of age and losing those of youth, getting to be calculating and cautious and cowardly, in many respects holding material interest above the impulses of enthusiasm that formerly moved the Nation."

Mr. Root said he feared the protracted period of preparation was losing for the young men the time in their lives when their activities could be of the greatest value to society. He spoke of Washington, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Nelson, Pitt, and Lafayette as young men while their life work was doing, and argued that under the present system the youthful fire and enthusiasm that prompted great acts have burned out before the young men are released from leading strings and permitted to go forth into the world.

The other speakers were Dr. Griffin, Justice Rumsey, and Henry Loomis Nelson.

JUDGE GOODRICH HONORED.

Tendered a Banquet by the New York Society of the Founders and Patriots of America.

The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, in honor of its Governor, William Winton Goodrich, who has just returned from Europe, gave a ladies' reception and banquet at the Windsor Hotel last night. Col. F. D. Grant, Governor General of the order, presided. The banquet room was decorated with flags and the pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and other American patriots and statesmen. An orchestra discoursed patriotic and martial airs during the repast.

The surprise of the evening was the presentation by Edward Hagaman Hall, on behalf of the order, of a beautifully mounted gold medal to Major Lewis C. Hopkins, in recognition of the services he has rendered the society. Major Hopkins expressed his gratification at the unexpected honor in an appropriate and humorous speech.

Col. Grant, as toastmaster, presented Charles A. Hoyt, Deputy Governor of the society for New York, who fittingly introduced the guest of honor, Justice William Winton Goodrich. Justice Goodrich replied, giving an account of his recent travels in Europe, and afterward presented the order with a magnificently bound fac-simile of the "Mayflower log," the original of which was recently brought to this country by former Ambassador Bayard.

Other speakers were: Mayor Strong; Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah, who talked on "A Founder of Japan and a Patriot of China"; and Edward Hagaman Hall, who spoke on "Forgetting the Things that are Behind."

In the course of his remarks, Mayor Strong mentioned his plan of celebrating the demise of the old New York. As yet, he said, his plans had not taken definite shape, but he felt quite sure no representative of the Borough of Brooklyn, Queens, or Richmond should have any part in the celebration.

MRS. OELRICHS'S EYE INJURED.

It Was Struck by a Tack Dropped by a Workman at Her Home.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, wife of the general agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and a daughter of the late Senator Fair, the California millionaire, is suffering from the effects of a curious accident, which happened to her in her home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Oelrichs was superintending the hanging of some tapestries in the east parlor, and was looking upward at a man at work on top of a step ladder, when he dropped a tack, which, falling point downward, struck one of Mrs. Oelrichs's eyes.

The injury was very painful, and Dr. Herman Knapp, a specialist of 27 West Twenty-third Street, was called to attend her. He dressed the wound, and Saturday night Mrs. Oelrichs went with her husband to a social function. The result of the visit was that she caught cold in the eye, which became more painful than ever. Dr. Knapp was again called. He made a careful examination, and declared that there was no danger of Mrs. Oelrichs losing her sight; that, in fact, he did not regard the injury as very serious.

On inquiry last night it was learned that Mrs. Oelrichs's condition was unchanged.

Ontario County Cuban Petition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The first Cuban petition submitted to Congress at this session was presented in the House to-day by Mr. Payne of New York. It came from twenty-nine voters of Ontario County, including the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Canandaigua, "deprecating the devastation, wholesale imprisonment, starvation, and slaughter in Cuba," and asking Congress to "put an end to these inhumanities in this island by granting its inhabitants belligerent rights."

FOREIGNERS ON THE MESSAGE.

London Newspapers Condemn and Praise the President's Recommendations to Congress.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon President McKinley's message to Congress, says:

"It has disappointed everybody, in the attempt to give universal satisfaction. President McKinley is in an unpleasant position, having to sit on the fence. As a whole, it looks like an early confession of a great failure."

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the same subject, takes a favorable view of the Presidential message, and criticises the comments of The Times, remarking that it is as impossible "to deal with the Cuban question without offending Spain, as it would be to deal with Armenia without offending the Sultan."

The Globe is of the opinion that it "would have taxed the abilities even of a great statesman" to deal with the question satisfactorily, adding:

"Although all the arguments against the annexation of Cuba are equally applicable to Hawaii, the United States is determined to have the latter, though America, a fourth-rate naval power as it is, can only hold Hawaii on sufferance. In the event of war, she would be bundled out, neck and crop, by the very first first-rate power which finds it necessary to occupy the island."

HAVANA PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

El Diario Says There Is No Reason to Justify American Intervention.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—El Diario de la Marina, commenting upon President McKinley's message to Congress, says:

"It contains impressive declarations calculated to strengthen, were that necessary, the Spanish cause in the Island of Cuba. It will dishearten the Separatists. Facts are always the most energetic and decisive arguments, and the facts in the Presidential message cannot be any less satisfactory to the Spaniards than to the American Legislature. According to the solemn statements of the American Chief Magistrate to the American Congress, there is no reason that will justify American intervention in the Cuban question. This undoubted fact is confirmed by the Executive of the American Union.

"In view of the absolute sovereignty of Spain over Cuba, and of the absence of such conditions as would entitle the insurgents to claim recognition as belligerents, facts acknowledged in the President's message, as was to be expected, because reason, justice, and right required it, we protest with all our energy against declarations aiming to show that the United States would be justified in assuming another attitude in certain contingencies in the future.

"Such declarations may be intended, as they probably are able, to console the jingoes for their failure; but there is not a Spaniard who will not show his indignation at all such suggestions. Spain, in any event, will repel any demonstration looking to the intervention of a foreign State in affairs absolutely her own, and the United States shall never, under any consideration, take even an indirect part in the settlement of our particular concerns."

El Pais, the organ of the Autonomists, thinks the message very favorable to the interests of Cuba, and believes that the attitude that President McKinley assumes "will calm the fury of the partisans of independence." It adds:

"The radical change in Spanish policy, the establishment of autonomy, and the release of political prisoners is working a rapid and most surprising transformation. It demonstrates that Spain, while resolved to maintain her sovereignty at any cost, to put down the rebellion, and to destroy the forces that support it, will use also the practical arguments that must appeal to the sympathy of the American people."

HANNIS TAYLOR DISPLEASED

The ex-Minister to Spain Says the President's Cuban Policy Should Be Rejected.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 7.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, to-night gave out a statement as to that part of the President's message which relates to the Cuban question. He says, in part:

"The substance of the only recommendation made by the Executive to Congress is that this Government cannot venture to do anything to put an end to the inhuman strife which during the last three years has reduced the island almost to a desert, because there is a prospect of a settlement between the combatants. I believe Congress should firmly and scornfully reject such a policy of irresolution and non-action, because the assumption upon which it is founded is an empty illusion.

"All who are familiar with Spanish legislation know that a valid grant of an autonomous colonial system that involves not only the repeal of all existing laws upon that subject, but also the transfer of the control of a large part of the national revenues of Spain to a colonial Legislature, cannot be made except by an act passed by both houses of the Cortes and approved by the Queen Regent. The effort just made to secure that result by a mere royal decree, unsupported by Parliamentary action, has therefore been justly described by Romero Robledo, late Minister of Justice, as a purely revolutionary proceeding in defiance of the legislation.

"Sagasta resorted to an unconstitutional attempt to legislate by royal decree. Knowing the nation is against him, he does not dare to state his proposals clearly upon the main question, and it is certain that if he should assert even his incomplete scheme to the present Cortes it would be either rejected entirely or so amended as to deprive it of all vitality.

"But even if the Sagasta plan possessed constitutional validity, a careful inspection of its artful terms must reveal the fact that it contains two cardinal provisos that would enable the home Government to reduce the whole scheme at any moment to zero. The autocrat of Cuba has ever been the Governor General, and the present plan contemplates his continuance as such, with full power to crush by veto any and every act of the Colonial Legislature. The Governor General can destroy any act of the insular Parliament by refusing to 'sanction and proclaim' it; he can have it destroyed by the Ministry at Madrid, of which he is the mere agent. The fact that the members of such an impotent assembly are to be elected is of no importance whatever.

"At the end of three years of wholesale destruction provoked by Spain through unprecedented political and economic oppression that has brought death and famine to hundreds of thousands, the Spanish Crown at last confesses the Cubans are right. When the proffered scheme is examined it is found to be not only indefinite and illegal, but absolutely wanting in sincerity.

"This heartless, selfish message has not one word of encouragement or sympathy for this suffering people, now dying and starving by thousands at our very doors. In it they are contemptuously denominated as no better than their persecutors. Fortunately for the honor of this generous Christian Nation this message, with cool and serene cynicism, admits that it does not represent the sentiments of the American people as expressed by Congress a year ago in the joint resolution in which both houses declared a state of war did exist in Cuba and that it should be so recognized by this Government.

"Congress is politely told to attend to its business; that if the recognition of belligerency shall become necessary in the future the Executive power will act without Congressional interference. It is generally understood that this deliberate conspiracy to thwart the will of the Nation is to be carried out through an appeal to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is expected to so manipulate its rules as to prevent the passage of the pending belligerency resolution, which the Senate has already approved. In other words, the tyranny of the Speakership in the House is to be so used in behalf of Spanish tyranny in Cuba.

"There are limits even to the patience of the American people, and the time has now come when the Executive power should be made to feel through public demonstration that the Nation will no longer permit its sovereign will in a righteous cause to be entirely set aside in an interest of a tremulous, selfish, short-sighted policy. The whole contest now centres in the passage of the belligerency resolution pending in the House. If that cannot be carried, then nothing whatever can be done to end a strife that has been going on for fifteen years out of the last twenty-nine, and which, after destroying our commerce with the island, has become a war cloud that to-day obscures every business enterprise.

"If we scorn and spit upon the Cubans until victory and independence are won without aid or comfort from us, why should they not turn to one or the other of the great maritime powers that will be then only too eager to supply all their wants and to enter into the closest relations with them? We have for a long time declared no European power other than Spain shall ever possess Cuba. We may so blunder as to be forced to maintain that contention at the point of the sword.

"Out of such possible difficulties the way is now clear and easy. Let the pending belligerency resolution be promptly passed by the House, and Spain's power in Cuba will collapse like a punctured balloon. For that reason she is making a desperate fight against it, with the aid of the present Administration. Only through the triumph of the revolutionary Government can permanent peace be established in Cuba; only through a prompt and decided expression of sympathy with that Government can we extricate ourselves from a dilemma which is fast growing into the most short-sighted and disgraceful episode in our National history."

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.
Yellow Label "Sec"
Gold Label "Brut"
The VINTAGE now in the market is of a remarkably fine QUALITY.

MADRID HEARS THE MESSAGE.

Alleged Right to Intervene in Cuba Displeasing to Spaniards.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The Cabinet to-day considered dispatches from Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, containing extracts from President McKinley's message to Congress.

The Ministers agreed in considering the message generally favorable to Spanish interests. Its tone has produced a good effect in official circles, but it is pointed out that "the paragraphs relating to the alleged right of the United States to intervene in the Cuban question are calculated to displease the Spanish people."

The message pleasantly surprised the majority of Spaniards, who hardly expected that President McKinley would go so far in his approval of the new colonial policy or his recognition of Spain's right to be allowed the time necessary to carry out the same.

They are especially satisfied to see the United States Executive state so powerfully the precedents in international law regarding belligerency and disclaim any intention of interfering with Spain's rights. They are less satisfied with the censure passed on the previous colonial policy and with the contention that the United States has tried to check filibusters.

Spain declines to admit this contention, but, on the whole, the prevalent impression is that President McKinley's attitude is more favorable than was President Grant's in the former Cuban insurrection.

Financial and political circles welcome the prospect of less tension between Spain and the United States and of a truce giving time to test the new policy.

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

Republique Francaise Says the Message Is Not Exempt from Ambiguity.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The République Française to-day says the tone of President McKinley's message to Congress is "conciliatory, but not exempt from ambiguity."

The Journal des Débats regards the message as conveying "little assurance to Spain, who has the world's sympathies."

In Memory of Maceo.

The first anniversary of the death of Major Gen. Antonio Maceo, the Cuban patriot, was commemorated by the Cubans of this city last night at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The hall was decorated with the national colors of Cuba and the United States.

The meeting was presided over by Senor Tomaso Estrada Palma, who delivered an address in Spanish in which he recited the struggles of Cuba for independence, and reviewed the career of Gen. Maceo, and the necessity of honoring his memory by continuing the struggle until liberty is secured for the island, and expressed the hope that the time is not far off when the United States will further the cause by according to Cuba belligerent rights. A poem, dedicated to Maceo, was read by Dr. Luis A. Barait. This was followed by several piano selections by Prof. Gonzalo Núnez, and a solo by Miss Blanche Chesbrough. Dr. José Antonio Lanuza concluded the exercises with an address eulogistic of Maceo and the cause of Cuba.

Message Praised in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—President McKinley's message to Congress has been received quietly here. Its conservatism is praised.

Blanco Pardons 41 Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—To-day Capt. Gen. Blanco, the Governor General, signed a decree releasing forty-one persons who have been imprisoned on charges of complicity in the insurgent movement.

QUEENS COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

An Increase of from 20 to 200 Per Cent. Over Last Year.

The Supervisors of the six towns of Queens County yesterday filed with the Clerk of the Board the statements of the work done by the different assessors. The result shows a general increase of valuations in every town in the county. Apparently an effort has been made to bring the valuations of the different towns up to a common standard, and in doing this, the assessors for Oyster Bay had to make a general increase of about 200 per cent. Hempstead's increase is about 20 per cent. on the average, and that of North Hempstead is a trifle under 20 per cent.

The total increase for the six towns, as compared with last year, is $28,182,976.

The valuations by towns are:

	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.
Newtown	$13,804,178	$67,500	$13,871,678
Hempstead	10,241,728	396,550	10,629,278
Jamaica	13,995,330	769,950	14,765,280
Flushing	12,229,725	195,550	12,425,275
Oyster Bay	12,614,040	1,549,298	14,163,338
North Hempstead	4,339,725	449,050	4,788,775

The increases by towns over last year were: Newtown, $6,601,995; Hempstead, $2,340,909; Jamaica, $4,225,295; Flushing, $5,155,979; Oyster Bay, $9,159,087; North Hempstead, $699,830.

Boy Swallows a Nail.

Max Kilberg, eight years old, of 36 Hester Street, was playing with a nail last night at his home, and in some manner swallowed it. A policeman was called from the Eldridge Street Station, and the boy was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Later he was sent to Bellevue. He is not in danger. The X rays will be used to-day to find if possible the location of the nail.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
An Opportunity for Shoe Buyers.
3.50 SHOE AT 2.39.
A spot cash purchase of 2,000 pairs from three high-class makers brings you the greatest shoe values of the season. They are Box Calf, Winter Russet, and Patent Leather, worth $3.50 pair; they go at
$2.39 Pair.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
High-Class Pure Worsted Shirts and Drawers at 1.19 each; worth 3.00.
MEN'S HATS.
The new Oxford Derby, London's very latest, 2.35 and 2.90.
Other dealers will have it next season.

Eat
Wheatena
for Breakfast, and be well and strong all day.
Health Food Co., 61 Fifth Av.

NATIONAL FINANCES

Annual Report of Secretary Gage to the Members of the Congress.

SCHEME PROPOSED FOR REFORMING THE CURRENCY.

Plans for Refunding the Interest-Bearing Debt in Gold Bonds and for Reconstructing the Methods of Conduct of the National Banks—Statistics Showing the Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The essential parts of the annual report to Congress of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage—omitting such matters as have been covered by reports of subsidiary departments and previously published—are as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year 1897.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, were:

From customs	$176,554,126.65
From internal revenue	146,688,574.29
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	7,239,813.53
From District of Columbia	3,566,130.29
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	2,881,555.12
From sinking fund for Pacific Railways	2,277,173.25
From tax on National banks	1,972,500.83
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, &c.	1,122,883.05
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	942,148.39
From miscellaneous sources	913,119.93
From sales of public lands	864,581.41
From sales of Indian lands	845,419.03
From customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	586,827.45
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	321,097.75
From immigrant fund	309,936.17
From sales of Government property	202,712.43
From deposits for surveying public lands	128,320.75
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	126,617.94
From sales of lands and buildings under special acts	81,319.70
From depredations on public lands	48,478.54
From sales of ordnance material	48,368.66
From postal service	82,665,462.73
Total receipts	$430,387,167.89

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$79,252,061.69
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, and seacoast defenses	48,950,267.89
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, and improvements at navy yards	34,561,546.29
For Indian service	13,016,802.46
For pensions	141,053,164.63
For interest on the public debt	37,791,110.48
For deficiency in postal revenues	11,149,206.13
For postal service	82,665,462.73
Total expenditures	$448,439,622.30
Showing a deficit of	18,052,454.41

In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From National bank fund deposited under act of July 14, 1890, in excess of bank notes redeemed, $4,356,614.50, and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $1,240, making a total of $4,357,854.50. The securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of July and August, 1861	$2,400
Five-twenties of 1862	1,000
Loan of 1863	500
Funded loan of 1881	500
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	1,000
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent	1,500
Loan of July, 1882	1,600
Funded loan of 1891	237,400
Fractional currency and notes	6,192
Total	$252,092

As compared with the fiscal year 1896, the receipts for 1897 increased $20,911,759.11, as follows:

Increase in Receipts for 1897.

Source.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease
Customs	$160,021,751.67	$176,554,126.65	$16,532,374.98	......
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	2,897,092.41	7,239,818.53	4,342,721.12	......
Sinking Fund for Pacific Railways	1,889,078.26	2,277,173.25	388,094.99	......
Sales of Indian lands	571,608.03	845,419.08	273,811.00	......
Tax on National banks	1,763,496.62	1,972,500.83	209,004.21	......
Fees—Consular, letters patent, and land	2,815,249.53	2,881,555.12	66,305.59	......
Sales of lands and buildings	36,446.68	81,319.70	44,873.02	......
Sales of ordnance material	28,507.31	48,368.66	19,861.35	......
District of Columbia	3,846,435.12	3,566,130.29	......	$280,304.83
Miscellaneous sources	1,112,863.24	913,119.93	......	199,743.31
Sales of public lands	1,005,523.43	864,581.41	......	140,942.02
Immigrant fund	445,669.82	309,936.17	......	135,733.65
Deposits for surveying public lands	260,166.53	128,320.75	......	131,845.78
Internal revenue	146,762,864.74	146,688,574.29	......	74,290.45
Sales of Government property	263,196.90	202,712.43	......	60,484.47
Reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	360,057.58	321,097.75	......	38,959.83
Customs, fees, fines, penalties, &c.	622,003.14	586,827.45	......	35,175.69
Navy pension and navy hospital funds	1,137,207.40	1,122,883.05	......	14,324.35
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	955,499.86	942,148.39	......	13,351.47
Depredations on public lands	52,106.89	48,478.54	......	3,628.35
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	129,375.22	126,617.94	......	2,757.28
Postal service	82,499,208.40	82,665,462.73	166,254.33	......
Total	$409-475,408.78	$430,387,167.89	$22,043,300.59	$1,131,541.48
Net increase	......	......	$20,911,759.11	......

Increase in Ordinary Expenditures, 1897.

There was an increase of $13,594,713.49 in the ordinary expenditures, divided as follows:

Object.	1896.	1897.	Net Increase.
Civil establishment	$87,216,284.62	$90,401,267.82	$3,185,083.20
Military establishment	50,830,920.89	48,950,267.89	*1,880,653.00
Naval establishment	27,147,732.38	34,561,546.29	7,413,813.91
Indian service	12,165,528.28	13,016,802.46	851,274.18
Pensions	139,434,000.98	141,053,164.63	1,619,163.65
Interest on the public debt	35,385,028.93	37,791,110.48	2,406,081.55
Grand total	$352,179,446.08	$365,774,159.57	$13,594,713.49

*Decrease.

TWO YEARS' DEFICITS.

Fiscal Year 1898.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$165,000,000.00
From internal revenue	156,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	24,000,000.00
From postal service	96,227,076.68
Total estimated revenues	$441,227,076.68

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$88,000,000.00
For the military establishment	60,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	32,000,000.00
For the Indian service	11,000,000.00
For pensions	146,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	36,000,000.00
For postal service	96,227,076.68
Total estimated expenditures	$469,227,076.68
Or a deficit of	28,000,000.00

Fiscal Year 1899.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1899 will be:

From customs	$200,000,000.00
From internal revenue	165,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000.00
From postal service	92,874,647.37
Total estimated revenues	$482,874,647.37

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,465,582.05
Executive establishment:—		
Executive proper	$232,620.00	
State Department	163,640.00	
Treasury Dept.	8,242,369.00	
War Department	1,638,641.00	
Navy Department	495,560.00	
Interior Department	5,091,894.00	
Post Office Dept.	921,480.00	
Dept. of Agriculture	2,885,350.00	
Dept. of Justice	180,900.00	
Dept. of Labor	222,630.00	
		20,025,484.60
Judicial establishment		867,620.00
Foreign intercourse		1,850,428.76
Military establishment		24,620,043.99
Naval establishment		29,929,539.55
Indian affairs		7,375,617.08
Pensions		141,257,750.00
Public works—		
Legislative	$6,305.00	
Treasury Dept.	5,792,582.60	
War Department	65,400,409.81	
Navy Department	1,969,087.00	
Interior Dept.	115,250.00	
Dept. of Justice	60,500.00	
		$73,864,134.41
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	3,602,928.17	
Treasury Dept.	12,708,271.15	
War Department	5,307,776.00	
Interior Dept.	2,223,360.40	
Dept. of Justice	5,130,012.00	
District of Columbia	6,205,015.06	
		35,137,402.78
Postal service, including $6,048,112.63 deficiency in postal revenues		98,922,760.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	$34,800,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, &c.	5,860,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	20,676,220.00	
		66,836,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		504,522,533.22
Or an estimated deficit of		21,647,885.85

Operations of the Treasury.

The Treasurer of the United States reports that the total available assets of the Treasury were $855,685,821.70 at the opening of the fiscal year and $874,764,377.23 at the close. Of these sums, $308,354,348.70 was available on June 30, 1896, and $283,295,424.23 on June 30, 1897, for the strictly fiscal operations of the Government, while $547,330,973 was held at the former date and $591,468,953 at the latter on deposit against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes.

In addition to the net ordinary revenues, the Treasury received $15,448,970 in deposits for the retirement of National bank notes and $3,250 in refunding certificates for conversion into bonds, so that the total income available for the fiscal operations of the year was $363,173,925.16. As against this, there was disbursed, besides the ordinary expenditures, the sum of $11,378,502 on account of bonds and fractional currency, and the further sum of $11,092,355.50 in the retirement of National bank notes, making a total of $388,245,017.07. The net loss of available cash arising from these operations was therefore $25,071,091.91.

In the issue of paper currency the operations of the year, which amounted to $374,848,000, were exceeded in any like period but once, in 1892, and then by only a narrow margin. The redemptions, amounting to $330,710,020, were also relatively heavy.

The accumulations of gold in the Treasury have been steadily increasing during the past four months, and the tendency is toward a still further advance. The net gold at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to $140,790,738, and has increased since then to $157,113,988 on Nov. 30.

COINS AND COINAGE.

Deposits.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1897 was $129,105,500.53. Of this amount, $87,003,337.71 were original deposits and $42,102,162.82 redeposits.

The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$60,618,239.77
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	1,015,314.41
Foreign bullion and coin	22,559,534.87
Old plate and jewelry	2,810,248.66

The coinage value of silver bullion received during the year was $9,725,022.26. Of this amount, $9,470,623.36 were original deposits and the remainder, $254,398.90, redeposits.

The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$5,061,799.16
Uncurrent domestic coin	2,856,020.04
Foreign material	940,272.08
Old plate and jewelry	612,532.08

Purchases.

The purchases of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage, under the provisions of Section 3,526, Revised Statutes of the United States, aggregated 259,248.60 fine ounces, costing $171,455.42.

Coinage.

The coinage executed during the year was as follows:

Gold	$71,646,705.00
Silver dollars	21,203,701.00
Subsidiary silver	3,124,085.65
Minor	984,509.59

The silver dollars coined were from silver bullion on hand purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

The total coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from Aug. 13, 1890, when the law took effect, to July 1, 1897, has been 68,748,477 pieces, containing 53,172,650.18 ounces of fine silver, costing $51,532,154.13, giving a seigniorage of $17,216,322.87.

Of the subsidiary silver coinage, $3,042,489.80 were coined from uncurrent silver coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, and $81,595.85 from bullion purchased under the provisions of Section 3,526, Revised Statutes, for the subsidiary silver coinage. On the latter the seigniorage was $42,322.74.

Coinage of Silver Coin.

The Director of the Mint is of the opinion that a much larger volume of fractional silver coin could be placed in active circulation if the Secretary of the Treasuy were authorized to use any silver bullion now in the Treasury for the coinage of such denominations of fractional silver coin as might be required from time to time by the public in different sections of the country, and he also suggests and recommends that authority be obtained from Congress authorizing the recoinage of worn and uncurrent fractional silver coin now lying useless in the Treasury, and that hereafter such coin, as fast as received in the Treasury, be recoined, the Treasurer of the United States to be reimbursed for the difference between the face value of such coin and what it would produce in new coin, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Silver Balances.

The balance of silver bullion on hand at the mints for the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins, Nov. 1, 1897, was:

Items.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.
Purchased under act of July 14, 1890	114,881,548.30	$103,842,389.26
For subsidiary silver coinage	1,698,082.99	*2,075,268.12
At United States Assay Office, New York, for payment of deposits in fine bars	545,743.48	538,289.06
Total	117,125,374.77	$106,455,946.44

Seigniorage.

Including the balances on hand at the Mints July 1, 1878, the net seigniorage on the coinage of silver from that date to June 30, 1897, was $84,822,821.70.

Silver Quotations.

The highest quotation for silver, 0.925, in the London market during the year, was 31½d., equal to $0.69051 per ounce, fine United States money; the lowest quotation for the year was 27½d., equal to $0.60357. The average quotation for the year was 29 9-16d., equal to $0.64794 per ounce, fine.

At the average price of silver for the year, the commercial ratio between gold and silver was 1 to 31.94; at the average price of silver for the year $1 would purchase 741.65 grains, equivalent to 1.54 ounces.

Imports and Exports.

The net imports of gold were $44,609,841, as against $78,904,612 net exports for the previous fiscal year.

The net exports of silver were $32,636,835, as against $33,262,258 for the fiscal year 1896.

Product of Gold and Silver.

The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was, gold, $53,088,000; silver, coining value, $76,069,236.

The commercial value of the silver at the average price per ounce ($0.674) was $39,655,000.

Industrial Arts.

The value of the precious metals employed in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1896 was:

Gold	$11,395,254
Silver	10,204,273

Metallic Stock in the United States.

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on July 1, 1897, is estimated to have been:

Gold	$696,270,542
Silver	634,509,781
Total	$1,330,780,323

World's Stock of Money.

The total metallic stock and uncovered paper of the world, compiled from the latest reports, is estimated to have been on Jan. 1, 1897:

Gold	$4,359,600,000
Full legal tender silver	3,615,800,000
Limited tender silver	652,500,000
Total metallic stock	8,627,900,000
Uncovered paper	2,565,800,000
Total	11,193,700,000

World's Production of Gold and Silver.

The world's product of gold and silver for the calendar year 1896 was:

Gold	$202,956,000
Silver (commercial value)	111,278,000
Silver (coining value)	213,463,700

World's Coinage.

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as reported, was:

Gold	$195,899,517
Silver	153,395,740

Loans and Currency.

The changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury between Nov. 1, 1896, and Nov. 1, 1897, are shown in the following table. The estimated population of the United States Nov. 1, 1896, was 71,902,000, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $22.63. The estimated population and per capita supply of money Nov. 1, 1897, were 73,461,000 and $23.23, respectively.

Money Outside the Treasury.

	Nov. 1, 1896.	Nov. 1, 1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	516,840,979	$539,273,953	......	$22,932,974
Standard silver dollars	58,190,802	60,196,778	......	2,005,976
Subsidiary silver	61,171,736	63,432,929	......	2,261,193
Gold certificates	38,197,309	36,814,109	$1,383,200	......
Silver certificates	357,777,122	372,838,919	......	15,061,797
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	83,959,764	101,759,955	......	17,800,191
United States notes	256,950,326	258,996,998	......	2,046,672
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	32,465,000	48,285,000	......	15,820,000
National bank notes	222,002,576	225,184,263	......	3,181,687
Totals	$1,627,055,614	$1,706,732,904	$1,383,200	$81,060,490
Net increase	......	......	......	$79,677,290

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics of this department, exhibits the principal features of the trade returns for the fiscal year 1897:

	1896.	1897.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Imports—			
Merchandise—Free	$369,757,470	$381,938,243	+$12,180,773
Dutiable	40[illegible]7,204	382,792,169	—27,175,035
Total	$779,724,674	$764,730,412	—$14,994,262
Per cent. dutiable	52.6	50.1	....
Gold	$33,525,065	$85,014,780	+$51,489,715
Silver	28,777,186	30,533,227	+1,756,041
Exports—			
Merchandise—Domestic	$863,200,487	$1,032,007,603	+$168,807,116
Foreign	19,406,451	18,985,953	—420,498
Total	$882,606,938	$1,050,993,556	+$168,386,618
Gold	$112,409,947	40,361,580	—$72,048,367
Silver	60,541,670	61,946,638	+1,404,968
Imports for consumption	759,694,084	789,251,030	+29,556,946
Duties paid	157,013,506	172,760,361	+15,746,855
Ad valorem duties—			
On dutiable, per cent.	40.18	42.41	....
On free and dutiable, per cent.	20.67	21.89	....
Tonnage—Entered in the foreign trade, tons	20,987,046	23,760,250	+2,773,204
Cleared in the foreign trade, tons	21,300,843	23,808,797	+2,507,954

The value of exports of domestic merchandise again shows a most gratifying increase over 1896, and exceeds by more than $16,275,000 the highest returns in the commercial experience of the United States. For the second time the aggregate of exports passes the $1,000,000,000 mark and makes a new record. An analysis of these exports, according to sources of production, and compared with the exports of 1892, heretofore the banner year of exports, will prove of interest as certain evidence that the United States is attaining a more important share in the demand of the neutral markets of the world for manufactured products:

Products of—	1892.	P.C.	1897.	P.C.
Agriculture	$799,328,232	78.69	$683,471,139	66.23
Manufactures	158,510,937	15.61	277,285,391	26.87
Mining	20,692,885	2.04	20,804,573	2.01
Forest	27,957,423	2.75	40,489,321	3.92
Fisheries	5,403,587	.53	6,477,951	.63
Miscellaneous	3,838,947	.38	3,479,228	.34
Total	1,015,732,011	.....	1,032,007,603	.....

The value of imports in 1897 was only $14,994,262 less than in 1896, a result due to heavy importations of free and dutiable articles, like wool and sugar, in anticipation of the new tariff law. A comparison of imports by groups in the two years 1896 and 1897 will indicate in what descriptions of merchandise the changes in movement have occurred:

Groups.	1896.	1897.
Articles of food and live animals	$237,025,045	$245,166,179
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	209,368,717	214,904,329
Articles manufactured—		
For mechanic arts	94,733,719	87,173,512
For consumption	145,274,039	134,375,126
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	93,323,154	83,111,266
Total Imports of merchandise	779,724,674	764,730,412

The foreign commerce of the United States for the first four months of the current fiscal year, compared with that for the corresponding months of 1896, has been as follows:

FOUR MONTHS ENDED OCT. 30.

	1896.	1897.
Imports—		
Merchandise, free	$91,288,716	$96,868,157
Merchandise, dutiable	111,611,335	89,058,946
Total	$202,900,051	$185,927,103
Per cent. of dutiable	55	47.9
Gold	$68,498,302	$22,155,964
Silver	9,280,739	12,117,116
Exports—		
Merchandise, domestic	328,080,558	362,147,711
Merchandise, foreign	6,885,921	6,066,632
Total	$334,966,479	$368,214,343
Gold	14,365,542	7,901,635
Silver	21,749,115	19,678,061
Tonnage entered in the foreign trade	8,615,059	8,907,281
Tonnage cleared in the foreign trade	8,664,208	8,812,039

Operation of the Tariff of 1897.

The tariff act of July 24, 1897, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," has not been in force long enough to determine fully its merits, but it is confidently believed that when in full operation it will afford ample revenue for the ordinary needs of the Government, while adequately protecting our manufacturing and agricultural interests.

Owing to the heavy importations which were made in anticipation of the passage of the measure, the customs revenues received during the first three months of the operation of the act have been diminished, and are not an indication of the revenue which the law will produce when importations are normal.

Our home industries have already felt the stimulating effect of the law.

Steps have been taken to fully advise other Governments of the provisions relating to reciprocal trade, and a Commissioner has been appointed to assist in the negotiations of treaties under Sections 3 and 4 of the act.

The complete enforcement of the provisions of Section 5, relating to the exactions of countervailing duties equal to any direct or indirect bounty or grant paid or bestowed by any foreign country upon the exportation of its products, has been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining positive information regarding such grants or bounties. This department, with the co-operation of the Department of State, is using every means for ascertaining the facts, and whenever such bounty or grant is believed to exist, a tentative deposit of countervailing duty has been required.

The Board of General Appraisers reports that the following figures would indicate that there will be fewer protests and less litigation under the new tariff act than under its predecessors. Number of protests received first sixty days: Under act of Aug. 28, 1894, 2,896; under act of July 24, 1897, 730.

Customs Administration.

Included among the sections of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, which were repealed by the act of July 24, 1897, was Section 23, providing for the licensing of Custom House brokers. I earnestly recommend the re-enactment of the section referred to, because it confers upon the Secretary proper supervision over the conduct and proceedings of such persons. A large part of the customs business of the country is placed in the hands of brokers, and it is essential to the interest of the revenue and to the security of importers that no persons shall be allowed to act in such capacity who are not responsible and trustworthy. At present the Secretary is without authority over the proceedings of such brokers, whereas under the section repealed he could deprive any unfit person of the right to carry on the business. In fact, more than one occasion occurred while this section was in force for the exercise of his authority in this respect.

Section 23 of the Customs Administrative act permits, under certain conditions, the abandonment by importers of all or any portion, not less than 10 per cent., of the merchandise included in any invoice. This abandonment often leaves in the hands of the Collector a mass of material, such as decayed fruit and vegetable matter, which he is compelled to remove at the expense of the Government. I recommend that the section be so amended as to compel importers to deliver abandoned merchandise at such points as the Collector of the Port of entry may direct.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1896 and 1897, were as follows:

Objects of Taxation.	—Fiscal Years Ended June 30— 1896.	1897.
Distilled spirits	$80,670,070.77	$82,008,542.92
Manufactured tobacco	30,711,629.11	30,710,297.42
Fermented liquors	33,784,235.26	32,472,162.07
Oleomargarine	1,219,432.46	1,034,129.60
Filled cheese	......	18,992.38
Banks and bankers	134.85	85.38
Miscellaneous collections	445,113.21	375,383.70
Total	$146,830,615.66	$146,619,593.47

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Work has been prosecuted during the past year on 54 buildings, including extensions and repairs specially appropriated for, of which 21 buildings have been completed, thus placing under the control of the construction branch of this department 384 buildings. The following statement shows the amount expended upon public buildings during the year ending Sept. 30, 1897:

For site and construction of new public buildings	$3,508,243.01
For repairs and preservation of public buildings	217,598.20
For heating apparatus for public buildings	140,076.59
For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings	37,105.65
For plans for public buildings	2,771.60
Total	$3,905,795.05

For a number of years the question of improving the architecture of Federal buildings has received serious consideration at the hands of those best qualified to judge in such matters, and this desire at last found expression in the act of Congress, approved Feb. 20, 1893, which provides, in brief, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, obtain designs, plans, and specifications for the public buildings erected under his supervision by competition among members of the architectural profession at large.

After careful consideration of the subject, it was determined to enforce the act referred to, under certain prescribed regulations, the preparation of which was found to be difficult, because none of the administrative statutes which govern the erection of public buildings were repealed by the act of Feb. 20, 1893. Most of the difficulties, however, were finally overcome, and the necessary regulations were approved July 3, 1897. At this date two buildings, the United States Court House and Post Office building at Norfolk, Va., and the new immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York, have been placed under competition, as provided by law and the regulations, with satisfactory results thus far.

This procedure being without precedent in governmental construction, it is probable that further working tests of the law may reveal defects in its administrative features, and should such contingencies arise, Congress will be requested to pass such remedial legislation as may be necessary.

The character and greatness of a nation may be fairly judged by its public structures, and with this conviction the best efforts will be devoted to securing the highest expression of good architecture in the buildings which are to symbolize the greatness of the Government which erects them.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows a decrease of 112,435 from the arrivals for the preceding fiscal year, and was the smallest in volume since the subject has been under Federal supervision, where it was placed by the act of August 3, 1882. In fact, it is the smallest of any fiscal year since 1879, during which year 177,826 were reported to have arrived. During the year 230,832 persons arrived, of whom 1,880 were debarred and deported in accordance with law. Of those deported, 328 belonged to the class known as alien contract laborers, and 1,289 were returned as belonging to the classes of aliens prohibited from admission under the act approved March 3, 1891. In addition, 263 persons, who had become public charges within one year from arrival, were returned either at the expense of the steamship line by which they were brought or at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

The number of immigrants who fell into temporary distress within one year after landing was 1,424. These unfortunates were relieved, and their maintenance and hospital charges paid from the Immigrant Fund.

The heavy decrease in immigration is attributed largely to recent restrictive legislation. The Commissioner General in his report shows that the annual average for the period 1884 to 1893, inclusive, was 472,063. After the legislation of 1891 and 1893 became effective the annual average in the period 1894 to 1897, inclusive, fell to 279,566. Some other causes are also reported as reasons for decreased immigration, such as the influence on immigration which other countries are exercising by means of bounties and land grants.

Chinese Exclusion.

During the last fiscal year 5,880 Chinese persons alleged to be of the exempt class applied for admission. Of this number, 5,478 were admitted and 402 were rejected. In addition, 1,819 Chinese laborers were allowed the privilege of transit through the United States, the railways transporting them being required to produce proof of their departure from this country. During the same period 1,651 Chinese laborers left the United States with the intention of returning thereto, a privilege which is accorded to persons of that class by the treaty between the United States and China. The number of Chinese arrested was 1,088, of which number 227 were deported, 810 discharged, and the cases remaining were pending at the close of the last fiscal year. It would seem from the difficulties which are encountered in the enforcement of the exclusion laws that further legislation on the subject should be had.

The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Attention is called to the continued menace to the United States caused by the yellow fever in Cuba. The Surgeon General believes that the investigation now being made will show that the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the South may be traced to Cuba as its source.

Aug. 20, members of the State Board of Health of Louisiana visited Ocean Springs to investigate the nature of a fever which had been prevailing there some time, about 400 cases having been reported. Three days later they declared the disease dengue. Sept. 4 the disease was declared to be yellow fever by Passed Assistant Surgeon Wasdin, together with the State Health Officer of Alabama and the Chairman of the City Board of Health of Mobile. The disease soon thereafter appeared in New Orleans and Mobile and several of the smaller cities upon the Gulf coast, and the southern half of the State of Mississippi; later, in Montgomery, Selma, Flomaton, and several minor places in Alabama; in Galveston and Houston, Texas, and in Memphis, Tenn. The total number of cases officially reported to Nov. 10 was 4,198, and the total number of deaths 423. The disease was widely prevalent in the City of New Orleans, the report being 1,722 cases with 244 deaths to Nov. 10. So energetic were the measures taken in many of the places where the disease appeared that but few cases were developed, and the mortality was light.

Marine Hospital Service.

The operations of the Marine Hospital Service were conducted by experienced officers placed in charge of specified districts, who, in turn, employed medical and other assistants and used all possible means to suppress and prevent the spread of the disease. Infected localities were isolated as far as possible; trains leaving infected districts were under medical supervision; mails, baggage, and freight were disinfected, and three detention camps were erected and conducted by the service—one for Mobile, at Mount Vernon Barracks; another for the Gulf coast, at Fontainebleau, Miss., and the third one at Avondale, in Louisiana. Sanitary experts were also employed to report on suspected cases and to keep the bureau informed. Inspection stations were established for vessels going up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, and the efforts to prevent the infection of the Mississippi Valley were successful.

The Surgeon General states that there is little doubt that the work that was done had a marked effect in controlling he spread of the disease and in preventing a much more extensive epidemic. The disease has now almost disappeared, and measures are being taken to carry out a system of post-epidemic disinfection of rooms and houses where the fever has prevailed.

By direction of the President, two skilled bacteriologists of the service have been especially detailed to investigate in the City of Havana the cause of yellow fever, and it is intended to retain them in that city for the length of time necessary to obtain practical results.

National Quarantine Law.

The Surgeon General reports the necessity for a strictly National quarantine law, to which attention has been called in previous reports. In his report for 1896 there were shown the unequal benefits and at the same time the danger involved in the operations of the present quarantine law, that of Feb. 15, 1893, which permits State and local quarantines to be conducted under their own rules and regulations, provided, in the opinion of the Secretary, additional rules and regulations are not required. The Surgeon General maintains that the National quarantine regulations should be made paramount. He states that, under the provision of the law which requires him to aid in the execution and enforcement of State and local quarantine regulations, claim has frequently been made by local authorities that this is the chief intent of the law, and that, however absurd and unnecessary local quarantine regulations may be, the Marine Hospital Service is bound to aid in the enforcement of them. He recommends that the law of 1893 be amended so that its effect shall be to make National quarantine regulations paramount and to prevent interference with their enforcement by any State or local legislation. This feature of the law should appy to both maritime and inter-State quarantine. Its necessity with regard to maritime quarantine has been amply demonstrated, as shown in previous annual reports. With regard to inter-State quarantine, its necessity has been forcibly revealed during the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the South, when local quarantine authorities placed restrictions which not only paralyzed commerce, but prevented the exercise of their full duties by the officers of the Government in their efforts to prevent the disease spreading from one section to another. It is suggested that the law should be so framed that it will be within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury promptly to establish a quarantine station without regard to the State or local quarantine at whatever points and at any time that he may deem it necessary for the public safety to take such action.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Pensions.

Under the provisions of Section 4,714, Revised Statutes, the officers and seamen of the Revenue Cutter Service who may be wounded or disabled in the discharge of their duty, "while co-operating with the navy by order of the President," may be placed upon the navy pension list.

The ordinary duties devolved upon the Revenue Cutter Service are fraught with greater risk of life and limb than that incurred by the army, navy, and marine corps in time of peace, while in time of war they are at least equal, and every argument that applies as a justification for extending this bounty to those services has equal force on behalf of the enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service. I therefore recommend that the law, Section 4,714, Revised Statutes, (act of April 18, 1814,) be amended to read as follows: The enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, who have been or may be wounded or disabled while in the actual discharge of their duties, shall be entitled to be placed upon a pension list, under the same regulations and restrictions as are now provided by law for enlisted men of the navy.

Alaska.

The large influx of people to Alaska, particularly to the region washed by the Yukon River and the territory adjacent thereto, the large increase of steam and sail commerce, and the consequent extension of the customs service in that country, all emphasize the necessity of having a vessel of the cutter service ready for duty on the Yukon River next Spring to aid in the enforcement of the customs and navigation laws. There is not now at the disposal of this department a vessel of suitable type or draught of water for the duty indicated; in fact, any vessel drawing more than two and one-half feet of water would be useless on the Yukon River. I therefore urge that an appropriation of $40,000 be made immediately available with which to construct and equip a vessel suitable for the work. The vessel would have to be built in sections, conveyed to St. Michael, and there set up and equipped. With the known facilities for building this class of vessels on the waters of Puget Sound, one could be made ready, if means be provided, in time for service next Spring.

NAVIGATION.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1897, was the largest for twenty-one years, except in 1893, and, considering the increase in speed and tonnage of steam vessels, our merchant fleet has never before been so efficient. The total output of our shipyards for the fiscal year is the largest since the year ended June 30, 1891. Our increase in tonnage for the past decade is due to the entire growth of shipbuilding on the great lakes, and this year, for the first time in our history, the lake region has built more tonnage than all the rest of the country.

On June 30, 1897, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 22,633 vessels, of 4,769,020 gross tons. On June 30, 1896, it comprised 22,908 vessels, of 4,703,880 gross tons.

The receipts from tonnage taxes were $731,769, the largest revenue collected from this source since 1884. The unequal operations of the law by which vessels entering the United States from certain foreign countries and ports are exempt from tonnage tax in return for the exemption of American vessels from tonnage or equivalent taxes in such foreign countries and ports calls for legislative action.

In view of our large expenditures for the benefit of navigation, amounting to about $20,000,000 a year, and of the fact that about 75 per cent. of the tonnage engaged in our foreign trade is composed of foreign shipping, Congress may well consider whether there should not be a readjustment of tonnage taxation.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The pecuniary interest of the Government in the Union Pacific Railroad terminated on Nov. 1, 1897, when its main line was sold to the purchasing trustees of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee under a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska. The bids of the trustees, which were accepted and the sale confirmed on Nov. 6, 1897, covered the entire indebtedness to the United States to Nov. 1, 1897, including $13,645,250 in bonds at par, then held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Union Pacific sinking fund. The amount due the Government consisted of the following items:

Total amount of United States 6 per cent. bonds issued in aid of the construction of the company's main line	$27,236,512.00
Interest paid thereon by the United States to Nov. 1, 1897, and not reimbursed by transportation service and 5 per cent. of net earnings	30,830,181.51
Accrued interest to Nov. 1, 1897, on the balance of principal outstanding July 1, 1897, not yet due	381,530.24
Total	$58,448,223.75

The sinking fund in the United States Treasury belonging to the company consisted of $4,549,368.26 uninvested cash and $13,645,250 in bonds, aggregating $18,194,618.26. The proceeds of the bonds sold at par to the Reorganization Committee, together with the uninvested cash in the fund, have been covered into the Treasury in part payment of the company's indebtedness, leaving a balance due the Government of $40,253,605.49. This balance was decreased by the payment of $6,100,000 on Dec. 1, and by the terms of the decree the remainder is required to be paid in four equal installments within thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty days, respectively, after the confirmation of sale.

THE CURRENCY.

In their respective annual reports to Congress my predecessors since the close of the civil war have called attention with unfailing regularity to the menace to the public credit occasioned by the continued use of the large volume of demand liabilities, represented by the legal-tender notes, and have constantly appealed for such legislative action as would remove the dangers pointed out. Although these warnings and appeals have not as yet met with the responsive action that their serious nature justifies, it is not now the part of wisdom to ignore them. In fact, as time has gone on, all the reasons upon which these warnings and appeals were based have received additional force. The enormous depreciation in the commercial value of silver, as compared with gold, has greatly increased the financial responsibilities of the Government in its demand liabilities, and all the logical consequences of the fact should be boldly faced.

Under the act of 1878, requiring the purchase and coinage of silver, supplemented and enlarged by the so-called Sherman act of 1890, there were outstanding June 30, 1897, the sum of $410,337,570 in silver dollars or certificates representing them. Under the act of 1890 there were also outstanding $114,867,280 in Treasury notes clothed with the quality of legal tender.

In the act of Nov. 1, 1893, repealing the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, it was declared to be the policy of the United States to secure by safeguards of legislation "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Parity of Metals Maintained.

Conformable to the spirit of this declaration, the Treasury Department in all its operations has treated gold and silver coins, and the paper representatives of each, as of equal dignity and value. In the collection of its revenues, whether in the form of excise taxes or of customs dues, it has made discrimination against neither, while, upon the other hand, it has held itself ready to pay to the public creditor whichever of the two he might choose to receive as the more desirable to him. Even further than this, it has declared itself ready, whenever necessary to the maintenance of this parity, to exchange on even terms, at the pleasure of the holder, either form of the metallic money for the other. These practical operations and declarations were necessary, and they have operated to keep in concurrent circulation on terms of equality the two kinds of metallic money, notwithstanding the varying and never-ceasing disparity between the natural or commercial value of the one as compared with the other. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that this undertaking involves a large financial responsibility, and requires proper and adequate legislative provisions for its continued execution.

The Government Liability.

The responsibility of the Government in this respect means that in addition to its liability for redemption in gold on demand of $346,000,000 of legal-tender notes, it must also hold itself in readiness to redeem in like manner $114,000,000 of the Treasury notes of 1890, and to maintain through its Treasury the free interchangeability with gold any part or all of $470,000,000 in silver now current with our people. The aggregate of these liabilities amounts to $930,000,000. It is not intended to convey the idea that the Government will ever be called upon to pay at any one time or over any one period of time, however protracted, the total of liability thus shown. It is, however, indispensable that the Treasury be endowed with power and resources ample to meet all claimants who may come, and with margin sufficient to give full assurance to all who do not come that its ability for continuance is unimpaired. The statement that the traditional $100,000,000 of gold reserve is insufficient for these purposes need not be supported by argument. It is manifest. The recognized inadequacy of that amount has on more than one occasion brought fear and derangement to all interests—industrial, commercial, and financial. The losses suffered by the body politic through these derangements having their origin in the state of the public Treasury cannot be named, although it is not beyond the limit of reasonable estimate to say that the total of such losses exceeds the total of the demand liabilities of the Treasury as above set forth. If it be urged in answer to these considerations that the state of the Treasury is fairly satisfactory now, that gold is flowing freely toward the Treasury, and not away from it, and that there is a good state of confidence in our present financial condition, the answer must be received as a perfectly correct one. It might be further urged with probable truth that these favorable conditions will endure for an indefinite period. With public revenues sufficient for public expenditures, and a reasonable surplus accumulating; with trade relations normal, with ample crops carrying fair rewards to agriculture, with no war or well-defined rumors of war, we might go on with a growing sense of security. Unfortunately, the continuance of these good conditions cannot be assured to us. Commerce and industry, sensitive to all unfavorable events, and watchful with anxiety against dangers as yet unseen, need for their full recovery from past reverses and depression a renewed confidence that the Government's finances are to be firmly placed on stronger and more enduring foundations than now exist.

As long as the Government shall operate to any important extent in supplying the currency of the country by the direct issues of its notes and by maintaining, through its guarantees of parity, so large a volume of silver money, so long will all our trade and industries remain in a state of dependency upon the financial wisdom, foresight, and courage of Congress. This forced dependency on the one part begets corresponding responsibility on the other.

Considered from the standpoint of National defense, the argument is reinforced. We appropriate millions to create a navy, which, through the genius of invention, may speedily become obsolete and worthless. We appropriate other millions to provide coast defenses against attacks which may never be made. Such action, timely and wise as it may be, is inconsistent with a Treasury condition so extended in a time of peace as to bring panic and alarm to our own people before the first sound of the enemy's guns. In modern days a well-supplied war chest with an impregnable credit is as important as are war ships, shore batteries, or regiments of men.

The advantages of a strong position in the National Treasury, with its accompanying benefits to all commercial interests and great reinforcement of the public credit, can, I believe, be secured without any unsettling legislation, in a manner easy to be comprehended by all, and with small cost to the people.

The recommendations I make must be construed not as being in themselves final measures, but rather as tentative steps in a direction which, consistently pursued, will lead to conditions ultimately desirable. The condition of the Treasury in its relation to demand obligations requires that one of two steps promptly be taken. The one may be a large reinforcement of the permanent gold reserve; the other may be by an important reduction in the objectionable form of liabilities. The latter is, in my opinion, the more desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—I recommend that proper legislation be enacted which will establish, separate and apart from the ordinary operations of the Treasury as they relate to revenue and expenditures, a department to be designated and known as the Issue and Redemption Division. To this division the sum of $125,000,000 in gold should be set over from the general fund in the Treasury, to be used only for redemption purposes, and all the silver dollars now held for redemption of silver certificates, and all the silver bullion and dollars coined therefrom, bought under the act of 1890, shoud be passed to the same account. Further, that the sum of $200,000,000 in the legal tender notes of the United States known as greenbacks be collected as hereinafter described, and deposited in the said Issue and Redemption Division, to be disbursed therefrom only upon the receipt in exchange therefor of an equivalent amount of gold coin, such gold, when so secured, to be held in said division as part of the general redemption fund.

Second—I recommend that provision be made for the issue of refunding loan bonds, payable after ten years at the pleasure of the Government, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per centum per annum, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue such bonds and receive in payment therefor, with an equitable allowance for the difference in interest, any part or all of the outstanding loans of the United States which mature by their terms of payment in the years 1904, 1907, and 1925.

Advantages of the Recommendations.

The advantage involved in the proposed action lies in this: It removes an ambiguity from our contract obligations—an ambiguity which affects unfavorably the Government credit. The word "coin," now used to express the obligation in the public debt, is an ambiguous word. It is no doubt understood by the more discriminating public creditor to mean gold coin, and the solemn act of Congress pledging the maintenance of silver coin upon a parity with gold coin makes it impossible to construe the word "coin," as therein used, to mean anything other than gold or its full equivalent. Yet as this is a conclusion of logic rather than a clear statement of fact, the simpler and more humble investors or would-be investors in the public debt are confused and doubtful, and the public credit is the weaker therefor.

Nor is the course thus recommended without wise precedent. The earlier issues of our Government bonds were payable in "dollars." With greenbacks a legal tender, with gold and silver on a substantial commercial parity, but both at a large premium over paper money, a similar question arose. What did "dollars" mean? And in 1869, "to remove all doubt upon the subject" an act was passed solemnly pledging the faith of the United States to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all its interest-bearing obligations, except when otherwise expressly provided in the law. The commercial disparity between our "legal-tender dollars" and "coin dollars" was not then essentially greater than the present commercial disparity between silver and gold. This act of 1869 was judicious. To refund our outstanding bonds now payable in coin into bonds payable in gold would strengthen and confirm the public credit and put us in a position to command the markets of the world for our securities on the most advantageous terms.

It may be urged that the adoption of a specific form of payment for the public debt would be inimical to the spirit of a qualifying clause in the repealing act of 1893, which reads: "And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value." If this objection be raised, it loses all force when we consider the only two methods by which the gold and silver coins now in concurrent use with us can be so continued as to maintain the "parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts."

One of these methods is familiar to us, since it has been in daily use in our financial system since 1879. The other method would consist in so advancing the coinage value of silver by international agreement or otherwise as to establish such a commercial equality between the two that the present artificial method could be safely abandoned. There is nothing in the proposition now under consideration to interfere with the purpose to secure an inauguration of the latter method. It must, however, be admitted to be a method which, if adopted, will operate to throw upon the governing body whatever measure of risk may be involved in the experiment, and it is manifestly just that there the risk should lie, rather than upon the helpless and possible non-assenting creditor.

To accomplish the objects herein suggested without contracting the circulation, some other form of paper money must be allowed to fill the vacuum which would otherwise be occasioned. The National bank note now familiar to our people is the readiest and most practical agent to accomplish that object, and under reasonable conditions it will be found responsive to the call.

An enlarged issue of banknotes thus contemplated would require a number of amendments to the present National Bank act. These amendments should be made only upon such conservative lines as will, while granting the necessary aid to the business world in facilitating exchanges, in no wise weaken the system or lessen the stability of the notes to be issued. The complaint uttered against the National Bank act as it now stands is not directed toward the method of bank organization or the absolute safety guaranteed to the noteholder. It is directed toward those restrictions it embodies, which result in its failure to accomplish the full benefit it ought to carry. The requirement of the law now makes it impossible to organize a bank with a capital of less than $50,000, no matter how small the place in which it is to be located or how restricted the volume of business there to be transacted. Because of that, with the added expense of taxation, both National and local, many communities are deprived of the aid of banks of issue and burdened with onerous rates of exchange and interest charges.

Banking Laws Should Be Changed.

In order to obviate to as great an extent as possible these defects and make the act more harmonious with proper business conditions, I recommend that it be amended in the following particulars:

First—Permit National banks to be organized with a minimum capital of $25,000 in any place having a population of 2,000 inhabitants or less.

Second—Reduce the rate of taxation on circulating notes secured by deposit of bonds to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum.

Third—Permit banks now organized or hereafter to be organized to issue circulating notes to the par value of the refunding bonds hereinbefore suggested, when deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States; and, further, allow such banks, as shall avail themselves of the opportunity, to deposit as security with the Treasury of the United States greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates to a total amount of $200,000,000, against which there shall at once be issued to them by the Controller of the Currency National bank notes to an equal amount, it being further provided that from time to time, at his convenience, the Secretary of the Treasury shall substitute for the greenbacks, Treasury notes, and silver certificates so deposited to secure circulation, bonds of the same class and character as the refunding bonds first named to the amount of $200,000,000, such bonds to be chargeable to said banks and by them accounted for at such price (not less than par) as the market quotations may indicate to be their fair market value. During the period of time intervening between the deposit of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and silver certificates and the substitution of the bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury the circulating notes specifically issued therefor shall be exempt from taxation. Upon such substitution of bonds the funds released thereby shall at once be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Issue and Redemption Division.

Fourth—After said banks have deposited such bonds, greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates to the amount of 50 per cent. of their capital they shall be permitted to issue bank notes in addition to the 50 per cent. thus provided, to the extent of 25 per cent. of such deposit, which said 25 per cent. may be unsecured by any direct pledge of security, but issued against the assets of the bank.

Fifth—Extend the guaranty of payment by the Government to all circulating notes of the bank whether issued against deposited security or against assets.

Sixth—To secure the Government against loss, if any, attaching to its guaranty a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on unsecured circulation shall be levied to create a safety fund, which fund shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency in Government bonds. In addition to such funds the Government shall be further protected by having a first lien upon all assets in case of failure of the issuing bank.

Seventh—All notes shall be redeemed in the City of New York at the Sub-Treasury, and at such other sub-treasuries as may be designated by the Controller of the Currency with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The control of such redemption shall be under the direction of the Controller of the Currency and made from a redemption fund of 10 per cent. to be provided and maintained by the banks.

Eighth—Restrict the issue of National bank notes to the denomination of $10 and upward.

Would Create a Needed Currency.

An examination of the plan herein proposed will show that the amendments suggested are not of a distinctly radical character. It is believed that banks organized under the National Bank act, with these amendments, would, within the limitations named, give, upon a thoroughly safe basis, a desirable credit currency, and lead, as the result of time and experience, ultimately to freedom of issue. A careful investigation of the commercial conditions of the country at different periods of the year shows how essential to those sections depending upon the prompt moving of the staple crops of cotton, wheat, and corn is a bank-note issue which enables the local bank to supply its customers with the means necessary for such purpose within the shortest period of time and at the lowest cost. Such an investigation will also indicate how inadequate is the Government note to meet these exigencies. The Government notes, like gold, or coal, or salt, or lumber, exist at a given time in fixed amounts. The local bank note, on the contrary, is, within legal limitations, subject to increase at the point where needed, and the needs of the community unite with the motive of the banker in supplying these wants as they find expression. In illustration of this point, attention is called to the extent to which the crop-producing sections of the country are now dependent as borrowers of money upon other sections.

The National banks located in the Southern States have an aggregate capital of $68,680,000. On Oct. 6, 1896, they had borrowed largely from banks in the East, to assist in handling the cotton crop, $13,548,000. On March 9 following, these loans had been reduced to $2,516,200. They succeeded in borrowing for a part of their needs, but commercial necessities required more. With proper banking facilities, the necessity for such borrowing now existing would be reduced to a minimum.

I am confident that under an act allowing a greater liberality of issue, and less burdensome rates of taxation, those banks would find it to their interest to issue, instead of $18,950,000, the amount which they have at present outstanding, a sum equal to the full amount of their capital, and, in addition, in the season of crop activity, an additional unsecured volume of circulation approximating 25 per cent. of their capital.

From data gathered from the records of the office of the Controller of the Currency it is found that during the existence of the National banking system 330 associations, having a combined capital of $55,000,000, have been placed in the hands of receivers. Of the number of those in this list whose affairs are fully closed only eighteen, having a capital of $1,610,000, would have failed to pay in liquidation an amount sufficient to fully provide for their circulating notes, had such notes been outstanding to the full limit, as herein contemplated, at the time of their failures, respectively. The deficiency would have required to cover it a contribution from the guarantee fund of but $194,824. Had the whole number of 330 failed associations maintained in current use an amount of note issues equal to 25 per cent. of their capital, as herein proposed, the 2 per cent. tax on such circulation would have produced the sum of $2,454,140.48, available to meet the deficit of $194,824, shown to have resulted from the failure of the eighteen banks which failed to yield from their own assets the amount that would have been necessary to provide for all their own outstanding credit currency.

Would Destroy the "Endless Chain."

In submitting these recommendations, I am not unmindful of the convictions, preconceptions, and prejudices so widely prevalent among the people in much that relates to our currency and banking system. It will at once appear to many that the proposal herein made to place in conditional retirement the sum of $200,000,000 in our legal tender (greenback) issues is a discrimination against a form of paper money, which, under the influence of a worthy sentiment, has become to them a symbol of the unity and power of the Nation's life. A little reflection, however, will lead to a conclusion quite to the contrary of such an inference. Bearing in mind the fundamental truth upon which this argument rests, namely, the necessity for a reduction in the volume of demand liabilities, now constituting a menace to the public Treasury, it is, economically speaking, a matter of indifference whether this reduction be made in the volume of silver, silver certificates, Treasury notes, greenbacks, or in some agreed upon proportions of each; but the historical fact is that it has been through the greenback, the only unalloyed credit note of the Government, that the "endless chain" has been worked. Once disbursed, these notes find their way, by a purely natural process, to the banking centres, where, in case of an outward movement of gold, or because of any internal movement of distrust, they have been made a ready agency to deplete the gold reserve in the public Treasury. The proposition to retire a large portion of these notes into an issue and redemption division, there to be held until the public is willing to offer for them in fair exchange an equal sum in gold, is a proposition to dignify them with the honor of actual gold equivalency when they are passed out, as they have hitherto been honored with actual gold equivalency when pushed in upon the Treasury for redemption. The proposition is therefore quite different from a proposition to retire and destroy them. On the other hand, the proposal to thus preserve and honor them will excite objections from another class, who will allege that the notes now in question should be retired and utterly destroyed. They will aver that so large a sum, no matter how held, will prove an irresistible temptation to which Congress will yield, when in some exigency extraordinary and pressing needs for public expenditure shall rest upon the Treasury, and that the restrictions now proposed, if adopted, will then be disregarded.

In considering this objection, it must be remembered that if it were granted full force and yielded to as a determinative objection, there is nothing whatever to prevent the lawmaking power from issuing at any time and in any amount the legal-tender notes of the United States to circulate as money. Such is the final opinion of the Supreme Court, from which there is no appeal. Neither must it be forgotten by such objectors that use and custom gradually acquire a restrictive power but little less binding than statutory enactment or Constitutional prohibition.

The Treasury Reserve.

The so-called Treasury reserve of $100,000,000 of gold has no warrant in specific legislation, although its propriety has been indirectly recognized by Congress, and yet there is a supreme confidence that no impairment in that provision will ever be authorized or sanctioned by Congressional action. The only real difference, then, between holding these Government notes in a separate department and their destruction is a difference which could at any time be covered by legislative action.

The important nature of the subject under discussion tempts to a fuller treatment. I must, however, be content with referring once more to that feature of this series of recommendations which touches the question of note issues by National banks. I am moved to press the recommendation as submitted, in view of the following considerations:

Reasons for Proposed Changes.

Paper money is the product of an industrial, commercial, and financial evolution. Its economizing effect in the use of metallic money precludes the idea of its abandonment until society shall relapse into anarchy.

Credit is the base upon which it rests. Paper money is the evidence that a thing of value has passed into the possession of the issuer, and that the holder of that paper is willing to await payment. When payment is made the evidence of the transaction should be withdrawn, to appear again only when a similar transaction occurs.

The bank is an agency, the result also of a pure evolutionary movement, whose function it is to issue its various forms of credit instruments, of which paper money is one, against the pledges and promises to it of the less publicly known members of the industrial community. It thus becomes an intermediary in much the larger part of all trade and industry.

Whatever operates to render the bank a safe, efficient, and available agency to the people operates to the general prosperity.

The requirement that the bank shall invest its capital in public securities as a precedent to the issue of its credit instruments—paper money—is a requirement which operates by so much to reduce its efficiency to commerce and industry. It cannot use its capital in two directions at the same time. Only a necessity to control the bank's capital for the public use or an indispensable need for security in such a form to the noteholder can justify this requirement.

The exigencies of the Government's finances in 1863 induced Congress to require from all note-issuing banks a preliminary investment of their capital in Government bonds. The many disastrous losses incurred by the people from the note issues of irresponsible banks previously authorized to do business by ill-considered provisions of many separate States seemed to justify the National Government in requiring from banks of issue a pledge of the bonds in trust for the security of their noteholders.

Without further extension of the historical statement, it is recognizable that the exigencies of the Government do not now require the absorption of banking capital in aid of its own finances. In fact, with Treasury conditions once normally established as to revenue and expenditure, the funded debt will, within a few years, be entirely liquidated.

The importance of banking in its relation to industry and commerce demands for it, in view of the considerations thus enumerated, careful and timely attention.

The question is complicated by the fact that for a whole generation our people have been schooled in a system of bank-note issues secured by pledges in the hands of a public trustee. It is not a good system, but it ought not to be yielded until in some other form adequate guarantees for the solvency of bank-note issues are provided.

The problem is a twofold one: How to withdraw the specific form of security now provided, since it will ultimately disappear, and how to provide a substitution which will be recognized by the people as adequate security, and which will at the same time allow to banks within well-guarded limits the most useful freedom in their note issues. The problem is too large, its results too far-reaching, to be solved offhand or by expert dictum. Its solution must be gradually reached by the path of safe experiment. To allow National banks to issue circulating notes equal to 25 per cent. of their capital upon a payment of 2 per cent. per annum as an insurance or safety fund upon amounts so issued, is, as shown by the demonstration drawn from the Controller's office, a proposition well within the limits of safety. Nevertheless, whatever risk there is should be assumed by the Government, obnoxious as it may be to the general principles of Governmental action. It is by such action that the situation as it exists has been evolved. Upon the Government, therefore, rests the duty of seeing it properly solved.

Some years of experience along the line suggested will prove what is an adequate provisional tax for the security of note holders, and will allow such amendments as time will justify, involving as one of their features a complete withdrawal of the Government's guarantee from bank-note issues.

Montana Judge a Suicide.

HELENA, Montana, Dec. 7.—Judge Horace R. Buck, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, committed suicide last night at his home, in Lenox, a suburb of Helena. He had spent the evening with a party of friends at a neighbor's house, seeming very cheerful. After chatting for a while with his family, he went to his room, and soon afterward the shot that ended his life was heard. The Judge had been breaking down in health for some time. He was forty-four years of age, a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and a graduate of Yale. He came to Montana in 1879.

Federal Soldier Kills Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Sergt. John Coghlan of Company A, First Regiment, United States Infantry, shot himself through the head in his quarters at the Presidio in the presence of his Captain, L. P. Brant. Coghlan died instantly. He had been drinking heavily.

UPHELD BY THE PRESBYTERY

Pulpit Supply Committee's Action in the Trouble at the 128th Street Church Approved.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON REPLACED

Dr. Paxton Agrees to Occupy the Pulpit for the Present—The Retiring Pastor's Claims to be Settled.

An executive meeting of the trustees of the Presbytery was held yesterday afternoon to consider the trouble in the New York Presbyterian Church at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was decided that the action taken by the Committee on Pulpit Supply in inviting the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton to occupy the pulpit was right, and that the verbal resignation of the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, made on Oct. 12, be accepted.

For a little less than five years Dr. Robinson has been pastor of the church. Its affairs have not flourished. It is deeply in debt, and the attendance has fallen off. According to the statement made yesterday by one of the elders, Dr. Robinson, in an informal talk on church matters, at a prayer meeting on Oct. 12, remarked: "I have had enough. I am sick of it all, and I am going to get out and retire."

A week later at a meeting of the session at which Dr. Robinson was Moderator, he announced that he was through with the church, and that the Elders had better appoint a pulpit supply at once. A motion was offered and put to the session by the Moderator that a committee on pulpit supply be appointed. Thomas Anderson, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Samuel Adams were appointed such committee. They wrote to Dr. Paxton asking him to serve. He replied that he was engaged until the last Sunday in November, but would come to them from that date until the first Sunday in January.

The committee then applied to the Presbytery, and the Rev. George C. Wallace was detailed to the pulpit pro tem. He served with satisfaction to the church people until replaced by Dr. Paxton on Nov. 28.

Dr. Robinson, it was said, felt hurt when he found Dr. Paxton in his pulpit, and declared that he was still pastor of the church, and that no minister should have been invited to his pulpit except at his request. Yesterday he made the following statement:

"The true reason why some of the Trustees wish to get rid of me is because they owe me money and cannot, or will not, pay it. When I came here, at a salary of $5,000, the church was in debt $100,000, and instead of drawing my salary I donated it to the church. I also loaned the church $5,000, which has not been returned. At a meeting of the Trustees a year and a half ago, when it was decided to decrease expenses, my salary was cut to $2,000. As I had never drawn any salary, they did not make much by the reduction.

"When they declared the salary was to be in future $2,000, I told them I should insist upon receiving it, and I also demanded the $5,000 I had advanced. From that time there has been a disposition on the part of some of the members to get me out of the church. I am just as anxious to go, but I wish to collect the money due to me."

Dr. Paxton, when spoken to in regard to his share in the difficulty, said he was sorry there had been any misunderstanding. He explained that he was invited by Mr. Van Rensselaer, acting for the session of the church, to read in Dr. Robinson's absence, and had done so. He said he would not preach again as long as Dr. Robinson was pastor, unless Dr. Robinson asked him to do so.

Last night, however, after a consultation with Dr. Van Rensselaer, and when informed of the action of the Trustees of the Presbytery, Dr. Paxton said he would fulfill his agreement, and preach for four Sundays.

Mr. Van Rensselaer had this to say of the controversy:

"Dr. Robinson is mistaken as to the intent of the Church Trustees. He resigned from the pastorate at a public meeting. It is not intended that he shall lose one cent. The church owes him $2,362.50 on a note and $1,833.33 salary, besides some hundreds of dollars he advanced for the organ, a total of about $5,500. He will be paid in full. We are making arrangements to settle with him at once. He has forced the Trustees unfairly in his desire to get a lien on our property, fearing, I should judge, that the two mortgages, one held by the Bowery Bank and the other by the Presbytery, should be foreclosed and shut him out. He need have no such fears. Such a contingency is most improbable.

"Without taking any credit that is due Dr. Robinson away from him, it is fair to say that of late under his ministration and as a result of his five years' preaching less than 100 persons attended the Sunday morning services, and that out of a membership of 250 less than 30 was the average attendance at the communion services, whereas under the preaching of Dr. Paxton the last two Sundays the attendance has increased to over 500, and the collection from between $8 and $12 has reached over $75. These facts speak for themselves, and illustrate the necessity of the change suggested by Dr. Robinson himself."

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AFIRE.

Blaze in the Photograph Gallery Destroys Many Rogues' Pictures and Reveals Rotten Timbers.

A fire was discovered in the photographic rooms of Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street, about 6:45 P. M. yesterday. When the firemen reached the Headquarters the fire seemed to be at its height in the "dark room," or developing room, connected with the Bertillon Bureau, where prisoners are photographed, weighed, and measured. The flames were well under way, and had devoured everything combustible in the dark room, the photographic gallery, and several little rooms and closets adjoining, and were threatening the lost children's room, which is next to the gallery.

There was only one lost child—a little boy—in the children's department at the time of the fire. He was not at all frightened, and was as unconcerned as the most experienced fireman. He had been left over from the day before, as a police officer explained, and had become quite at home.

The fire was completely extinguished by 8 P. M. The damage was slight, most of it being caused by the tearing away of the ceilings and walls and flooding the rooms with water. The Bertillon photographs were damaged, and it was supposed that many of them were destroyed. More than 1,100 negatives were ruined and the camera and some of the records were also injured.

It is thought the fire was caused by the explosion or spontaneous combustion of some of the chemicals. Some of the firemen said it looked like a chemical fire. No picture had been taken in the gallery during the day, and no lights or fire had been burning in any of the rooms.

The fire revealed the rotten condition of the Headquarters building. So far from being fire-proof, as some of the firemen thought it was, it proved to be a mere tinder box. The rafters, sleepers, sashes, and doors are dry as powder, and fully exposed to any fire that may be started. Last night, after a deluge had been pored into the rooms, the fire smoldered in the rotten timbers as if each were a fuse. Each piece of timber had to be torn off and the sparks stamped out.

BEST & CO.'S STORE.

Varied Assortment of Children's Clothing to Suit All Purses.

For years the establishment of Best & Co., on West Twenty-third Street, has been conducted exclusively for the outfitting of Boys, Girls, and Babies, and any doubts ever entertained as to the success of the experiment have been effectively set aside by the present prosperity of the firm. It is confidently said that from present prospects a greater business will be done during the coming year than ever before, despite the unfavorable Fall season.

The beauty of the Best establishment is in the fact that with the enormous stock they carry, they are able to satisfy every one from he of the limited purse to the most exacting connoisseur.

Their first floor is devoted entirely to boys' clothing, including suits, underwear, and hats. The girls' department is on the second floor, and embraces cloaks, dresses, millinery, and also infants' goods and shoes. The custom department is on the third floor, and there the young gentlemen are given full swing over their tailors, and there they learn the art of dressing.

Some of the firm's novelties this year are boys' house jackets, built on the same plan as smoking jackets, bath robes, mackintoshes, small-sized umbrellas, and fancy toilet articles.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

Senator Voorhees to Take Mr. Griggs's Place When Mr. Griggs Goes into the Cabinet.

TRENTON, Dec. 7.—It was settled at an informal conference of the majority of Republican State Senators at the State House to-day that Senator Foster M. Voorhees should be elected President of the Senate when the Legislature convenes. This will make Senator Voorhees Acting Governor when Gov. Griggs resigns to take the post of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Senator Skirm, the only State Senator who had been spoken of as a candidate against Senator Voorhees as President of the Senate, was in the conference to-day, and announced that he was not a candidate, but would support Senator Voorhees.

It is agreed on all sides now that Senator Voorhees will be elected without opposition.

JOHN HOEY'S FURNISHINGS SOLD

Vases and Rugs at Hollywood Bought for the Adams Express Company.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 7.—At the sale of the furnishings at Hollywood this afternoon the valuable vases and rugs gathered at great expense and labor by John Hoey were sold. The purchaser was a representative of the Adams Express Company, and he said he was buying for the company. The prices obtained ranged from $50 to $80, and all were below the real value of the articles.

WAR CLAIM FOR COTTON WON.

Chicago Woman Gains a Suit for Her Share of $88,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Amanda Walker of 381 Ontario Street has won a legal battle which lasted thirty-five years. In 1862 Gov. Moorehead of Kentucky, her father, owed his son-in-law, Samuel J. Walker, $25,000. He gave in trust to C. M. Briggs, another creditor, a large amount of cotton, the product of his plantation near Vicksburg, Miss. Briggs was to sell the cotton and pay himself and the other creditors out of the proceeds. Before he could do this the cotton was confiscated at New Orleans, and sold, the money being turned over to the Government.

After the war Briggs brought suit against the Government for the money, and in 1894 the Court of Claims awarded him $88,000; but half of this amount went to the attorneys who pushed the claim through. Briggs claimed the whole of the court's award, but Mrs. Walker demanded her share, pro rata, and it was her claim against Briggs which has just been decided.

DAUGHTER WILL NOT MOVE.

Father Will Dispossess Her So His Wife Can Occupy His Home.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 7.—Philip Miller, a wealthy resident of Hollis, is endeavoring to oust his daughter and her three children from his house, and, having failed by other methods, has commenced dispossess proceedings. Mr. Miller is said to be worth between $500,000 and $750,000. He occupies a handsome residence in Hollis Avenue. Two years ago his wife died. Since then his daughter, who does not live with her husband, has been living at the homestead with her three children. She has acted as housekeeper for her father.

Some months ago Mr. Miller married a widow, who has three children. The two women did not want to live in the same house, and the daughter, Mrs. Eliza Grebch, refused to move out of the homestead, so that her step-mother might move in.

Mr. Miller sought by every means to have his daughter move, and even went to the trouble of building a new house for her. She still refused to go unless her father gave her $10,000 and the house. The father refused to do this, and so resorted to the law. The case came before Justice Lauer here to-day, and was adjourned until next Monday.

GOV. BLACK'S PATRONAGE.

Offices That Will Have to be Filled in the Course of Next Year.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—During the coming year Gov. Black will have a large amount of patronage to distribute in the way of appointments to State boards. Among the principal vacancies which will occur through the expiration of terms of office are the following:

Board of Health—Dr. Case Jones, Daniel Lewis, and Owen Cassidy; terms expire Jan. 15; term three years; expenses.

Railroad Commission—Frank N. Baker; term expires Jan. 29; term, five years; salary, $8,000.

Prison Department—Superintendent Lathrop; term expires April 17; term, five years; salary, $6,000; has the appointment of Prison Wardens.

Board of Charities—William R. Stewart; term expires May 20; term, eight years; salary, $10 per day and expenses.

Quarantine Commission—Jacob M. Patterson; term expires April 18; Frederick H. Schroeder, May 28; Edmund J. Palmer, May 28; term, three years; salary, $2,500.

Wardens of the Port of New York—Thomas J. Gallaghan; term expires May 1; J. H. Gunner and William W. Capron, March 16; Robert J. Johnson, March 30; William O'Connor, July 14; John H. Boland, Dec. 5; Horace E. Buel, April 18; term, three years; fees collected from shipowners.

State Tax Commission—Martin Hermance, Edward J. Adams, and R. J. Jenkins; term, three years; salary, $2,500.

A WATER METER'S VAGARIES.

After Piling Up a Bill of $330 It Began to Square the Account.

NUTLEY, N. J., Dec. 7.—A few weeks ago Clarence M. Noble appeared before the Township Committee and protested against the amount of his water bill. The bill showed that Mr. Noble had used $330 worth of water within three months.

Last night he reported to the board that the meter had taken a new freak, and was running backward at the rate of seventy-five gallons every minute. Water Clerk Vreeland and Plumber Thomas Hayes had examined the meter recently, and both corroborated the statement of Mr. Noble. The Water Clerk said that he sat and watched the meter working and that it was registering backward. Within a week he had taken a statement of the meter, and found that in seven days and a few hours it had galloped backward at a pace which showed that instead of Mr. Noble using any water he was supplying the service with it, and at the rate of 50,000 gallons a week. If that kept up, the bill of $330 would soon be wiped out and the town would begin to owe Mr. Noble. It was also stated that by opening all the faucets in the house the meter could be made to run backward at an even faster rate.

After hearing these statements the board ordered the meter taken out and sent to the manufacturers to be examined. A new meter will be put in, and the charges for the three months in dispute will be gauged by the average usage.

Murderer Burgess Executed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Charles Burgess, the murderer of Henry V. Whitlock, a farmer, of North Victory, was executed in Auburn Prison this morning. Burgess enticed Whitlock, his employer, out to the barnyard on the night of Aug. 6, 1895, and murdered him with an axe. He afterward assaulted the farmer's wife.

Bay State Politician Arrested.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—John J. Gartland, Jr., twenty-six years of age, Democratic State Representative-elect from the Ninth District and Treasurer of a local theatre, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling $1,212.90, the property of Frank Dunn, proprietor of the theatre. Gartland has been prominent in politics in his district, and is an ex-City Councilman.

Reapportionment in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—The State Legislature assembled in special session today. The Governor's message in urging the need of a legislative apportionment says that under the present Democratic apportionment it is necessary for the Republican Party to carry Illinois by 80,000 majority in order to control the Legislature.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The American Torpedo Company's magazine, containing a large quantity of nitro-glycerine, exploded to-day. Daniel Lecan, a stock hauler from Findlay, was completely torn to atoms. Houses near by were demolished. The shock was felt for miles around.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Two Years' More Time Given in Which to Equip Cars with Safety Appliances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to extend for two years the period within which railroads must comply with the act of Congress requiring all railroads to be equipped with safety appliances for the protection of the employes and passengers.

The commission this afternoon authorized the following statement:

"In the matter of the application of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and other carriers to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to extend the period within which they shall comply with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1893, commonly known as the Safety Appliance act, and upon which hearing had just been had, the commission has decided, upon causes shown, to extend said period two years for the petitioning carriers.

"While the formal order and statement of facts and reasons constituting causes for such extension have not yet been prepared, it is understood that the extension will not be conditional, and that the commission has under consideration the question of requiring quarterly or other periodical reports of progress by each carrier during the two-year period."

Automatic Couplers in New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet in this city Dec. 21, to give hearings to railroads which desire extension of the time allotted by law in which to equip their freight cars with automatic couplers. Chapter 544 of the Laws of 1893 provides that all freight cars used in this State must be equipped with automatic couplers by Jan. 1, 1898, each road being compelled to equip 20 per cent. of its freight cars each year from the time the law was enacted. The law also allows the Railroad Commissioners to extend the time for the equipment of the cars any part of five years, after Jan. 1, 1898. Some time ago the board sent circular letters to all railroads calling their attention to this law, with the result that many roads asked for an extension of time to comply with it, and these applications will be heard on the date mentioned.

KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

The Government Putting Itself in Position to be a Bidder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day took the first step to qualify on behalf of the Government as a bidder at the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Dec. 16.

A transfer order for $900,000 was sent by Treasurer Roberts for certification to the National City Bank of New York, in favor of the Master of the court having jurisdiction of the case. This order will be delivered to the Master five days before the sale by an officer of the Treasury Department who, it is believed, will bid at the sale, under instructions from the President.

Senator Morgan to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Attorney General to send to the Senate a full statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made, and requesting the President to obtain a postponement of the sale "to such a time as will give to Congress a reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendations."

Brooklyn City Railroad Assessment.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day in the matter of the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and another against the Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn, appellants, decided in favor of the company.

The appeal was from an order of the Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of the Special Term, setting aside an assessment made upon the capital stock of the railroad company and directed the City Board of Assessors to re-assess the stock. The capital stock of the railroad company is about $12,000,000, and at the time of the assessment was selling in the open market at above 180. The board taxed the capital stock in the sum of $4,032,350.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the assessors must re-assess the stock.

The Gulf Rate War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Western freight men are much disturbed over the news that the fight between the Mallory Line of steamships and the Lone Star Line has broken out again. The roads are fearful that they will be compelled to reduce their rates still further. It is said that in some instances freight has been carried by the steamship lines from New York to Gulf of Mexico points for 2 cents per hundred. This gives a through rate to the Pacific coast and to Colorado points which the Western roads cannot hope to equal, and if the steamship companies keep it up for any length of time the roads will have to allow their traffic to go from them or carry it at a loss.

Matamoras and New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The Matamoras and New York Railroad Company filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company purposes to operate a railroad three-fourths of a mile in length from a point on the Delaware River near Matamoras, Penn., to the village of Port Jervis. The company is capitalized at $50,000 and its Directors are A. E. Lethbridge of Brooklyn, E. Monthmont of Milford, L. H. Smith, P. Q. Deyo, J. G. Hillyard, E. C. Harbordt, F. F. Sargent, J. H. Thompson, Jr., and Charles M. Clark of New York City.

Cars for the Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Receiver Monsarrat, acting under authority of the Federal Court, has just closed a contract for 500 new box cars, to be added to the rolling stock of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, to take the place of a similar number leased from the Railroad Equipment Company of New York. The lease expires Jan. 1. The contract for 200 of the cars goes to the Michigan-Peninsular Car Company of Detroit; for 150, to Barney & Smith, Dayton, and for the remaining 150, to the Ensign Manufacturing Company of Huntington, West Va. The cars will be of thirty tons capacity, and will have all modern improvements.

Electricity on the Pennsylvania.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 7.—It was announced to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad, after experimenting for two years with electricity as a motive power for its small side lines, had decided in its favor. The tests were made in all sorts of conditions and were very exhaustive. The result was in favor of the overhead trolley system. It is said the branch lines running from the Amboy Division will be the first equipped with the new system, and that similar branches from the other divisions will be equipped as soon as possible.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the month of November were $2,534,427, an increase of $664,861 over the same month of last year. For the months from July 1 to Oct. 31 the net earnings were $2,604,963, an increase of $451,735 over the same period of last year.

Dobb's Death Due to Accident.

Police Captain Blake of Stapleton, S. I., said yesterday that the death of the man whose body was found in a sewer trench in the rear of Wenski's Hotel, between Giffords and Oakwoods, on Monday, was caused by accident. The dead man was a Bohemian, and his name is supposed to have been Ignatz Lavinsky, although he was known about the hotel as John Dobbs. Capt. Blake, after investigation, said the ground about the trench was of quicksand, and, as there was no planking on either side to hold up the banks, the sand gave way, burying the Bohemian. He was known to be intoxicated a short time before he disappeared. Anderson, his fellow-workman, the Captain believes, without knowing the man was in the trench, filled in the ground.

Underwriters' Electric Association.

Insurance men and electricians from all parts of the country attended the first day's session of the annual meeting of the Electrical Committee of the Underwriters' National Electric Association, which was held in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters, 32 Nassau Street, yesterday. Methods of wire insulation and interior conduits were considered, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to consider the advisability of municipal electrical departments in the cities throughout the country for the regulation of the electrical hazard.

THE COMMERCIAL MARKETS

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.04⅞
Lard, prime	4.52½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.95

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@92c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@91c; No. 2 red, 98@98¼c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26@26¼c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 46½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 26@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11@$1.14½; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.27½@$4.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.15@$4.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.65; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market was steady at the opening at an advance of 3@4 points, cables showing up in better shape than had been expected, and Southern spot markets being reported firmer. For a time business was fairly active, but outside speculative support failed to justify expectations, and a bearish feeling reasserted itself. European exporters are still considerably in evidence in the Southern markets, and receipts have recently been falling below estimates. The Agricultural Department of North Carolina states that cotton fields are being seeded to wheat and decreased acreage is being talked of.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.66@5.67
January	5.73	5.73	5.68	5.69@5.70
February	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73@5.74
March	5.82	5.82	5.77	5.78@5.79
April	...	...	...	5.83@5.84
May	5.92	5.92	5.87	5.88@5.89
June	5.97	5.97	5.92	5.93@5.94
July	6.02	6.02	5.97	5.97@5.98
August	6.05	6.05	6.01	6.01@6.02
September	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.03@6.04
October	6.07	6.07	6.06	6.05@6.06

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5 3-16c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5¼c; St. Louis, 5 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Middling uplands, 3¼d; December, ½ point higher; other months 1 point net higher. January-February, 310½s; February-March, 310½b; March-April, 311b; April-May, 312b; May-June, 313⅛s; June-July, 314@315; July-August, 315½b; August-September, 316@317; September-October, 317⅛s; October-November, 318⅛s; December, 311b; December-January, 310½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	96¼
January	95½	96⅜	95½	96¼
May	91⅝	93	91⅝	92⅝
Corn—				
December	31⅛	31⅛	31	31
May	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
December	—	—	—	26⅝
February	—	—	—	27⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
December	96	99	96	98¼
January	89⅝	90⅛	89⅛	89⅞
May	89	90⅛	89	89⅞
Corn—				
December	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25¼
January	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅜
May	28⅛	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
Oats—				
December	21	21	20⅞	20⅞
May	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Remarkable strength was displayed by the wheat market throughout the entire session, the close being slightly off from the top, but ⅝@¾c above Monday night. Beginning with a disturbance among shorts incident to an unexpected jump of 3c a bushel in Chicago, the bull feeling was kept alive by clearances footing up 630,000 bushels wheat and flour from New York and a million bushels from all ports. This was supplemented by reports that France will still require to import 55,000,000 bushels. The arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth of 734 cars, while 252 cars in excess of last year, were 309 cars less than on the same day a week ago. Private dispatches claimed that receipts at these points were now largely recruited from country elevators rather than farmers' hands. Foreign news was decidedly ragged, particularly that from Paris, where wheat and flour markets closed 5@50 points below yesterday's figures. Liverpool early declined ⅝@¾d, and although recovering the loss, failed to carry any weight as a stimulating factor in the local market. Foreign houses were slim dealers in futures. Trade on the curb developed renewed strength with sales at 92 13-16c for May, against 92⅝c on the regular close.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 7.—No. 1 hard, 89c; May, 85⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; December, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 82c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—December, 89c; May, 87⅝@87¾c; July, 86⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90¼c; No. 1 Northern, 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Spring, 86c; May, 89⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 33½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 26⅝@27c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27@28c; track white, 28@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50½c; No. 1 Western, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—28¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Barley—No. 3, 25½@40c. Rye—46½c; December, 46c; May, 48½@48⅞c. Flax—$1.11¼; Northwest, $1.15; December, $1.11¼; May, $1.14¼@$1.14½. Timothy—$2.65; March, $2.80.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.55@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.45. RYE FLOUR—$2.70@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.75@$1.90, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow 70@75c; coarse, [illegible]. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 60c; buckwheat grain, 37½@38c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—First patents 5c higher, at $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.80@$3.90; second clears, $2.80@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $8.25@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 4⅝c; 180 lb, 4⅜c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6½c. Tallow, 3 5-16c. Lard—$4.52½; city lard, $4.25 bid; refined, South America, $5.15; Continent, $4.75; Brazil, kegs, $6.25; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4½c. Stearine—Oleo, 4 9-16@4⅝c; city lard stearine, 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Close: Pork—December, $7.30; January, $8.30; May, $8.52½@$8.55. Lard—December, $4.17½; January, $4.27½@$4.30; May, $4.45. Ribs—December, $4.22½; January, $4.22½@$4.25; May, $4.35.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium, Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 32s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 15 to 18 lb, steady, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 38s. Lard—Prime, Western, 22s 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime, city, 18s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 24c; do, firsts, 21@22½c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@20c; do, State, fancy, 22½@23c; do, thirds to firsts, 15@21c; do, June make, extras, 21½c; do, firsts, 19@20c; do, seconds, 16@18c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, finest, 20@21c; do, Welsh tubs, finest, 19@19½c; dairy tubs, firsts, 17@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@16c; State dairy, firkins, fine, 18½@19c; do, fair to good, 15@17c; imitation creamery, fine, 18c; do, seconds to firsts, 13@16c; factory, fresh, firsts, 14@14½c; do, seconds, 13@13½c; do, low grades, 12@12½c; do, June make, extras, 14½c; do, thirds to firsts, 12½@14c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 26c; State and Pennsylvania, good to fancy, 21@25c; Western, fancy, 23c; do, fair to prime, 20@22c; Southern, fair to choice, 20@22c; fresh packed, ordinary, case count, 14@16c; seconds, 9@11c; Fall refrigerators, 12@18c; Spring refrigerators, special marks, fancy, 14@14½c; do, average prime, 12½@13½c; do, inferior, case count, 9@11c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8¼@8½c; do, large, October, choice, 7¾c; do, late made, average finest, 7½c; do, fair to good, 7@7¼c; do, common, 6½@6¾c; do, colored or white, small fancy, September, 9@9½c; do, late made finest, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 7½@8c; light skims, small, choice, 6¾@6½c; do, large, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 3c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, fair to good, $1.15@$1.35; do, medium, choice, $1.25; do, fair to good, $1@$1.20; do, pea, choice, $1.20; do, fair to good, $1@$1.15; do, red kidney, choice, $1.70@$1.75; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.55; do, white kidney, $1.40@$1.45; do, black turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.27½@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 72½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 87½c; do, bags, 82½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Long Island, in bulk, per barrel, $2.50@$2.75; Jersey, $1.75@$2.25; State and Western, $2@$2.37. Sweet potatoes, Vineland, per barrel, $2.25@$3.50; South Jersey doubleheads, $2.50@$3; Virginia, $1.75@$2. Brussels sprouts, per quart, 4@8c. Cauliflowers, per barrel, $1@$4. Celery, per dozen stalks, 8@25c. Cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3.50. Cucumbers, Florida, per crate, $1@$1.75. Egg plants, Florida, per barrel, $5@$7; per box, $2.50@$3.50. Kale, Norfolk, per barrel, 50c.; local, 25@30c. Lettuce, New Orleans, per barrel, $3@$3.50; Florida, per basket, $1.50@$2.50. Onions, Eastern white, per barrel, $2.50@$5; red, $2.25@$2.75; yellow, $2@$2.25; Orange County, white, $1.50@$3.50; red, $1.50@$3.25; yellow, $1.50@$2. Peppers, Florida, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50. Radishes, Norfolk, per 100 bunches, $1. String beans, Southern, per basket, $1@$2.25; per crate, $1@$2. Spinach, Norfolk, per barrel, $1.75@$2; Baltimore, $1.25; local, $1@$1.25. Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier, $1.50@$3.50. Turnips, Russia, per barrel, 60@90c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 9½@10c; chickens, 7@8c; roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 40@65c; geese, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 10@20c. DRESSED DRY PACKED—Turkeys, Jersey and up river, fancy, per lb, 13@14c; do, Delaware and Maryland, fancy, 13@14c; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, State and Pennsylvania, fancy, 12½@13c; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, Western, fancy, 12@12½c; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, poor to fair, 6@9c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, per lb, 11@13c; do, fair to good, 8@9½c; chickens, Jersey, prime, per lb, 9@9½c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8@8½c; do, Western, dry picked, prime, 8@8½c; do, Western, scalded, 8c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; do, inferior, 5@6c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 7½@8c; do, Western, prime, 7½c; do, fair to good, 6½@7c; do, inferior, 5@6c; ducks, near by, fancy, per lb, 9@10c; do, Western, fancy, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Maryland, prime, per lb, 9@10c; do, Western, prime, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 6@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25. ICE PACKED—Turkeys, dry picked, fancy, per lb, 10½@11c; do, good to choice, 9@10c; do, scalded, fancy, 10c; do, good to choice, 9@9½c; do, poor to fair, 6@8c; Spring chickens, Western, dry picked, fancy, 7½@8c; do, fair to good, 6@7c; do, Western, scalded, fancy, 7½c; do, fair to good, 6@7c; fowls, Western, prime, dry picked, 7c; do, Southwestern, 6½@7c; do, Western, prime, scalded, 6½@7c; fowls and chickens, poor to fair, 5@6c; old cocks, Western, per lb, 5c; ducks, Western, Spring, prime, 7@8c; do, poor, 5@6c; geese, Western, prime, 7@8c; do, inferior, 5@6c.

GAME.—Partridges—Near-by, prime, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Western, 90c@$1. Grouse—Prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1@$1.12; do, prime pin-tails, 90c@$1; do, drawn, 60@75c. Quail—Per dozen, prime, $1.25@$1.50. Wild ducks—Canvas, per pair, $2@$2.50; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, Mallard, 60@75c; do, bluewing teal, 35@40c; do, greenwing teal, 20@25c. Rabbits—Undrawn, prime, per pair, 20@25c; do, drawn, 14@16c; jack rabbits, per pair, 50@60c. Venison—Fresh saddles, per lb, 10@14c; do, frozen, 10@12c; do, fresh, whole deer, per lb, 10@11c.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples—Newtown pippin, per bbl, $2@$5; fancy red varieties, $3@$4; few extra fancy higher; Ben Davis, $2.50@$3.25; greening, $2.50@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.50@$3.25; poor to fair grades, $1.50@$2. Pears—Seckel, State, per box, 75c@$2.50; other varieties, 75c@$1.25; Beurre Bosc, per bbl, $2@$3; Lawrence, $1.50@$2.50; Beurre Clairgeau, $2@$2.50; Beurre d'Anjou, $1.75@$2.50; Vicar, $1.25@$1.75. Grapes—Catawba, per small basket, 7@11c; Concord, 7@9c; wine grapes, in bulk, per 100 lb, 50c@$1.25. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy varieties, per bbl, $8@$9; usual varieties, fancy, $7.50; fair to choice, $6.50@$7.25; Jersey, per bbl, $6@$7; per crate, $1.50@$2.25. Oranges—Florida, per box, $2.50@$4. Grape fruit—$5@$7. Mandarins—$5@$6.50. Tangerines—$7.50@$10. DRIED—Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 9c; do, choice, 8½@8¾c; do, prime, 7¾@8¼c; do, common to good, 5@7½c; do, sun-dried Canada quarters, 5@6c; State and Western, 4@5¼c; do, Southern, 3@4½c; do, sliced, 3@4¼c; do, Northern coarse cut, 5⅜@4½c; do, Southern, 3@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 2¾@3⅜c; do, cores and skins, 2½@2¾c; cherries, 12@13½c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 13@14c; do, sundried, 10@11c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 9@11c; do, Royal, 6½@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 14@18c; do, unpeeled, 6½@10c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@77½c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 45@72½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 40@55c; do, shipping and salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 30@37½c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 40@45c; do, short rye, 35@40c; do, tangled rye, 35c; do, oat, 30@40c.

COFFEE.

The coffee market made an irregular start, with the first call showing unchanged prices to an advance of 15 points and sales of 5,750 bags. Trading for the rest of the day was slow and chiefly of a local character. Sellers were scarce, and prices improved sharply at the close on local covering.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	....	..	..	5.80@5.85
January	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	....			5.90@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
April				6.00@6.10
May	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
June	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
July	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
August				6.20@6.25
September	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.30@6.35
October	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.35
November	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.40

FOREIGN MARKET.—Santos, good average, 8$000. Hamburg opened ¼ pfennig higher, closed ½ pfennig net higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre opened steady; January, ¼f higher; other months unchanged; at 12 M., ¾f higher; at 3 P. M., unchanged but steady; closed irregular, unchanged to ½f net higher; total sales, 34,000 bags; January, 38; February, 38; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39.25; August, 39.50; September, 39.50; October, 39.75; November, 40; December, 37.75. Rio—No. 7, 7$700.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-16@4c; muscovado, 89 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3 1-16@3⅛c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13½@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 24@25c; prime yellow, 27c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 40@41c; Calcutta, raw, 54c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes domestic wools, in the grease, as follows:

Texas—Spring, 12 months, choice, 17@18c; 6-8 months, choice, 16@17c; 6-8 months, average, 14@15c; Fall, choice, 15@16c; average, 13@14c.

California—Northern Spring, free, 17@18c; middle county Spring, 14@15c; Southern Spring, 12@13c; burry and defective, 7@9c; free fall, Northern, 16@17c; Fall, Southern, 10@12c; defective, Fall, 9@10c.

Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15@17c; average, 14@15c; heavy, 11@12c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; No. 2, 20@22c; No. 3, 19@21c; lambs, 17@19c.

Arizona—Choice, 14@15c; average, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c.

Territory—Idaho, fine, 12@14c; fine, medium, 16@18c; medium, 17@19c; Kansas, fine and fine medium, 13@15c; medium, 16@18c; Wyoming, fine, 12@14c; fine medium, 15@17c; medium, 16@19c; Utah, fine, 12@14c; fine medium, 16@18c; medium, 19@20c; Dakota, fine, 12@14c; fine medium, 16@17c; medium, 18@19c; Montana, fine choice, 16@17c; fine average, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 19@20c; fine medium average, 15@17c; medium choice, 18@19c; medium average, 17@18c; low Montana, 18@19c; Washington, fine, 10@11c; fine medium, 12@13c; medium, 14@15c.

Colorado and New Mexico—Colorado, fine, 12@18c; fine medium, 13@14c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 14@15c; improved, choice, 18@20c; coarse and carpet, 15@17c; Georgia and Southern, 23@25c.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The wool auction sales closed to-day with a good attendance. The sales in detail: New South Wales, 2,875 bales; scoured, 9¼d@1s 4d; greasy, 5@10d. Queensland, 3,786 bales; scoured, 8¼@1s 6d; greasy, 4¾@9d. Victoria, 1,695 bales; scoured, 7¼@1s 4d; greasy, 6¼@8¼d. South Australia, 1,059 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 1d; greasy, 5¼@9d. West Australia, 13 bales; greasy, 6¼d. New Zealand, 131 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d; greasy, 7¼@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 552 bales; scoured, 7¼d@1s 1d; greasy, 6@7¼d. Buenos Ayres, 516 bales; greasy, 4¼@7d.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Turpentine, 32⅝@33¼c. Rosin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.05; N, $2.35@$2.40; WG, $2.65; WW, $3.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Turpentine, 30⅝c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.65; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.50; W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—Turpentine, 29¾@30½c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Tin, 13.65@13.70c. Lead, 3.65@3.70c. Spelter, 3.95@4.05c.

QUICKSILVER, $37.25@$38.25 per flask, according to quantity.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5.00@$8.00; grassers, $2.75@3.25; city dressed veals, 10½@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.00@$4.60; lambs, $5.50@$6.25; dressed mutton, 6½@7½c; dressed lambs, 8@10c.

HOGS—$3.45@$3.65.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE GRANTS.

Further Progress Made with the City Budget—Riverside Drive Extension Plans Approved.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday took up the city budget for 1898, starting with the estimate for the District Attorney's office. District Attorney Olcott asked for $2,000 more than had been allowed in the provisional estimate of October on account of a deficiency in his contingency fund. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney-elect, was present and called attention to the deficiencies of past years. He asked the board to make an estimate that would not cramp the District Attorney in his work. The Corporation Counsel contended that the District Attorney would not be short under any circumstances, the city being compelled to pay his accounts. The amount estimated for the office was $187,580.

The Surrogate's office got $117,900, the Special Sessions Court $70,200, and the Sheriff's office $130,982.

Register-elect Fromme was present when the estimate of the Register's office was taken up. The board denied Register Sohmer's request for an increase in his office force, the Mayor refusing to allow him any more money, though he assented to an increase of $6,000 for the special purpose of restoring the old Dutch maps of the city, some of which are worn to fragments. The total of the Register's office allowance was placed at $135,250.

The Department of Public Works was put down for $3,745,700.16, $10,000 being added to the item for the maintenance and repair of the public buildings, and for the mural decorations of the City Hall.

Owing to the opposition of Controller Fitch the item for sand blasting and painting the viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was cut down from $68,000 to $15,000. Mr. North, consulting engineer of the Department of Public Works, had charge of this work. The Controller declared that the engineer had been merely experimenting at the cost of the city on a new patent system of treating iron. Controller Fitch also cut down the engineer's salary from $5,000 to $4,000.

"My own engineer, Mr. McLean, gets only $4,000," said the Controller, "and I don't think this man should get any more. He has been upsetting sidewalks up in my neighborhood, and he refused to give us any consideration at all."

"But Mr. North, as engineer, was simply doing his duty in setting these sidewalks at the established line," explained Commissioner Collis.

"Well, I won't vote to give him any more than $4,000," retorted the Controller.

"If Mr. Fitch insists, the rest of us can't do anything," said the Mayor, and Mr. North's salary was lowered to $4,000.

The plans for the proposed Riverside Drive extension were approved, including a sixty-foot viaduct, with twenty-five arches, to cost $900,000.

Attempted Robbery in Williamstown.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 7.—A man attempted to rob Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Prof. Hewitt of Williams College, while on her way home to-night, but was frightened away before he had secured her money.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence.—One month to First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry; four months to Second Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second Infantry; four months to Capt. Madison M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon; four months, from about Jan. 1, to First Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, Deputy Quartermaster General, is relieved from temporary station at Atlanta, Ga., and will return to his permanent station at New Orleans, La.

Major Charles Richards, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, who is relieved.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, Fifth Artillery, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Fourth Artillery.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Viele, (promoted from Major, First Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from Nov. 21, vice Jackson, retired.

Major Allen Smith, (promoted from Captain, Fourth Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from Nov. 21, vice Viele, promoted. He will remain on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, until April 1, 1898.

Capt. Harry C. Benson, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop A, to date from Nov. 21, vice Smith, promoted. He will remain on duty with that portion of the Fourth Cavalry stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco until May 1, 1898.

First Lieut. George P. White, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Nov. 19, vice Jackson, deceased.

First Lieut. Louis C. Scheerer, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop K, to date from Nov. 21, vice Benson, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. James N. Munro, First Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, Troop A, Nov. 15, with rank from June 11, vice Voorhies, resigned.

Additional Second Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, Fifth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, Troop H, Nov. 19, with rank from June 11, vice White, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Tenth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, Troop H, Nov. 21, with rank from June 11, vice Scheerer, promoted.

The following named officers, having been found by army Retiring Boards incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, are retired from active service: Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John Kinsie, Second Infantry.

An army retiring board having found Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted him is extended until further orders.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Providence Steam Engine Company, Providence, R. I., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding two visits to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Dupont Powder Works, near Wilmington, Delaware, to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the supply of smokeless powder for small arms.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General, is extended two months.

The resignation of Cadet James J. Fleming, Jr., fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk G. A. White is appointed on the Raleigh.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Winchell is ordered from the Baltimore to the Adams on arrival at Honolulu.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach is detached from the Puritan, on arrival at Norfolk, and ordered to the Baltimore, by steamer of Dec. 28.

Acting Boatswain J. Hartman is appointed to the San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Machias arrived at Singapore Dec. 6.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
DALY'S—Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Alexandra—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The First Born—Indian Summer—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Half a King—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Waldmeister—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—My Boys—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes:

1. The absolute separation of the currency operations of the Treasury from its ordinary operations in order to secure the unquestionable soundness of the currency.

2. The partial substitution of bank notes for legal tenders and silver certificates.

3. The issue of a limited amount of bank notes secured on assets.

These are the essential features of a plan of great merit and of greater real simplicity than Mr. Gage's explanation might lead one to suppose.

The separation of the currency operations of the Treasury from its ordinary operations he would effect by creating an Issue and Redemption Division. To this he would give (1) $125,000,000 in gold; (2) all the silver bullion and all the coined silver held for silver certificates, and (3) legal tenders up to $200,000,000 to be obtained either from redemption or from banks in exchange for bank-note currency. Once established, this division should issue no legal tenders except for gold.

To enable the banks to take out bank notes in place of Government notes he would refund the loans maturing in 1904, 1907, and 1925 in a 2½ per cent. gold bond, payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years. He would give any bank the right to deposit legal tenders or silver certificates up to 50 per cent. of its capital and receive bank notes in exchange, the Government notes so deposited being then turned over to the Issue and Redemption Division, and the bank taking at market price refunding bonds the par value of which would equal the bank notes issued to them. The unsecured notes of the banks are to be limited to 25 per cent. of their capital and subject to a tax of 2 per cent. per annum. The Government assumes the payment of all bank notes, being secured by the bonds deposited, by a 10 per cent. redemption fund, and by the proceeds of the 2 per cent. tax on uncovered bank notes.

The first object of Mr. Gage is to provide for the certain and uniform performance of the solemn pledge and plain duty of the Government to keep all its issues—greenbacks, Sherman notes, silver certificates—at par with gold. He would cut the "endless chain" and set apart an ample reserve to meet all demands for redemption or exchange. Then he would reduce the burden by the substitution of bank notes for Government notes—not destroying the latter, but holding them until gold is offered for them. Sooner or later this simple duty must be done. We cannot meet unlimited obligations with limited and uncertain means. Either the means must be increased or the obligations reduced. Mr. Gage proposes no increase of the debt. On the contrary, he would obtain a reduction of interest, a diminution of the charge to be met by taxation.

Nor does he propose any contraction of the currency. Every dollar of Government issues set apart with the Issue and Redemption Division to be held until reissued for gold may be replaced by a bank note which will be of even more stable value. And in addition he would provide for an increase of the currency whenever and wherever it is needed, and an increase lasting only so long as it is needed. This he does in recognition of the perfectly well-known requirements of those sections of the country in which the present banking facilities are inadequate.

That this is the line on which the currency legislation of the United States must ultimately proceed we have not a particle of doubt. That the well-matured and wise ideas of Mr. Gage, or anything near them, can be carried out by this Congress is not possible. But the Secretary does well to state them with all the earnestness of intelligent conviction. Their force will be felt in public opinion, and in the long run public opinion rules.

DODGING THE DEFICIT.

The President did not have the courage to confess that the Dingley bill is a failure. "To test its permanent value further time will be required," he says. The people, he thinks, "are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial."

How much more time will it be prudent for the Administration to take before sending the measure to Congress for repairs? Will two full years suffice for a "fair trial"?

The Secretary of the Treasury gives no comfort to the people or the President. The deficit since July 1 is now over $46,000,000. Secretary Gage, in his report to Congress, estimates that at the close of the year's business, or June 30, 1898, there will be a deficit of $28,000,000. He estimates that at the end of the next year's business, or June 30, 1899, there will be a deficit of $21,647,885. Will President McKinley then venture upon a third year of the "fair trial" and take the risk that another great deficit will be announced just as the delegates are returning from the convention that renominates him for President?

The President's shirking of the question of revenue is weak, timid, and discreditable. The stock excuses made for the Dingley tariff no longer avail. The effect of the anticipatory importations has been exhausted. Normal conditions prevail, and the revenue falls eight millions per month below the expenditures. It is a bill drawn on the strictest Republican lines. It is enacted McKinleyism. And it is a hopeless failure. The Secretary of the Treasury does not hesitate to say so. The President puts off the fatal day of confession. He is willing to take the risk of an imperiled Treasury and disordered finances in order to avoid putting public discredit upon the Republican system of protection.

It is not to lighten the burdens of the people that the Administration and the party in power permit the deficit to accumulate. The debt must be paid some time. The American people are willing to be taxed to meet the expenses of the Government, and even to provide a surplus. The Dingley tariff takes from them many times the amount necessary to pay all the Government's bills, but the great bulk of the exacted tribute goes into private pockets, and only a tithe into the Treasury. The prohibitory rates that wholly exclude foreign goods yield not a cent of revenue, but they enable the domestic manufacturer, who paid his campaign assessment in order to have them put into the act, to put on the screws, and the consumer has no escape. Lower the rates, and the people would replenish the Treasury, yet bear a lighter burden.

The President's "fair trial" is going on, with his party and himself in the box. The testimony is pretty much all one way, and only a month ago the jury unmistakably foreshadowed its verdict. Yet the Administration can't or won't see its danger.

THE BANKRUPTCY QUESTION.

Promptly on the first day of the session a bankruptcy bill was introduced in the House. That shows the interest felt in the subject. Leaders on both sides agree that the matter will not be made partisan, that party lines will not be observed by either the friends or the opponents of any proposition.

This is encouraging. As will be seen by the communications we have published from among those received by The Times, the interest in the business community is very strong. It has steadily increased during the long period that this paper has been engaged in its earnest discussion. The prospect for some action by Congress is very fair. The right kind of action can be secured if the expression of public opinion among those interested is sufficiently intelligent and emphatic.

There are a few perfectly simple principles that ought to be followed in bankruptcy legislation. One and by far the most important is that only honest debtors should be relieved of the obligation to pay in full, and that all proved attempts at dishonest dealing should be not only discouraged, but so far as practicable punished. A second is that there should be entire fairness in the distribution of assets, that no creditor, with or without the connivance of the debtor, should be allowed to secure an undue advantage. A third is that just composition voluntarily agreed to between a debtor and a sufficient number of creditors should be encouraged. In addition to these, the requirements of simplicity and convenience of procedure, economy of costs, and the greatest possible promptness in settlements are so obvious that they will generally be accepted.

As we have repeatedly demonstrated, the plan known as the Torrey plan follows strictly and with great skill these principles. It has the indorsement of business men and business organizations to an extent never before secured by any similar measure. It is absolutely free from any favoritism to any section or class or interest. We are convinced that if it is urged with proper energy in the House it will finally be accepted by the Senate, and, apart from currency, we know of no legislation that would be of such great and lasting value to the business of the Nation.

THE GERMAN JINGO.

The Kaiser seems to have misjudged the temper of the Reichstag. In the days of his grandfather, Bismarck used to come down to the Reichstag, whenever there was an increase in the army estimates, and bully the Legislature into granting the demands, invoking, when it seemed necessary, the authority of Moltke in addition to his own. Really, he did not bully except by the unconscious domineering of his personality. He argued the matter very rationally. It was, in fact, a vital necessity for Germany to keep her army up to the level of her neighbors and enemies, and that was all that he asked.

The Kaiser thinks that the method which was and is so successful with the army will be equally efficacious with respect to the navy. But he leaves out of view several important considerations. In the first place, he has no Bismarck who by his public services commands the attention of the Legislature and repays it by what he has to say; no parliamentary orator who has, as Clarendon says of Hampden, that "strange power of making himself believed, the only justifiable design of eloquence." The present representative of the Kaiser in the Reichstag is simply the representative of the Kaiser, who says, according to the opinion of its members, what he has been told to say. The difference is very considerable, and does not result in giving the later spokesman of the Government that "strange power of making himself believed" which belonged to the earlier.

In the second place, the cause for which Bismarck used to plead was vital to the existence of the German Empire. The cause for which the present Chancellor pleads is, according to the common sense of Germans and non-Germans, something unreal and fantastic. The whole iridescent bubble so assiduously blown by Prince Hohenlohe and Admiral von Tirpitz, in obedience to orders, was punctured and reduced to evident soapsuds by the obviously sensible remarks of Herr Schoenlank. When he said that Germany, with a coast line, on the seas that front the world, of something like 300 miles of flat and sandy shore with its "seaports" withdrawn up its rivers, "would never be a naval power," he uttered a plain truth.

The German Government has evidently been endeavoring to make political capital of the incidents of Kiao-Chau Bay and of Port au Prince. There is every reason to believe that the former of these was deliberately arranged as the basis, among other things, of the demand for an enlargement of the German Navy. But really the moral was the other way around. It is not good that the German taxpayers should provide a headstrong Kaiser with the means of bullying peaceable people three thousand or ten thousand miles away. The use that has been made in China of the actual German Navy is a disreputable and disgraceful use. So is that which has been made of it in Haiti. One of the Ministerial apologists must almost have taken the breath away from rational and well-informed members of the Reichstag when he assured them that one of the objects of increasing the navy was to protect a German Chargé d'Affaires from submitting to be treated with shameless arrogance by the blacks of Haiti, when such members knew that it was the German Chargé who had treated the Government of the blacks of Haiti with shameless arrogance.

The more the prospect opens of a big German Navy wandering about the world bullying weak nations and picking quarrels with strong ones, the less will sensible Germans like it. There are other nations in the same case. In a healthy state of national development "the man-of-war follows the trader." The application of common sense will show the Germans how much of a navy they need. The recent procedures in China and in Haiti indicate that, instead of needing more, they have already too much. With every civilized nation the measure of the national need of a navy is the same. It is the need of national defense and the need of protecting existing commerce. "The rest is vanity; the rest is crime."

PRESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES.

We should be glad to entertain a doubt about the stories coming from Washington that the President is taking up political mortgages with which he became incumbered during the campaign, but the neglect on the part of the President's friends to contradict them, and the persistence of the President in acting as if some of these reports are true, make it difficult to believe that he has not surrendered some part of his prerogative to, say, Mr. Hanna in Ohio, to Mr. Youngblood in Alabama, to another man in Georgia, and perhaps to many men in other States. At all events, many Republicans are complaining, in the National capital, that patronage formerly dispensed by the President is now being given or withheld at the dictation of holders of political mortgages superior to claims of the people upon their Chief Magistrate.

A bill to cure this scandalous state of things ought to be passed as soon as the Congress can put it through. Mr. Reed's assistance might be invoked for the prompt passage of a measure providing that hereafter candidates for President shall be required, with adequate penalties for disregard of the requirement, to place on record, as they are made, all mortgages of prerogative entered into between the candidate and those who demand such compensation as the price of their assistance. In that way the people would be informed, as the contest proceeded and the time approached for realizing the benefits of cordial and effective support, just how much of free agency would be left to the candidate when he became President.

There may be some doubt entertained as to whether the President would sign a bill to require him to give an account now of his mortgage indebtedness to Mr. Quay, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Youngblood, and others, but at all events let there be an accounting, so that the party may know how soon its President may expect to be released from the burden he bears. And the accounting cannot be made too soon, if the President cherishes any expectation of occupying the position of Chief Magistrate for a second term.

HARD TO ECONOMIZE.

The Congress is being urged, from all parts of the country, not always with consistency, to be economical. With the expenditures continuing at the rate of $420,000,000 a year, the receipts are at the rate of $312,000,000 a year. Unless the receipts are increased or the expenditures greatly reduced, an increasing deficiency is assured. Those who cry out for economy are not always aware of the seriousness of the situation, or of the difficulty of bringing about the economy prayed for.

Beginning with the Fifty-first Congress the many public expenditures have been extravagant. They have been increased at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year. An overflowing Treasury invited the pillagers who squandered the money they could get in public buildings and unnecessary and useless "improvements" of rivers and harbors that were but slightly susceptible of improvement. By and by, in the interest of economy, the continuing contract system was adopted for large works on rivers and harbors. It undoubtedly resulted in economical work on such improvements as were ordered to be put under continuing contracts, and shut out some of the smaller jobs, but at the same time it imposed upon a poor Treasury a regular draft for a series of years.

The pensions call for about $140,000,000 a year. It may be deemed necessary by the soldiers outside of Congress and the cowardly members inside of it to increase that expenditure to $150,000,000 or $160,000,000 before it is permitted to nature and existing laws to reduce the cost to the taxpayers of the great pension roll. The men who volunteered to save the country they were bound to save, if they were not mere soldiers of fortune, could stop this extravagance or worse if they were to insist that pensions are no longer to be made the excuse for pillage in the name of patriotism. The Congress cannot cut down the pension expenditures; it will not attempt to keep them down. The people who earn in sweat and toil the taxes with which the pensions are paid need not expect to get any legislation for them except at the hands of Father Time. And it will take him until about 1945 to adopt the last pensioner.

An examination of the subjects for which the Congress must make appropriations, and of those for which it may decline to make them, will show that the opportunities for economy are few and far between and not amounting to much in the aggregate as compared with the vast sums that must be appropriated to keep up the Government. The Congress could set an example of economy by cutting down the legislative bill. Senate and House employ an excessive army of clerks and other servitors. They spend money as if it cost no effort to get it. But if the Congress should run without expense it would only save a paltry three or four millions of dollars a year. That would not greatly reduce an apparent assured deficiency of $75,000,000 for the next year.

THE BOHEMIAN RIOTS.

The curse of the builders of Babel seems to have fallen upon Austria-Hungary. The wonder is not so much that it should have come at last as that it should have been delayed so long. That the crisis should have been staved off so long is a remarkable tribute to the statesmanship of the founders of the dual monarchy. Now that it has come, it is rendered more acute by the fact that it coincides in point of time with the period fixed for the renewal of the compact between the two main members of the empire. In the interest not alone of Austria-Hungary, but of Europe, it is to be hoped that this compact will be continued.

Whatever may be the wisdom of the course taken by the Austrian Ministers toward the lesser nationalities, they seem to have managed the susceptibilities of the Hungarians with considerable success. The Hungarians in Austria are numerically a very feeble folk, but it does not appear that the Hungarians in Hungary have had anything to do with the stirring up of strife. The Slavonians and the Poles have joined the Bohemians, and in the dispatch of sympathy from Chicago to the German-baiters of Prague it was announced that all three nationalities were united, but the Hungarians on either side of the ocean seem to have held aloof. It is plain that the political unification of Austria cannot be accomplished except by a common standard of language. Neither can there be any question that the German is the only language suitable for this purpose, being spoken by nearly as many Austrians as the other three together.

It is hard to believe that the Czechs are actuated by anything that deserves the name of patriotism in resisting the unifying tendencies. Certainly impartial foreigners must sympathise with the Emperor's indignant denunciation of the Mayor of Prague, who has been deliberately instigating the mobbing in that capital of citizens whose crime it was to bear German names or to speak German. On the other hand, the Germans of Vienna have given some excuse to the Bohemians of Prague, and a great deal of wisdom as well as of firmness will be needed to bring concord out of elements so discordant.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Who made the "many complaints" that have moved the elevated railway officials to inclose their stations with glass? This question is interesting, or, rather, the answer to it will be, and for several reasons. As long experience has shown, complaint from members of the general public, no matter how frequent, and no matter whether it takes the form of tearful supplications or indignant threats, is heard with serene indifference by the Manhattan Directors. Therefore, if the identity of these enormously influential persons is revealed, the rest of us will know whose intercession to secure—"secure" is a good, safe word—on the occasions when our rights as paying passengers are violated, and our convenience is ignored, to a degree which even our well-developed patience finds excessive. In the next place, having found out who it is that wants to have the stations boxed in, their arguments for the change might also be discovered. The platforms now are at least well ventilated, and waiting upon them for the few necessary moments or minutes enables one to store his lungs with oxygen enough to keep him alive after he enters the cars. When this waiting has to be done in a narrow and more or less completely closed glass corridor, the consequences are likely to be unpleasant. It may be that we are oversuspicious, but we have our doubts about those "many complaints," and are disposed to search after some as yet hidden motive to explain the company's sudden regard for its patrons' comfort. None occurs to us at present, unless the plan has to do with the creation of new space to be used for advertising purposes, but we will endeavor to retain the judicial attitude and calmly await further information.

—A Japanese observer has been bold enough to find and describe at length what he considers a most lamentable result of the rapid civilization of which his fellow-countrymen are so proud. The adoption of new industrial methods, he says, has not improved the condition of Japanese workingmen. On the contrary, it has reduced great numbers of them to a condition in which "wretchedness, misery, squalor, poverty and hunger, premature decay, bent and dwarfed forms, pinched cheeks, sunken eyes, and early death" are the rewards of their toil. This is a very terrible picture, but it is painted, we are told, by one who cannot be charged with national prejudice, from life—from the life, that is, which exists in the great cotton mills of New Japan. In these mills some 41,400 women are employed, ranging in age from nine to forty years. Most of them are brought from the country to the great cities, under five-year contracts that make them practically slaves, and they work twelve hours a day for an average daily wage of 9.9 sen, or about 5 cents. Of this sum they pay 3 cents a day for food and lodging in barracks owned by the companies! Nothing extra is paid for night work. The machinery stops only on alternate Sundays, and even that interruption is not to give the operatives rest, but that necessary repairs may be made. Working under such conditions it is small wonder that the women of the mills are the first to fall victims to every epidemic, or that the death rate among them is enormously high at all times. "In the face of facts like these," asks the Japanese writer, "what are we to say of our industrial civilization?" He answers his own question with the words "Complete failure."

PERSONAL.

—By all means let Mayor Strong's suggestion for a municipal "watch night service" be carried out. The Mayor's many good qualities have not been supposed hitherto to include that of marked originality, but this idea of his is so novel, as well as so good, that it betrays not good intention merely, not great talent, but positive genius. The exercises which he proposes to hold in the hour that brings the year and Lesser New York to an end will indeed be solemnly impressive. The gathered multitude, illuminated by the glow of blessings in the act of taking flight, will be hushed to thrilling silence, and it may even be impelled to take a little real thought of the time to come. The historical orations to which the Mayor would devote the earlier part of the night excite some apprehension, and yet we would not criticise or attempt to emend even that portion of his programme. Historical orations are a form of discipline well calculated to prepare the mind for looking at the future seriously, and surely that is the mental attitude befitting New Yorkers at this momentous epoch. If the speakers are carefully selected, their remarks, both retrospective and prospective, cannot fail to be immensely edifying, and the meeting is sure to be a "precious season" in every sense of that once familiar phrase.

—In other days men sought, in the names of their fellows, the records and prognostications of great careers, and in innumerable instances they were deeply impressed by the mystical congruity between the doers of deeds and the permutations of which their titles were susceptible. It was regarded as an important achievement when out of "Horatio Nelson" Dr. Burney made "Honor est a Nilo," and, for a prophecy after the event, this one certainly leaves nothing to be desired. The art of the anagrammatist is now sadly neglected, however, and Fate is obliged to give her hints with what would once have been regarded as almost brutal simplicity and directness. Otherwise, one may be sure, she would not have bestowed upon the nobleman who was to be the most impassioned advocate of the Kaiser's naval policy a name so obviously significant as "Limburg-Stirum." But because a name is obviously significant, it by no means follows that its significance is obvious. In this case, as always, Fate has been cautiously content with brilliant obscurity. It is easy to see that a Limburg-Stirum is just the person for the task he has assumed, and nobody can doubt that both parts of his name have relations with the outcome of the approaching struggle between William and his Reichstag, but that is as far as one can go at present. After the Emperor gets, or doesn't get, the appropriation he wants, and after his battleships-to-be have interviewed those of England or France, then will be the time to study the words "Limburg-Stirum," to explain the savor of the first, and to tell whom the bearer of them was foreordained to stir. We venture to say, however, that "um" is unworthy of Fate. She should have found "'em" sufficiently colloquial, even for her lightest moods.

—Even the Rev. Sam Jones—he should receive the more conventional and respectful "Samuel" if it would not hide his identity—must have his doubts about the "conversion" of Mr. J. W. Carmichael, a distiller of Canton, Ga., who has recently paid to the Rev. Sam's eloquence the tribute of "joining the church." The trouble with Mr. Carmichael is not lack of sincerity, probably, but a complete lack of logic. Influenced by the exhorter's appeals he decided that distilling was a wicked business—a decision which may or may not be accurate, but which he had a right to make so far as regarded himself. But, instead of burning his distillery or blowing it up with dynamite, Mr. Carmichael sold it at a good price, and now proposes to enter upon a life of virtue, strict, no doubt, but comparatively easy, since he has the proceeds of the sale in his pockets. It is our opinion that this convert is a brand still close to the fire, if not still in it. The Rev. Sam should pluck at him again.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism by "A." in to-day's Times of your editorial of Monday on "The Truth About Rapid Transit," meets my views from a technical and economic standpoint, but does not, in my opinion, go far enough into the general subject, and fails to suggest a remedy for the ills that are complained of in the present elevated roads.

Advocate as I am of the proposed underground, I would by no means have it understood that, in my opinion, it could alone serve the purpose expected of it without the aid of a perfect surface system, and a very radical improvement in the elevated, such as the newspapers say are already in contemplation. Like thousands of other people, I have been driven to giving a moral support to any plan of rapid transit, underground or otherwise, by the action of the elevated roads themselves in continuing their beggarly policy in dealing with the public, and which has done more to create a sentiment in favor of an underground system than anything else.

I contend, however, that under other and more favorable circumstances the elevated might almost of itself have satisfactorily solved the rapid transit problem. What, then, is it not possible to accomplish in that direction by both underground and overhead roads, particularly if, in consideration of giving the latter such additional facilities as will broaden and extend it, they can be compelled to guarantee the public better and more comfortable service.

Either system to a limited extent possesses the means of affording rapid transit if properly managed, but united, and given equal privileges, they settle the question for all time.

From an aesthetic point of view, the elevated will always have the preference, especially if permitted to be fully developed, for there are thousands of people who could not be induced to travel underground in getting to and from business.

We may need underground for east side and Long Island traffic, but we must at the same time extend the overhead system to meet the requirements of the west side and Jersey traveling public, with spurs to ferries and railroad stations. D.

New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

A PLEA FOR BIRD LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A meeting convened yesterday of the Audubon Society at the Natural History Museum. One main object for calling the meeting, Frank M. Chapman had stated in the notice in a daily journal, was "because of a threat made by a woman in The Times and signed 'A. B. C.,' to start an 'anti-Audubon' society."

From the addresses made yesterday by Morris K. Jesup and Frank M. Chapman, we anti-Audubon women have not been shaken in our conviction that such a society is called for. It rather startles one to have such a statement made as Mr. Jesup's, "that the reason the original Audubon Society went out of existence was because it had accomplished its object, that is, had aroused public sentiment, and women stopped wearing birds." So long as the world lasts women will be, and birds will be, and the ranks of the infant army of each are reinforced by millions each hour of time since the days when the Eve of the Garden of Eden heard the song of the first birds.

Who impressed upon women the vital truths of the Audubon Society which alone can save God's feathered world from extinction, or who saved the birds, while the Audubon Society took a rest by going out of existence? And it is certainly unique for any society that claims there is need of its being, and claims it as so, almost of divine appointment as the Audubon Society does, intermittently, to exist; the species it exists for, women and birds, increasing millions a minute, and the danger of bird extinction unaltered. And, then, there are still localities on the globe, where women do not know of the Audubon Society and are adorning themselves with birds.

Mr. Jesup's next statement "that women stopped wearing birds" is rather an exaggerated one, as many of us women, as I have frequently stated in The Times of late, have refused from the incipiency of the original Audubon Society to join it, for the very reasons we are "anti" Audubon women to-day, that we deprecate extremes and sentimentality. Mr. Jesup next reiterated the war cry of the Audubon Society, "that the remedy against the extermination of birds rests solely with women." Though a few sentences back he allowed that "the selfishness of man (ornithologists, taxidermists, fancy bird collectors, and sportsmen) is somewhat involved.

Will Mr. Jesup explain why it has not been necessary ever since the world began for men to start "societies" to prevent the extinction of all sorts of wild and lower animal life? It does seem strange that if God, the Creator and Preserver, needs our aid more than by the establishment of reasonable laws for the protection of all life, and by our intelligent Christian influencing of older and younger humanity, on questions where kindness and thought are requisite, that He should not have intimated in the establishment of the world the enormous need of many societies and with a charter like the Audubon Society.

Why are not toads, whose mission in clearing away insect life is so priceless in the order of nature, exterminated by the snake, whose food they are? Why are not worms, the food of birds and fowls, and the bait for fish, exterminated? Why are not the many well known and other species of fishes—man's food and the food of larger fish and creatures of the sea, exterminated? Why is not moth and butterfly life swept out of sight, since it is in large measure the food of birds? Why are not clams and oysters an antediluvian luxury?

You may urge that these species increase in vaster proportion. That does not explain their continuance. The order of nature in every phase of its living life, till civilization stays it in man, is; life meets death to give life.

As has been said repeatedly of late in The Times, game of all kind is fully protected by reasonable laws, which all humanity bend to, both men and women. Why not, as we have held, the same sort of platform to protect bird life? This would prevent extremes and sentimentality and leave to us Christian women of taste the option to wear a beautiful bit of form and color in the shape of a bird, with just as exact a right and enjoyment as the ornithologist who revels in his birds.

Mr. Chapman's remarks which followed Mr. Jesup's have been already replied to greatly in this article and others recently in The Times.

The heron argument—the most telling argument of the Audubon Society, and used by Mr. Chapman yesterday—has recently been reported from The Scientific News by The Times, as false, since heron farming, like ostrich farming, is said scientifically to have been proved a possibility.

J. A. Allen did admit recently, after The Times brought out the fact "that ornithologists knew of this scientific report and that it was labeled in the pigeonhole of his desk, 'important if true!'" Why does not an ornithologist and an officer of the Audubon Society take pains in two years to know whether it be true? And if it be true, revise the Audubon Society circular, and argument? And whether it be true or not, the vandalism of gunners for market purpose or what matters not could be, should be, restrained by law; that is all that is needful. Besides, to repeat, as so often, the platform we anti-Audubon women stand on is entire willingness to give up any birds put upon a proscribed list after being submitted to united highest opinion.

Mr. Chapman says "In a few years, if the fashion for aigrettes continues, there will not be a heron left." Also, "The tern has almost disappeared." When either of these birds, or any other species are extinct will Mr. Chapman please inform the world? And sensible laws (such as game laws) enforcing lapses of time to intervene between the killing of animal life for useful and ornamental purpose (furs and feathers) is what we anti-Audubon women claim is clearly the way we can help the Creator who has had all His creatures in charge through all aeons of time. That our way to work is not through Audubon Society sentimentalizing and prohibition.

Mr. Chapman is certainly wiser than a Solomon. He says "that it is impossible to protect birds by laws." When the ornithologists and Audubon Society care sufficiently for bird life to trouble to set to work to protect birds on a sensible law basis, that all the world of us women will meet them on, they will see a gathering of women as the sands of the sea compared with the numbers of yesterday's audience. And so long as they still have so much of the coward Adam in them as to say the woman is all to blame, we anti-Audubon women shall not be silent. A. B. C.

New York, Dec. 4, 1897.

SOROSIS AND ALTRUISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was an exceedingly pretty sight which met the view of the guests and members of Sorosis as they entered the beautiful ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of ladies beautifully gowned in fabrics of many hues and colors sat facing the long, draped desk behind which sat half a dozen officers of this oldest and most famous of women's clubs.

There were many ladies well known in club and literary circles present as guests. The subject for discussion was "Education and Its Relation to Altruism."

Sorosis is generally considered by the world outside its charmed circle to be a serious body of women, striving for the advancement of women, and desirous of helping the world upward and onward in its struggle against evil. Is it really so?

In view of the recent legislation in Massachusetts in regard to the wearing of birds and parts of birds, and the columns of information published by experts in regard to the wholesale slaughter of brids, and the circulation of leaflets on the subject by women's clubs, one could not but be amazed to see the amount of aigrettes and other feathers of rare birds worn by these very altruistic loving women who had met to discuss the subject. Is it all a joke, or are they deluded into supposing that they really have some knowledge of and some love for altruism in its higher and nobler forms?

Meanwhile the slaughter of the innocents goes on, and our loveliest and most beautiful little friends of the forest are sacrificed to adorn the hats of women who discuss education and altruism. The quotation which one of them made use of to illustrate her subject, viz., "Not for yourselves, ye birds, your nests ye build," was certainly amply verified, and the hats of the fair wearers showed only too plainly and too unpleasantly to an altruistic mind for whom the birds did build so unknowingly.

If altruism is supposed to include only the human kind, shall not the woman who is fond of wearing the aigrette torn from a mother bird at the nesting season, her little ones left to starve, have some regard for the woman at her side who thinks more of this fact than of any beauty of feather?

New York, Dec. 7, 1897. H. M. B.

THE TORREY BILL.

A Bankruptcy Bill Must Pass.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your vigorous editorial in yesterday's issue in favor of the Torrey bill will no doubt please every merchant and nearly every one else. It would seem that every honest man must favor it, and sooner or later it, or a bill very similar, must pass. Continued molding of public opinion by such forces as The New York Times will go far to bring about the result at this session.

H. KOHNSTAMM & CO.

44 West Broadway, Dec. 7, 1897.

A Uniform Bankruptcy Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We desire to thank you for your timely editorial in The Times of yesterday, entitled "An Urgent Business Necessity," for it is certain that the entire business interests of the United States have been suffering since the repeal of the act of 1867 from the need of an equitable and uniform bankruptcy law govering all of the States.

The Torrey bill alluded to in your editorial has the almost universal indorsement of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the country, and it appears to us that if the press of the country would take up this matter as energetically as the mercantile bodies throughout the United States have, a universal and equitable bankruptcy law would surely be passed by the present Congress. TARRANT & CO.

New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

In Favor of the Torrey Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to your efforts in urging Congress to adopt the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. I heartily approve your course in this matter, as the commercial community in New York, as well as in all the leading business centres of the United States, has suffered for many years from unjust legislation in bankruptcy matters. Every effort in the direction of the National bankruptcy law should be made, and from what I understand, the Torrey bill is the best measure yet produced. I think that any fair-minded member of Congress will see that the business interests of the United States generally will be helped if a National Bankruptcy bill becomes a law. I trust that your efforts in this direction will have the desired effect.

ADOLPHE OPENHYM.

New York, Dec. 6, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Personal.

Sawftleigh—I tell you what it is; there's some funny things happen in this world.

Keener—That's a fact; how long ago did you happen in?—Boston Courier.

Might Keep It.

"I will have my little joke," said the Bore, with a guffaw.

"No one objects to you having it—and keeping it," said the Bored.

Slight as it was, it was sufficient for the day thereof.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Glory the Only Fee.

"And now," said the client, as he was about to leave, "you really think I have a chance to win?"

"Haven't you confessed that you are penniless and haven't I agreed to take the case?" the lawyer asked. "What do you want—an affidavit?"—Chicago News.

Cafe Counterfeit.

Chipper—I suppose you know that Mixer has started a new café on the corner?

Lipper—No; I hadn't heard of it.

Chipper—Well, he has; he calls it the "Counterfeit."

Lipper—The Counterfeit?

Chipper—Yes; hard to pass, you know.—Richmond Dispatch.

A CRUSHED HERO.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

On a log behind the pigsty of a modest little farm
Sits a freckled youth and lanky, red of hair and long of arm,
But his mien is proud and haughty and his brow is high and stern,
And beneath their sandy lashes, fiery eyes with purpose burn.
Bow before him, gentle reader, he's the hero we salute,
He is Hiram Adoniram Andrew Jackson Shute.

Search not Fame's immortal marbles, never there his name you'll find,
For our hero, let us whisper, is a hero in his mind;
And a youth may bathe in glory, wade in slaughter time on time
When a novel, wild and gory, can be purchased for a dime,
And through reams of lurid pages has he slain the Sioux and Ute,
Bloody Hiram Adoniram Andrew Jackson Shute.

Hark, a heavy step advancing—list, his father's angry cry,
"He hain't shucked a single nubbin; where's that good fer nuthin' Hi?"
"Here, base caitiff," comes the answer, "Here am I who was your slave,
But no more I'll do your shuckin', though I fill a bloody grave.
Freedom's fire my breast has kindled, there'll be bloodshed, tyrant brute,"
Quoth brave Hiram Adoniram Andrew Jackson Shute.

"Breast's a-blazin', is it, Sonny?" asks his father with a smile,
"Kinder like a stove, I reckon, what they call 'gas burner' style.
Good 'base burner' 's what you're needin'"—here he pins our hero fast,
"Come, young man, we'll try the woodshed, keep the bloodshed till the last."
And an atmosphere of horsewhip interspersed with cowhide boot
Wraps young Hiram Adoniram Andrew Jackson Shute.

* * * * * * *

Weep ye now, on gentle reader, for the fallen, great of heart,
As ye wept o'er Saint Helena and the exiled Bonaparte,
And a picture, sad as that one, to your pity I would show
Of a spirit crushed and broken—of a hero lying low,
For where husks are heaped the highest, working swiftly, hushed and mute,
Shucketh Hiram Adoniram Andrew Jackson Shute.

NEW DEFEAT FOR DREYFUS

French Senate Discusses His Guilt and Indorses the Position of the Ministry.

SCHEURER-KESTNER PROTESTS

He Says He Is Certain the Anonymous Letter Was Not Written by the Prisoner—Gen. Billot Repeats that Dreyfus Is Guilty.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The precincts of the Luxembourg Palace were crowded to-day, in anticipation of the opening of the debate in the Senate on the Dreyfus scandal. The police, however, were able to keep the people moving. There were many ladies and officers in the galleries, and the whole hall was crowded.

When the opening formalities had been concluded, the President, M. Loubet, announced that M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the four Vice Presidents, desired to interpellate the Government in the persons of Premier M. Meline and the Minister for War, Gen. Billot, in regard to their declarations in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last on the subject of the alleged false imprisonment of Alfred Dreyfus, a former Captain of French artillery, convicted by court-martial of selling important French military secrets to the agents of a foreign power. The Premier thereupon signified his readiness to answer the questions put to him, and the Senate decided to open the discussion forthwith.

M. Scheurer-Kestner reviewed the Dreyfus case at length. He traversed the statement of M. Meline, relative to his evidence, saying that, although he had not delivered the documents into the Premier's hands, he had shown them to him. The speaker said he had been violently attacked by a part of the press, but, he added, he had also found valiant and disinterested help from members of both chambers, literary men and others, adding:

"I told M. Meline he could publicly declare me mistaken if he could show proofs that Dreyfus was guilty. M. Meline, however, refused to do so, and also declined to consider my evidence respecting the anonymous note. If Dreyfus was not convicted on the anonymous note, then he was convicted on evidence which was not communicated to the defense, and who will dare to defend such a procedure before this assembly, which, only the other day, in order to secure prisoners against the miscarriage of justice, voted reforms in the criminal procedure?"

Authorship of the Anonymous Note.

M. Scheurer-Kestner then declared that the Government had refused a revision of the trial, and, asserting that the authorship of the anonymous note was the crux of the whole question, he added that he was certain it was not written by Dreyfus, and asked that the matter be re-examined. The speaker did not wish to prejudice the results of the inquiry, but he asked if the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, had acted as justly in publicly declaring Dreyfus to be guilty.

M. Scheurer-Kestner concluded with protesting against those who had "dragged the honor of the army into a judicial matter."

M. Scheurer-Kestner read his speech in quiet, unimpassioned tones, emphasizing the principal passages. When he referred to the disinterested support he had received from two newspapers accused of being subsidized by the friends of Dreyfus, a storm of hisses followed, but he stood undismayed until it subsided, and then went on.

The speech of M. Scheurer-Kestner was frequently interrupted by murmurs, and there was little applause.

The Minister for War, Gen. Billot, replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner had submitted to him no evidence. He had contended, the Minister explained, that the anonymous note was the basis of the whole affair, and that if it was shown not to have been written by Dreyfus the latter ought to be accorded a new trial. But the General, as Minister for War, could not go back on the judgment of the court-martial, and he acted within his right in declaring, and repeating that Dreyfus was guilty. [Cheers.]

The War Office, he declared, had done its duty, and the various documents, including the Bordereau, would be submitted to a commission of inquiry.

The present inquiry, continued the Minister for War, did not concern Dreyfus, but concerned Major Esterhazy, the officer whose letters bitterly reflecting upon France and the French Army were recently published by the Figaro. In conclusion, Gen. Billot said:

"Let justice accomplish its work, and think patriotically of the army and of France." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Gen. Billot's statement, M. Scheurer-Kestner thanked him for his promise to submit the various documents in the case to a commission of inquiry.

Meline Upholds the Verdict.

The Premier, M. Meline, was the next speaker. He said it was the duty of the Minister for War to affirm the authority and judgment of the court. He was not qualified to revise it. He, the speaker, had told M. Scheurer-Kestner that the Minister for War had no right to receive evidence. If M. Scheurer-Kestner had fresh documents to produce, they should be submitted to the Minister of Justice, but those interested preferred another method.

The Government, M. Meline, further remarked, had taken the only course possible in the midst of this storm of conflicting passions, adding:

"A military inquiry has been opened. Let its decisions be awaited. The press campaign must cease, for it has already done much harm. The honor of the army and the interests of the national defense should remain outside of all discussions. Certain facts are involved which affect our most essential interests, and they should remain secret, lest an indiscretion might lead to the gravest consequences." [Cheers.]

Senator Provost-Delaunay accused M. Scheurer-Kestner of promoting an anti-patriotic and anti-French work.

Despite the opposition of the Senate and the public galleries, he (Delaunay) tried to introduce personalities. He also read a Russian press agency telegram saying how much gratified the Russian nation had been by Gen. Billot's vindication of the honor of the army in the Chamber. This introduction of a foreign element not only failed of its purpose, but aroused strong protest, under cover of which the Senator withdrew.

Senator Trarieux said justice was not infallible, and, continuing, he expressed approval of the conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner.

He tried to raise the tone of the debate, but the result was a foregone conclusion.

The Dreyfus debate was then closed, and a motion was submitted by Senator Franck Chauveau, approving of the Government's declaration. The motion was adopted.

At the end of the Dreyfus discussion in the Senate to-day, the House unanimously voted the Order of the Day, in favor of the Government.

The impression in the lobbies after the close of the debate and the adoption of Senator Chauveau's motion was that M. Scheurer-Kestner's defense had received a death blow.

STUDENTS RIOT IN PARIS.

Police Chief Hurt in Suppressing an Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—A band of law students assembled in front of the Luxembourg Palace, where the Senate sits, this afternoon, and engaged in an anti-Dreyfus demonstration. They traversed several streets in Indian file, shouting "Down with Scheurer!" "Down with the Senate!" "Down with the Figaro!" and "Down with Zola!"

The police eventually stopped the students' demonstration, but a police chief was badly mauled by the mob before he was rescued. Five of the riotous students were arrested.

Call to a Newark Clergyman.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg has issued a call to the Rev. S. Edward Young of Newark, N. J., to succeed the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage. The latter received a call from a Chicago church, and resigned.

Punch Bowl for the Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—A punch bowl was presented to-day to the gunboat Annapolis by the citizens of Annapolis. James M. Munroe made the presentation address. Commander J. J. Hunker responded for the ship's officers. After the ceremony the committee, Gov. Lowndes, and others were invited to the cabin, when the bowl was used for the first time.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL DEBATED.

Herr Richter Wants Assurance That the Plan Can Be Carried Out Without Fresh Taxation.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Richter, the Radical leader, during this the second day's debate upon the first reading of the Naval Bill, opposed that measure and dwelt upon the serious increase of expenditure. He contended that the great display of power made in China proved that the Government considered the navy equal to the task imposed upon it. Germany's exports, he continued, had made unexpected strides, in spite of the alleged lack of cruisers, and the speaker expressed the opinion that the protective duties were more harmful to Germany's trade than could be balanced by the benefits derivable even by the greatest fleet. The bill, Herr Richter asserted, was not for seven years, but for eternity, and created a condition which the continual advance of technical knowledge would make impossible to maintain.

Later on Herr Richter desired the Government to repeat in the Reichstag the assurance that the naval programme, as outlined in the semi-official Reichsanzeiger, could be carried into effect without recourse to fresh taxation, and he also inquired concerning the amounts which the Government proposed to expend upon artillery, new barracks, and drill grounds.

Herr Richter pointed out that when the quinquennial army law was introduced it was declared to be an exceptional measure, but now, he asserted, the Government was trying to bind the Reichstag similarly in the case of the navy.

Financial conditions, the speaker continued, were always changing, and must, therefore, be regulated annually. The Reichstag, Herr Richter further claimed, had no power to alter a law once enacted, and, in view of its already restricted rights, the Reichstag should not further bind itself.

In conclusion, Herr Richter said the Naval bill conflicted with all constitutional principles, and, therefore, he was opposed to any discussion of the measure. [Leftist cheers.]

The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, declared the fleet was inadequate, and that the Government was obliged to send away all its efficient cruisers and even employ training ships as men of war.

Continuing, the Secretary said the influence of cruisers abroad depended chiefly upon the power known to stand behind them, namely, the fleet of battleships.

Herr Lieber, the Centre Party leader, said his party had not yet got their votes ready. On the whole, however, they thought the time had come for the Legislature to deal with the navy, and, if the Government would promise that the burdens involved would be shared by those parts of the world which profited thereby, nine-tenths of the opposition to the bill would be removed.

Herr Lieber's speech indicating that the Centrists are willing to bargain with the Government, together with the declarations of the leaders of the National Liberal and Moderate Radical Parties, is regarded as insuring the success of the naval bill in some form or other.

ITALY'S TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Agents to be Established in New York to Furnish Information.

ROME, Dec. 7.—A decree has been published here establishing in New York an agency for the Italian tobacco monopoly.

The agency is to consist of two officials, whose business it will be to furnish information as to the tobacco trade and its cultivation, with a view of direct purchases.

FRENCH MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

Report that Major Marchand's Expedition Has Perished.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The Mouvement Geographique to-day announces that it learns that a French expedition, under Major Marchand, while on its way to the Nile, has been massacred near Bahrelghazel. The survivors of the party, it is added, retreated to Bomou, an advance station of the French Congo.

M. DE FOURTOU DEAD.

Former Minister of the Interior and Senator of France Expires.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—M. de Fourtou, the former Minister of the Interior, is dead.

He was born in 1836. In 1874, while in the Broglie Cabinet, M. de Fourtou made many enemies by his harsh measures toward the newspapers, which eventually brought about his resignation. Subsequently he came into prominence by his defense of "A Free Church and a Free State." He was Minister of the Interior for the second time in 1877, and he was elected to the Senate in 1880 for a brief period.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE

Albanians Commit Excesses and Turks Arrest Bulgarians.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 7.—Alarming news reached here to-day from Macedonia. The Albanians are reported to be committing great excesses at Debra and Kitchevo and in the surrounding districts, killing men, assaulting women, and looting cattle. The local authorities are powerless.

Wholesale prosecution and arrests of Bulgarians by Turks are also reported from the Bulgarian frontier. The news has caused the greatest popular excitement here.

CATALONIA HITS A SMACK.

British Steamer Almost Sinks a Fishing Vessel Off Kinsale Head.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—The British steamer Catalonia, Capt. Stephens, from Boston, Nov. 27, for Liverpool, in thick weather, off Kinsale Head, at daybreak to-day collided with the Guernsey fishing smack Hazzard. The blow was a slanting one, and carried away the smack's mainmast at the crosstrees, her cathead, stanchions, and compass, and almost capsized the vessel. Her crew gave themselves up for lost, but the smack righted herself, and the crew succeeded in reaching Queenstown with her.

QUEEN WILHELMINA TO REIGN.

She Will Take the Oath on Sept. 6, 1898, at Amsterdam.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—Wilhelmina, the Queen of the Netherlands, will take the oath of accession to the throne on Sept. 6, 1898, in the New Church at Amsterdam.

Wilhelmina Helena Paulin Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born on Aug. 31, 1880. She was a daughter of the late King William III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Walbeck. The young Queen succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 23, 1890. Her mother took the oath as Queen Regent during the minority of the Queen on Dec. 8, 1890.

GERMAN REVERSE IN AFRICA.

Expedition Defeated by the Mboulies Near the Cameroons.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—According to mail advices from Batanga, on the West African coast, southeast of the Cameroons, in the Banoko country, a German expedition consisting of 6 white officers and 200 natives recently met with a severe reverse at the hands of the Mboulies, a warlike tribe that has long harassed the German trade caravans to the south of Batanga, in the Molinji country, and especially along the Campo or Ntem River, which divides French and Germany territories.

A German warship with troops is already en route for the Cameroons to reinforce the expedition that is being organized to punish the Mboulies.

Hamburg Sentiment for a Navy.

HAMBURG, Dec. 7.—At a meeting here to-day, which was largely attended by well-known merchants, a resolution was adopted setting forth that an increase in the strength of the German Navy is imperatively necessary for the maintenance and furtherance of Germany's prestige, and for the protection of her subjects and interests in transoceanic countries.

COTTON WORKERS REFUSE A CUT.

British Employers Abandon the Proposed Five Per Cent. Reduction.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 7.—The employers in the cotton trade have abandoned their demand for a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, many firms being disinclined to enforce it.

The operatives are thus victorious in the struggle. The decision of the employers was largely influenced by the result of a ballot of the Association of Cotton Operatives taken during the last few days, which was almost unanimous against accepting the reduction proposed by the employers.

RACE QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Abrahamovics Denies a Report About His Resignation—Germans Reject von Gautsch's Proposals.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Dr. Abrahamovics, the President of the lower house of the Austrian Parliament, has written a letter to the Neue Freie Presse, denying that he resigned the Presidency and his seat in the House, on the ground that he has been appointed a member of the upper house of the Reichsrath. He adds:

"However, I will retire spontaneously as soon as the Germans and Czechs have agreed on the language question, and all the questions in dispute are settled, above all, as soon as the provisional prolongation of the Ausgleich is assured. Thus my own personality will be the last obstacle to the Chamber being summoned to dispatch business."

The semi-official Fremdenblatt says the leaders of the German parties and the Leftists at a meeting to-day decided to send two Deputies, Herr Funke and Count von Stuergkh, as a deputation to Baron von Gautsch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian Premier, with a negative reply to his proposals for an agreement on the language and provisional Ausgleich questions.

The Christian Socialist Association declares that its delegates to the negotiations with the Premier are empowered to support the German Deputies of Bohemia and act in concert with them. The association adds that it will offer the most strenuous opposition to a provisional prolongation of the Ausgleich.

The Young Czech Parliamentary Club has published a statement recognizing the Ministerial proposals in regard to the language ordinances as being open to discussion so long as the equal rights of both nationalities and the unity of the country are preserved. The party, at the same time, reserves its final decision.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Dec. 7.—Anti-Hebrew riots have occurred at Pribram. The windows of the synagogue and of the houses inhabited by Hebrews have been smashed by the mobs.

KOSSUTH OBSTRUCTS A BILL.

He Tries to Sidetrack Baron Banffy's Measure in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 7.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, Herr Francis Kossuth, the leader of the party advocating an independent Hungary, opened hostilities with a fierce speech on a motion which the House, just before closing yesterday, granted him permission to introduce to-day.

The business before the House was the consideration of the bill introduced yesterday by the Premier, Baron Banffy, to prolong for a year the Ausgleich, or compact, between Hungary and Austria, the two divisions of the dual monarchy, without reference to any action on the same subject on the part of the Austrian Government.

Herr Francis Kossuth's motion to-day was that the Banffy bill be sent, not to the Financial Committee, which would be the ordinary way of disposing of it, but to a committee of the House. The proposal was in the highest degree obstructive.

His expedient, calculated to prolong discussion indefinitely, had not been resorted to in the Hungarian Parliament for twenty years. In the course of his speech, which was eloquent and impassioned, he said:

"The present opportunity may not soon return. Our King is a constitutional King; and he will lay aside his individual opinions, if he can make Hungary great and happy. The independence of Hungary may now be assured for all time."

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR RELIEVED

Von Mohrenheim to be Succeeded in Paris by Prince Ouroussoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—Baron von Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has been relieved of his post, but he remains a member of the Council of the Empire.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian Minister at Brussels, will succeed Baron von Mohrenheim as Russian Ambassador to France.

M. N. N. de Giers, Councilor of the Russian Embassy here, will succeed Prince Ouroussoff.

RAILROAD MEN NOT TO STRIKE.

Mr. Ritchie Reminds British Workmen of Their Responsibilities.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—As a result of the refusal of the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, to accede to the request of the railway employes that he should interfere, in the name of the board, in the present labor dispute, with a view to arranging a conference between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men and the railway companies as a whole, in order to avert a strike, the idea of a general railway strike has been abandoned.

Mr. Ritchie in his reply refusing to intervene had reminded the men, in substance, that they were a specially privileged body, having special responsibilities, and that their attitude was unjustifiable.

Chair for Explorer Finsch.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Herr Otto Finsch, the explorer, has been appointed Professor of Ornithology at Leyden University.

CITY LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.

Responsible for Fatal Accident in Neglecting 127th Street.

The Court of Appeals in Albany yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the administrator of Franz Schaefer against the City of New York for damages caused by the alleged negligence of the city in allowing a manhole some six or eight inches above the level of the street to remain without adequate guards in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, east of Second Avenue.

Franz Schaefer, who was a driver of a brewery wagon, fell through the manhole and was killed. Suit was brought in the Supreme Court by the administrator, through Attorney Maurice Untermyer, against the city, but a verdict was returned for the defendant on the grounds that One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street had never been adopted by the city. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which sustained the former verdict, and Mr. Untermyer then carried the case to the Court of Appeals, alleging that the Legislature had ordered the city in 1881 and 1882 to adopt the street and open it as a public road, and therefore the street was part of the city and the city was liable for the damage.

The Court of Appeals sustained Mr. Untermyer's contention, holding that the city was negligent in disobeying the order of the Legislature, and that, notwithstanding the fact that it had never adopted One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, it is virtually part of the city by reason of the Legislature's enactment. The decisions of the lower courts were therefore reversed.

A Young Wife Commits Suicide.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Annie Doty, twenty-three years old, wife of Peter Doty of Cold Spring, committed suicide last night in front of the home of her father, on Simon Street. She did not live happily with her husband, it is said, and some time ago returned to live with her father. About a week ago she announced that she was going to the home of her husband to get her boy. Nothing more of her was seen until she appeared here yesterday with the child. When opposite her father's home, Mrs. Doty took from her pocket a bottle containing carbolic acid and drank the contents. Although medical aid was summoned, she expired in about two hours.

An ex-New York Lawyer Arrested.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 7.—J. K. Van Nest, once a well-known New York lawyer, was arrested to-day on a charge preferred by John Gerselparett, who alleges that Van Nest threatened to shoot him after a quarrel about the use of a team of horses. City Judge De Mesa held Van Nest for trial on Dec. 18.

Mr. Belden's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The condition of Representative Belden of New York, who was hurt by falling down a flight of marble steps at the Capitol yesterday, was much improved to-day. It is expected he will be able to get about in a short time.

Pennsylvania Murderer Hanged.

MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 7.—Herman Paul Schultz, who murdered his wife on Sept. 21, 1896, was hanged in the County Jail here to-day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME CONTRIBUTORS TO THE

American Monthly
Review of Reviews

Jacob A. Riis
Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart
Hezekiah Butterworth
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt
Murat Halstead
Baron Pierre Coubertin
W. T. Stead
Pres. Walter L. Hervey
Pres. Francis A. Walker
Prof. F. W. Taussig
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Sir Henry Parkes
Hon. Carroll D. Wright
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John Russell Young
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Edward W. Townsend
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Clark Howell
E. V. Smalley
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Willis J. Abbot
Julian Ralph
Lyman R. Meekins
Mrs. Annie Besant
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Countess of Meath
Gen. Thomas J. Morgan
Pres. Charles F. Thwing
Lady Henry Somerset
Arthur McEwen
Stephen Bonsal
Frances E. Willard
James Barnes
Ex-Minister J. L. M. Curry
Joel Chandler Harris
Moses P. Handy
Cy Warman
Gen. A. W. Greely
Dr. Otto Arendt
Prof. Richard Gottheil
Hamilton W. Mabie
Archdeacon F. W. Farrar
Woodrow Wilson
Ex-Minister William L. Scruggs
Prof. J. Irving Manatt
Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart
Ripley Hitchcock
Carl Snyder
Rev. Josiah Strong
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Prof. J. F. Jameson
Prof. Edw. W. Bemis
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Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D.
Prof. Mark W. Harrington
Sylvester Baxter
Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin
Henry D. Lloyd

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

FOR DECEMBER.

How the Bible Came Down To Us

Sir John Gilbert and Victorian Illustration

By Ernest Knaufft, Editor of the "Art Student."

The Duchess of Teck
By Lady Henry Somerset
The Ameer of Afghanistan
A Character Sketch by One Who Knows Him
The New Canadian Reciprocity Movement
Our American Republics
The Books of the Season
Present Day Poets
The Sealing Question and the Pacific Ocean
Spain's New Cuban Policy
Ex-Minister Taylor on the Cuban Question
The Results of the New York Elections
Currency and Banking Reform
Postal Savings Banks
The Political News of England, Austria, Germany, Turkey, and Africa.
An Arctic Rescue
A Swedish Explorer in Central Asia
The Caucasus Crossed on Bicycles
The Prevention of Yellow Fever
The Horrors of English Home Work
A Scheme of Workingmen's Insurance
"Junior Good Government Clubs"
The Rate of Street-Car Fares
The Three-Year College Course
The United States in the Iron-Market
American Comic Opera
"Hymns That Have Helped"

These are scarcely half the timely subjects in this single issue.

The "Bookman" says in a recent editorial:

"Dr. Shaw's great monthly is a courageous attempt to take down current history in shorthand, so that we have the quickest possible intelligent account, combining chronicle and comment, of what is happening in the world."

And in the same month the "Outlook's" editors write:

"We know of no review published, in this country or in Europe, which combines so successfully as 'The American Monthly' the alertness, timeliness, and energy of journalism with the sound judgment, carefully weighed opinion, exact knowledge, and well-chosen English of the purely literary periodical."

The first edition of this enlarged Christmas number having been exhausted, a second edition is leaving the presses.

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The American Monthly carries a greater number of pages of paid advertising (that is, exclusive of the publishers' own announcements) in its December Number than appear in any monthly in the world with a single exception —a ten cent magazine. Every line is from reputable firms

ARTISTS WORK FOR CHARITY.

Society People Attend a Musical at the Waldorf-Astoria to Help a Hospital Fund.

Some 500 or 600 people, many of them well known in society, crowded the Astor Gallery in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon to attend the matinée musical given under the auspices of Victor Harris to benefit a fund started by charitable young women to endow in perpetuity a children's bed in the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. They have been instrumental in placing one bed there already, and needed $3,000 to endow a new one. About one-third of that sum was raised yesterday, as all the artists gave their services free.

The young women who conduct the charity are Mrs. Arthur Little, Miss Marian Knight, Miss Marie Louise Mott, Miss T. Belle Harper, Mrs. M. A. Bronson, and Miss A. E. Katzenbord. Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing were among the patronesses of the musical, which began about 3 o'clock with the first movement from Rubinstein's Sonata, opus 13, rendered by David Mannes on the violin, Victor Harris accompanying him on the piano. Miss Laura Louise Wallen then sang Cowen's "For a Dream's Sake" and Harris's "Madrigal." Miss Lillian Blauvelt, the soprano, sang an aria from A. Thomas's "Hamlet." Adagio pathetique, Godard, and Popper-Halle's "Dance of the Elves" were then given by Mr. Mannes, and Francis Fisher Powers then sang from Victor Herbert and Victor Harris. Miss Margaret Hall then sang "Peu de Chose," by Clayton Johns; "Chanson de Barberine," Goring-Thomas, and Harris's "The Blackbird." "Catrina," a "pastel" in words and music, consisting of a recitation by Edwin Star Belknap, while Harvey W. Loomis played the piano, was next, and Miss Blauvelt, Miss Hall, and Mr. Powers all sang again. Mr. Mannes also filled the place of Leo Stern, violoncellist, who could not be present. All the numbers were well received.

BURIAL OF A. NEUENDORFF.

Public Funeral Services at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall.

Public funeral services over the body of Adolph Neuendorff, the musical conductor, were held in the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, 210 Fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. These exercises, which were in charge of a committee of the dead musician's closest friends, headed by August Seidelbach, were of a simple but impressive character. They immediately followed a brief private service at the home, in East Eighteenth Street. The heavy black casket containing the body was borne into the assembly room of the hall at 1 o'clock and placed in front of the platform, upon which a great profusion of floral emblems were arranged. The hall was draped in black. For about half an hour the body was permitted to lie in state, during which time several hundred men and women filed slowly past it.

The funeral exercises opened with a largo by Handel, played by musicians of the Beethoven Maennerchor, directed by Nahan Franko. An address in German was delivered by John Weimann, editor of The German Revue. It was followed by the Barden chorus, after which the Rev. Frederick R. Schneider delivered a short funeral sermon.

Several members of the Saengerunde, of which Mr. Neuendorff was at one time director, sang the hymn, "Still Rest Thy Heart," and this was followed by the playing of a selection from the dead musician's opera, "The Ratcatcher," by Leibold's Twelfth Regiment Band, under the leadership of John George Frank. As the body was being carried to the hearse, members of the Aschenbroedl Verein, of which Hr. Neuendorff was a member, played Chopin's funeral march.

The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

A 6,000-Acre Dakota Farm Sold.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Robert W. Jones of this city has completed the purchase of a tract of 6,000 acres of wheat land on the "Soo" Railroad in North Dakota for a cash consideration of about $175,000. The great farm is in the southeastern part of Richlands County, in the southeast corner of North Dakota, and was owned formerly by Daniel O'Day, S. G. Bayne, the President of the Seaboard National Bank of New York, and others.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Germann.

Frederick Germann, an old manufacturer of this city, and a School Trustee for thirty-one years, died on Monday, at his residence, at 326 East Eighty-sixth Street, aged eighty-two years. He was born in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and came to this country when he was twenty years old. He engaged in the furniture business, and became a furniture manufacturer.

Mr. Germann was very well known in educational circles, and Mayor Opdyke first appointed him School Commissioner in the Thirteenth Ward. He was re-elected and reappointed to this position continuously for thirty-one years, when he retired on account of feeble health. He was very popular with all the teachers in the ward, who went to seek his advice in all their troubles. Mr. Germann was one of the founders of the German Order of the Harugari, and was a member of both the Grand National Lodge and Grand State Lodge of the order. On the occasion of his golden wedding several years ago, the Grand State Lodge presented him with a large gilt clock of exquisite workmanship. He belonged also to Schiller Lodge, No. 121, Odd Fellows; to Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 47, Odd Fellows; to Fessler Lodge, No. 576, F. and A. M., and to other benefit societies. Although a member of benefit societies for fifty years, he never once accepted any benefit, although he was often ill.

Mr. Germann had been ailing for some time, and his wife's death two months ago had a very depressing effect on him. The death of a granddaughter a week ago was a blow from which he could not recover, and he died of broken heart. He leaves seven children and several grandchildren. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, and the remains will be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Siegfried Gruner.

Siegfried Gruner of S. Gruner & Co., merchants, of 13 William Street, died yesterday of apoplexy at Richmond, Va. Notice of his death was posted at the Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, of which he was a member. While he had not been ailing, Mr. Gruner's health during the past year had not been excellent, and two weeks ago he went for an outing with his wife to Fort Monroe. They were returning home when the end came.

Mr. Gruner was born at Osnabruck, Prussia, in 1842. His father was a Lutheran minister. In 1862 he came to America and was employed by Wotherspoon & Co., brokers and grain exporters. His next firm, which he served as confidential clerk, was Hennings & Gosling, cotton exporters. In 1867 Mr. Gruner established himself as a cotton commission merchant in South William Street. His first partner, taken in 1879, was Carsten Graff. On his death, Mr. Gruner associated himself with Otto Arens, who retired in 1890. Henry Schaefer succeeded him, and is the surviving partner of the house. Mr. Gruner's career as a merchant was prosperous and honorable. He was twice elected to the Presidency of the Cotton Exchange, and was at one time Vice President of the Coffee Exchange. He was well known and highly esteemed on the Produce Exchange. He was conspicuous in social life, and was a member of the Deutscher Verein and the German Liederkranz, New York and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the Chamber of Commerce.

He married Annie, daughter of Henry Dater, and she and a son and a daughter survive him. The body was sent from Richmond to the family home, 29 West Eighty-first Street. Funeral services will be held at a date to be set, at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Major Leander Buck.

Major Leander Buck, an old resident of this city, veteran of the war, and well-known militiaman, died on Monday at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. T. E. Wood, at 145 West Forty-fifth Street. He was born in this city in 1825, and on his father's side he was descended from the first Dutch settlers of Dutchess County. On the maternal side he was of English and French extraction, his mother being a cousin of Daniel D. Tompkins, one time Governor of New York, and also Vice President of the United States.

Major Buck served twenty-two years in the Washington Greys in the Eighth Regiment. In 1861 he answered the call for volunteers and went to the war as Captain of Company F, Eighth Regiment, and returned to New York with the rank of Major.

He belonged to the Veterans' Association, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1867 and in 1871 from the Eighteenth Assembly District. He was also a member of the Americus Club and President of the Andrew Jackson Club. Death was caused by kidney troubles. He leaves a son and two daughters. The funeral will be held from the house at 8 o'clock this evening. The interment will be private.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL VLIET, a wealthy lawyer of Warren County, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Washington, N. J. He was fifty years old.

Mrs. YETTA SHULMAN, who was a member of a number of east side charitable societies, died Monday at Shulman House, 134 Canal Street, a four-story hotel she had built. She was fifty-six years old, and was known as the "charity angel" by many people whom she had relieved. She leaves a husband and seven children.

Dr. CHARLES HARVEY QUINLAN, one of the founders of Lake Forest University and a pioneer of Chicago, died Monday at his home in Evanston, the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1821.

Mrs. SARA H. FALK, daughter of Joseph B. Falk, and a sister of the photographer, Benjamin J. Falk, died on Monday at her home, 25 West Twenty-fourth Street. She was forty-five years old, and had been an invalid for many years.

JOHN C. GREEN of Trenton, son of Dr. Charles E. Green, died Monday, twenty-five years old. He was graduated from Princeton in 1893. Mr. Green's father is President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University and also of Princeton Theological Seminary. His grandfather, Henry W. Green, was Chancellor of New Jersey, and his granduncle, John C. Green, after whom he was named, was the founder of Lawrenceville School and of the John C. Green School of Science of Princeton University.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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A round end, high banded collar.

DIED.

CONTOIT.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1897, Charles H., son of the late John H. Contoit, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRUNER.—Suddenly, at Richmond, Va., Siegfr. Gruner, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MITCHELL.—At 4 Claremont Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland, on Nov. 30, in her eighty-fifth year, Marion Macfarlane, widow of the late Andrew Mitchell of New York and Glasgow.

PAULDING.—On Dec. 5, 1897, at his residence at Peekskill, N. Y., William H. Paulding.
Funeral service at his late residence, Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot, 42d St., at 12:30 P. M., and will return from Peekskill after the funeral. Please omit flowers.

ROLFE.—At Stamford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Alfred Rolfe of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ADAMAKOS, Alane, 11 Crosby St.	1	3
ANET, Hattie, 433 E. 15th St.	44	6
BRENDEL, John, 302 W. 130th St.	88	5
BIRDSALL, Edward M., 23 Perry St.	54	5
BROWN, Eugene, 562 11th Av.	7	6
BLUMENFELD, Lina, 41 1st St.	47	6
BARDELOIS, Carlos, 247 W. 49th St.	31	6
BENDER, Lillian E., 60 1st Av.	1	6
BRIEL, Christina L., 90 Avenue A	82	6
BRANCATO, Luciana, 228 Elizabeth St	2	6
COOPER, Olive M., 709 Morris Av.	9	5
CORNEEN, Rose, 85 King St.	51	3
CAREY, James, 81 9th Av.	1	6
CONNELL, Mary, Home for Incurables	82	4
CONERTY, William, 339 E. 59th St.	50	5
CARITY, Carmen, 34 8th St.	23	6
CLARKE, Henry M., 202 W. 74th St.	46	5
CAROLAN, Theresa, 240 W. 41st St.	50	5
COOPER, Otto, 86 Leonard St.	46	5
DODD, John H., 311 E. 106th St.	3	6
DEADY, Mary E., 143 W. 128th St.	47	5
DURNIER, Joseph, Nazareth Hosp.	3	3
DE STEFANO, Antonetta, 63 Sullivan	1	6
DALY, Anna, Manhattan State Hosp.	47	4
EPHRAIM, Jane, 244 E. 65th St.	43	5
EHRLICH, Hyman, 146 Clinton St.	1	4
EBBERT, John G., 24 Jane St.	4	6
FALK, Sara H., 25 W. 24th St.	45	6
FELD, Sidney, 716 2d Av.	3	7
FIORE, Antonio, 61 Oliver St.	5	5
FENTON, Rachel, Nazareth Hosp.	1	2
FELD, Alfred, 716 2d Av.	2	6
FITZGERALD, Mary, 344 Water St.	55	4
FAGAN, Edward P., 621 2d Av.	24	6
GARVIN, Mary, 409 E. 22d St.	69	5
GALASO, Emilio, 217 Hester St.	9	6
GLEASON, Mary A., 2,164 2d Av.	75	6
GLANZROCK, Esther, 136 Essex St.	32	6
GREGORY, Irene, 425 E. 80th St.	1	6
GOLDSTEIN, Philip, 60 Columbia St.	2	6
HAGERMAN, Margaretha, 2,419 8th Av	20	5
HAMMOND, Thomas, 922 9th Av.	52	6
HART, James, 213 E. 70th St.	76	5
HITZEL, Andrew, 39 Dominick St.	68	6
HODDER, Katie, 140 Cherry St.	9	6
HOMRIGHAUSER, Charles, 48 E. 3d.	46	6
JONES, Jennie, 33 Rivington St.	43	6
KELLY, Margaret, 458 W. 42d St.	66	5
KEEFE, Thomas, 451 Robbins Av.	79	5
KLEEMAN, Charles, 44 Delancey St.	4	6
KANE, Ellen, 37 Monroe St.	48	4
KIRCHOFF, Ellen, 218½ 6th St.	33	6
LONGFILS, Louis, 130 Clinton Place	41	6
McNAMARA, Edward, 530 W. 36th St.	28	5
McQUADE, Thomas F., 437 W. 32d St.	22	5
McGANN, Joseph, 334 E. 36th St.	2	6
McGOWAN, Daniel, Almshouse	25	5
MURRAY, Lizzie, 357 1st Av.	20	5
MENTON, Alvina J., 561 W. 48th St.	32	5
MEAGHER, Patrick, 326 E. 21st St.	58	5
MURPHY, Sarah C. W., 66 W. 101st.	63	6
MURPHY, Martin S., 433 W. 38th St.	45	6
MORGAN, John, 131½ W. Washington Place	33	6
MORGAN, James J., 555 W. 40th St.	24	5
NUNN, William E., 235 E. 86th St.	1	6
O'HARE, Isabella, 1,449 2d Av.	48	5
PUGLIARO, Alfredo, 51 Spring St.	1	6
PRICE, Levin, 333 W. 69th St.	31	5
REISINGER, Jacob, Almshouse	79	4
ROBINSON, Sarah, Beth Israel Hosp.	90	5
ROTT, Louis, 425 E. 114th St.	47	5
REIFF, Margaret, 213 E. 70th St.	80	6
ROGER, Benjamin E., 372 W. 35th St.	50	6
RYAN, Thomas, 44½ Morton St.	8	7
ROBINSON, Elsie, Home for Aged	76	6
ROCKWELL, William C. N., 137 W. 127th St	41	6
STRAUSS, Moses, 344 E. 51st St.	75	5
SMITH, Mary, Nazareth Hosp.	2	4
SULLIVAN, Francis, 311 Greenwich St	61	5
SHERIDAN, James, 790 9th Av.	20	6
SHEA, Thomas, King's Bridge	27	6
SHULMAN, Yetta, 134 Canal St.	56	6
STEELE, Mary, 440 W. 41st St.	77	6
STREVELL, Charles, 183 Varick St.	54	6
TOBIN, Mary E., 401 E. 77th St.	32	5
TAYLOR, Eliza, 2,327 7th Av.	68	4
TRACY, Edward, 510 E. 18th St.	1	5
TAFSER, Rose, 156 Suffolk St.	53	6
THEIS, John F., 1,606 1st Av.	42	5
TILLMAN, Otto R., 323 E. 117th St.	30	5
VON WERNOM, John, 587 10th Av.	42	5
WERNER, Julius, 160 Greenwich St.	39	6
ZELL, Theresa, 3,345 3d Av.	71	5
ZEIMER, Regina, 1,635 Lexington Av.	57	5

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The Finest Stock in the City of
Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Zithers, Violins,
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867 Broadway — (18th Street.)

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALLSTEAD, Fritz, Homeop. Hosp.	62	5
ALDERWICK, Gracie, 154 Guernsey	1	5
AHRENSTAMM, Isaac, 364 Hudson Av.	1	7
ANDERSON, John, 5 Seeley St.	21	6
BRENNAN, Edward J., 39 New Jersey Av.	1	3
BLAKE, William D., 317 6th St.	47	7
BEARD, Thomas H., 214 53d St.	26	5
BROWN, Frank E., 83 Palmetto St.	10	5
BOYD, Marion M., Emmons St., near Ocean Av.	1	5
COHN, Eliza, 179 Floyd St.	55	4
CONKLIN, John P., 272 Nostrand Av.	51	6
CONNERS, Genevieve M., Clove St. and Lenox Road	10	7
DALTON, Margaret, Kings Co. Hosp.	78	3
EICHOLZ, Reinhold, 231 Cook St.	43	5
FENNEL, Adam P., Kings Co. Hosp.	19	7
FURRO, Elsa M., 8 Mercein St.	1	6
GAHAN, Bridget, K. Co. Almshouse.	64	4
GABRIEL, Thomas, 330 Maujer St.	1	6
GILDERSLEEVE, Sarah A., 200 Park Av.	74	6
GRAF, John M., 118 St. James Place.	61	4
GRIFFITH, Jane, 40 Prince St.	50	4
ISELTON, James R., 346 4th St.	84	6
LUNN, Ellen, 262 Saratoga Av.	85	6
MURPHY, Mathew, 146 Bergen St.	1	6
MYLOD, Joseph, 53 India St.	7	5
McCORMICK, Sarah, 701 Henry St.	55	4
McDONALD, Bridget, 102 14th St.	67	4
McDONAGH, Catharine, 83 Lawrence.	90	6
O'DONNELL, Mary, 98 Reid Av.	70	3
PERKINS, John M., Homeop. Hosp.	63	6
PARKVILL, Samuel, 29 Pulaski St.	72	5
REILLY, Annie, Surf Av. and W. 16th St.	27	5
ROSS, Margaret, 95 Middleton St.	19	6
RICE, Adolphus B., 358 Grand Av.	2	7
REILLY, Henrietta, 1,180 Gates Av.	57	5
SCHRAFEL, Margaret, 190 Harrison Av.	67	5
SPEER, Harry, 802 Glenmore Av.	21	5
STEPNER, Louis, 10 Hicks St.	1	7
STEWART, Annie, 2,086 Atlantic Av.	1	6
SMITH, Thomas, 177 Maujer St.	27	4
STOFFERSON, Severin K., 876 Herkimer St.	28	6
SCHUYT, Gerrit V., Jr., 165 Floyd St.	4	6
STOKER, Elizabeth, 540 Hancock St.	62	1
SEYMOUR, Mary J., New Lots Av., near Berriman St.	55	5
VAUGHN, Julia A., 108 Schermerhorn	45	6
WAHLGREN, Jane C., 159 Dikeman.	11	4
WIDERMARK, Hulda, B'klyn Hosp.	21	5
WOLF, Josephine, 1,639 Broadway	17	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
Will Sell at Auction Thursday Afternoon at 3 o'Clock,
LAW BOOKS,
including LIBRARIES belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN SEDGWICK and the Estate of GEORGE A. BLACK.

FRIDAY Afternoon at 3 o'clock,
A Library of General Literature.

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CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
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A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Samuel Thomas,
Edward Tuck,
John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.

Baltimore, Maryland,
December 8th, 1897.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Trustees, under the First Mortgage of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dated April 1st, 1891, will purchase, for the Sinking Fund of that Mortgage, twenty-four of the Consolidation Coal Company's First Mortgage Bonds, dated the first day of January, 1897, at the rate of $106 and accrued interest for each of said bonds.

Offers to sell at that rate may be addressed to either of the undersigned, before the first day of January, 1898.

WM. F. FRICK, JAMES SLOAN, Jr., } Trustees.
44 South Street.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 5 and 76 for $1,000 each.
No. 191 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, December 1, 1897.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
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Established 1887.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In yesterday's stock market there was much activity, and, with but few exceptions, the whole list advanced. Commission house transactions were again made a conspicuous feature of the market. Almost uniformly, purchases on this account disclosed the fact that few actual stocks are being offered for sale.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange, however, much of the professional talent continues bearish, and thus it is that most of the current opinion in Wall Street is adverse to the stock market betterment, which continually becomes more and more assertive. It looks as if the professionals of the Exchange might lose opportunities offered by the present market's improvement, just as they threw away chances to join in and profit by the splendid rise of last Summer. They know too many things that are not true. They have too much contempt for facts. They pay penalties for overmuch egotism.

⁂

In yesterday's market Sugar Trust stock was again the most important feature, close to 90,000 shares being traded in, over a fifth of the whole market's total.

The stock was strong all day. After opening around 142, it rose rapidly to 145½, and see-sawed from that point to 144 and back again several times, closing at 144¾, with a net gain for the day of between 2 and 3 points.

Wall Street heard again yesterday reports representing that Sugar Trust managers would to-day make an extra dividend disbursement. Popularly it is expected in Wall Street that at least 3 per cent. extra cash will be added to the regular quarterly dividend, and it is declared that it has been arranged to continue this distribution quarterly throughout the next twelve months.

Stock Exchange houses with important connections anticipate some action of this kind, and, though they do not vouch for the accuracy of the forecast, they do go far enough to aver confidence in the current expectation. Some Wall Street interests closely identified with Sugar Trust managers were quoted yesterday afternoon as intimating that even if the extra divdend were not declared to-day, it could be counted upon immediately after the first of the year.

Yesterday's advance in Sugar Trust stock was attributable to no other influence so much as to the general anticipation that at to-day's meeting the Trust's Directors will vote the extra dividend, a welcomed representation having it yesterday that at an informal meeting of the Trustees in this city three out of four had voted to declare the extra dividend.

Sugar Trust speculation is not changed. It is still dependent now as ever upon mysteries. Men who buy Sugar Trust stock and men who sell Sugar Trust Stock are at the best alike—only guessers.

⁂

All the Western railroad stocks showed strength yesterday. Commission house purchases were largely of such stocks as St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, and Burlington, all of which properties are scoring tremendous increases in earnings. More and more thoughtful traders and investors are coming to consider carefully the effect of vast current earnings upon intrinsic values.

⁂

London was again a buyer of stocks in this market yesterday. Very generally there is a more friendly tone in inquiries from the other side as to stock-market conditions here.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $23,000 5s, coupon, at 114½@114⅝, and $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¾.

⁂

In State bonds, $75,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¼@91, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 68⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Bay State Gas	½	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Canada Southern	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Consolidated Ice	¾	Peop. Gas, Chic.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	1⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Ft. W. & Rio G.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Illinois Steel	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	1
Keok. & D. M. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Lake Erie & West.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Lake Shore	1	Wabash pf.	½
Louisv. & Nashv.	¾	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	½	Michigan Central	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st	2¼	Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 3d pd.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Penn. 4½s, gtd.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st	1¾
Chi. & N. W. 30-yr. deb.	2	St. P., M. & M. con.	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
		Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,842,265; balances, $10,455,066; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $372,310.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @5c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 96¾; Erie, ⅛, to 15, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 37¼; New York Central, ¼, to 110¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅜; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 105¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅝ and Pennsylvania at 58. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 for money and 113¼ for the account. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 82½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.70.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,857,740, against $3,985,889 in the preceding week, and $8,616,171 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $394,972,009, against $350,410,058 for the like period in 1896.

THE SOUTH OBLIGED TO GROW.

The Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was in this city yesterday, and to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he made a statement of his views as to the business outlook in the South. President McKinley's references to the currency question in the message to Congress were briefly touched upon by the distinguished visitor. Mr. Smith's confidence in the great future before the South was expressed in a way which showed his personal conviction that the immediate prosperity of this important section of the country is assured. In no part of the United States does he see such opportunities for profitable investment of capital as are presented in the South.

The opinions of the ex-Secretary are not those of an enthusiastic optimist of limited experience. They represent the deliberate judgment of a statesman who deals in facts and knows how to digest them; they are the conclusions of the thoughtful journalistic investigator who is in a position to keep himself informed as to the events of consequence to every department of the country's trade. Viewed in this way, the expressions of Mr. Smith are of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Smith said: "Throughout all the earlier months of the year everything in the South was in an encouraging condition. There was activity in the manufacturing and mining districts, and trade generally was most promising. A temporary check followed when the yellow fever made its appearance and the business outlook was darkened for the time being. Traffic interruption found an ally in the low prices for cotton. But every underlying condition had in it the argument for confidence that when the temporary check should pass away there would be a resumption of healthy and profitable activity in every line of Southern business.

"The discouraging features of the yellow fever period are no longer present. Railway business has become once more prosperous. The products of the Southern field, mine, and factory have a free outlet, and there is a rally on every side from the depressing influences of low price and the fever malady. Now the South has resumed her wonted activity, and there is no fear that her future can in any way be imperiled by the setback referred to.

"Cotton manufacturing everywhere in the Southern States is attended with good profit. Those engaged in it are making money. In Georgia I do not think there is an exception to the record of success which is being made in this direction. In iron and other industries the progress reported by those interested is highly satisfactory. The export business of the South is in a flourishing condition and has every promise of becoming larger and larger. The commercial situation is rapidly developing evidences that the many products of the South find good markets in foreign countries.

"With its numerous opportunities for the laborer which a productive soil affords, the South is also becoming a section of attraction to the immigrant. There is plenty of room for all who can aid in the development of the rich resources of the South, and the laborer is desired in the greater part of its territory.

"The South is obliged to grow. Nothing can prevent it. In the Southern States there is more opportunity for the profitable investment of money than anywhere else in this country. It is gaining all the time. It will be regarded before long as the greatest manufacturing section in the world, with the largest area of workable mines and the most fruitful soil for general agricultural products.

"Regarding President McKinley's reference to the currency question, whatever may be the individual views which are held on that subject, I think that all intelligent thought must reach the same conclusions as those presented by Mr. Cleveland in his message. President McKinley might well have copied him in that matter. It seems to me that the time has come when men ought to realize that the only intelligent solution of the currency question is a liberal banking system."

EARNINGS THE SAFE GUIDE.

Mr. J. Fletcher Shera, of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding stock market conditions, expressing himself as wholly confident of much higher prices in the near future and of a broader and more active market. Mr. Shera said:

"The President's message to Congress, which Wall Street has been anxiously awaiting, has come at last. It has fulfilled the expectations of a conservative and judicious document, and among the most conservative and influential men in the Street it is looked upon as altogether in the best interests of the country, and consequently favorable to vested interests.

"Of course, we now have Congress with us. According to the popular theory this is always a serious and disturbing factor in the business and financial situation. But, to my mind, it is very doubtful if any very important legislation can get through the present Congress. With the personnel of the Senate considered there seems but little hope of much being done, and in the House there are all-powerful factors openly adverse to any of the disturbing measures which Wall Street bears are talking so much about.

"The immediate course of the stock market is, of course, impossible to predict. With the Presidential message out, there may be a short period of realizing that will possibly bring about somewhat lower quotations. On the other hand, there may be support enough to counteract these profit taking sales. But, in my opinion, the general tendency of the market will be upward. On all reactions, I think stocks a purchase. I do not expect to see any very rapid advances just yet, for I cannot see any indications of aggressive buying by the larger speculative and financial interests. I do believe that Wall Street's 'big men' have already accumulated their lines of stocks, but, as yet, they do not appear to be ready to push prices up.

"There seems to be a disposition among these larger interests to allow the market to work upward in natural response to the exciting conditions and to reserve their own strength for a higher level of prices. And among them there is an abiding confidence in the situation and in the future.

"To my mind, there can be no reasonable doubt of the coming improvement in security market values, in view of the wonderful growth in business throughout the country. Wall Street has always looked to railroad earnings for indications of the existing state of affairs. Surely, no one could wish for a better railroad situation than that of the present. In all sections earnings attest the improvement in business. In the North and West, President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, sees in the future prosperous times not only for his own road, but for another great trunk line almost parallel to his own—he has advised his friends to go into the Northern Pacific, believing that that property is to show larger traffics than ever before. In the South and West we have Missouri Pacific's wonderful earnings—increasing sufficiently to allow its managers to calculate that the road will earn over 2 per cent. on the stock for the year. In the East New York Central and Pennsylvania prove conclusively the general betterment.

"With railroad earnings like these, and with the various other evidences of new good times, I cannot understand why any one should be pessimistic on the future of American business—or upon the future of the stock market."

MONEY WILL STAY EASY.

The question of reducing rates of interest on the balances of country banks kept in New York has of late been much talked of in New York banking circles. One or two of the larger banks of this city have been reported as having reduced their rates, but no general movement of the kind has been made. In talking of the matter yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank said:

"Every time there is a plethora of money throughout the country and the country bank balances in New York become larger than the banks here can use profitably, the question of reducing interest rates upon such balances comes up for discussion. This has happened many times before, and on several occasions there have been attempts made to get the New York banks to enter upon some agreement whereby these interest rates would be made uniform and as low as possible.

"Such efforts have always been defeated, however, and the banks have never established a uniform rate to pay to the out-of-town banks. As it is now, every bank has a different rate, and, besides, has different rates for different customers.

"Whenever the deposits of the country banks become large and the demand for loans in their localities small—whenever money is easy with them, they immediately make their New York balances as large as possible, thus making the New York banks pay them interest on funds which would lie idle if kept in their own vaults, and throwing their burdensome surpluses on the banks of this city. The New York banks, however, have themselves to blame for this, for they themselves established the custom of paying interest on country balances. Some years ago no such interest at all was paid.

"It is hardly likely, however, that the New York banks will take any concerted action toward reducing rates or making a uniform one. The larger banks, which can give exceptionally good accommodation to their correspondents, could hold all their present business even if they reduced rates, but the smaller banks would lose many of their correspondents to the larger and better equipped institutions. So that while such an agreement between the New York banks is very desirable, the smaller ones are hardly likely to enter into one.

"As to the present outlook for money, I cannot see anything that is likely to stiffen rates for some time to come. Toward the end of every year we have a little advance in rates, due to efforts among corporations to get together money for dividend and interest disbursements, and we may see slightly higher rates between now and Jan. 1. But that will only be temporary. Money is plenty and rates will probably remain easy for some time to come."

COTTON CROP STATISTICS.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., recognized authorities, issued yesterday their estimates of the United States cotton crop for 1897-8, as follows:

"Basing our conclusions upon an exhaustive correspondence with all the cotton-growing counties in the Southern States, reliable information secured from individuals and from travelers through the South, and upon the percentages of the crop marketed at numerous points, the following is our estimate of the total yield by States.

"This estimate we submit, with the confident belief that it will prove as nearly correct as any that could be made at this date, after a careful consideration of the cotton movement thus far this year:

	Bales.
Alabama	1,109,000
Arkansas	852,000
Florida	66,000
Georgia	1,430,000
Louisiana	703,000
Mississippi	1,379,000
North Carolina	594,000
South Carolina	875,000
Tennessee, &c.	395,000
Texas and Indian Territory	2,785,000
Total	10,188,000

"During the month of July the crop generally promised well, and large estimates of the yield were made.

"In August and September an excessive drought and other adverse conditions prevailed, and a marked deterioration occurred.

"During October and the greater part of November favorable weather was the rule, and the crop has been materially increased thereby.

"Although the crop was planted late, the drought forced cotton to early maturity, and our correspondents say up to this date the crop has been marketed rapidly.

"In our opinion, the movement henceforth will not prove to be in excess of the movement of a normal cotton year.

"For a time quarantine restrictions in a portion of the South retarded shipments, but to a much smaller extent than was generally supposed."

⁂

The statistical position of cotton and prices on Dec. 4, for the past four years is given, as follows:

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total visible supply in United States, Europe, and at sea	3,708,436	3,817,979	3,754,109	4,235,884
Cotton marketed to date	5,478,084	4,966,013	3,742,476	5,250,954
Total exports	2,701,635	2,443,247	1,626,252	2,587,684
Stock in United States ports	1,087,128	1,252,023	977,014	1,188,205
Stock in Liverpool, (all kinds)	593,000	706,000	954,000	895,000
Afloat for Europe, (American)	922,000	808,000	519,000	876,000
Middling uplands in New York	5 13-16c.	7 9-16c.	8⅝c.	5⅝c.
Middling uplands in Liverpool	3¼d.	4 9-32d.	4 9-16d.	3 5-32d.

MR. CROKER'S ALERT FRIENDS.

Manhattan Elevated stock was conspicuous in yesterday's market, over 10,000 shares being dealt in, the stock selling much higher than it has recently averaged. Only a fractional net gain for the day was scored, but there were indications that buyers were not trying to hoist quotations but disposed rather to accumulate stock without causing any advance. Wall Street still insists on finding significance in the fact that close business and political associates of Mr. Richard Croker are known to be buying Manhattan stock.

BAY STATE GAS ACTIVITY.

Toward the end of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday there was animation in the stock of the Bay State Gas Company. Close to 30,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and a gain of about half a point was scored. Current reports had it that important financial developments would follow the settlement of the litigation begun by income bondholders of the company. It is said a conference touching the immediate future of the company will be held in this city to-day at the office of J. Edward Addicks.

In Boston yesterday the income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company advanced 9 points.

EARNINGS MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad reported yesterday an increase in earnings for the month of November of more than 100 per cent., thus making a record in recent gains, judged by percentages. From the beginning of July the company's increase has been about 60 per cent., the successive gains having grown uniformly larger, till yesterday's record for November went beyond double last year's figures for the same month.

SOUTHERN STOCKS STRONG.

Southern securities begin to show fresh strength. Generally it is believed that the check which trade suffered during the early Fall will be more than offset by an unusually active Winter. Southern Railway stock was suggestively strong yesterday, and Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas issues were similarly in demand. London is a buyer of all three of these stocks, and some Norfolk and Western preferred was also taken for the foreign account.

BOSTON SET THE PACE.

Boston became enthusiastic yesterday over the Sugar Trust dividend prospect. The following bulletins were sent out in Wall Street yesterday morning by one of the ticker companies:

"Thomas W. Lawson offers to wager $10,000 to $5,000 that the next dividend of Sugar common will include an extra one.

"Four dollars a share is bid on the Stock Exchange for the next dividend on Sugar common. $500 to $1,000 is offered that there will be an extra dividend."

⁂

This information came after the stock market had opened, but before Sugar Trust stock showed much buoyancy. Forthwith the stock rose from around 142 to 145½, and Boston brokers last night were boasting that the New York stock market knew where to go for guidance.

FOREIGN FAVOR.

A letter received in Wall Street yesterday from the head of an important London banking house said:

"It looks here now as if right after the holidays a much larger demand for American stocks will be shown than has been in evidence for years past. Judged by indications within the purview of our own house, I am inclined to believe that large amounts of such dividend-paying stocks as New York Central will be taken here. The success of American railway managements in putting through bond-refunding plans causes most pleasurable surprise in high financial circles here. This more than anything else will provoke European investment attention and bring about activity in your better-class issues."

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

⁂

Exports to Europe of 605,000 ounces of silver and 70,000 Mexican dollars by to-day's steamer.

Introduction in the Senate of bill providing for the establishment of postal savings banks.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

Improvements on main line of Pennsylvania to be considered by Directors of company at their meeting to-day.

Rumor that at coming meeting of American Tobacco Company a resolution will be passed redeeming the outstanding scrip in cash.

Restoration of freight rates to Colorado points by association lines. Danger of general Western freight war now past.

New York Central's tonnage for November very much in excess of last year, although gross earnings showed comparatively small increase owing to low rates on west-bound business.

Failure of paper manufacturers to form a combination. Smaller manufacturers refuse to enter into any agreement.

Statement by C. P. Huntington that affairs of Pacific Mail are in satisfactory shape and earnings up to expectations.

Advance of 9 per cent. in Bay State Gas incomes in the Boston market on offers of company to compromise with holders of these bonds.

Expected that Government monthly crop report will show an increase in Winter acreage of 5 per cent., and that the average condition will be about 85.

Closing of the cash subscriptions for Chicago and Northwestern 3½ per cent. gold bonds, and declaration of the regular dividends on the common and preferred stock of that road. Gross earnings for November said to be largest in history of company.

Adoption by Senate of a resolution calling on Interstate Commerce Commission to report what railroads have failed to comply with law requiring air brakes and safety appliances on all freight cars.

Postponement of actual closing of the deal for the purchase of Boston gas properties. Delay due to temporary hitch in perfecting title to some of the properties.

Increase of 118.6 per cent. in freight earnings of Northern Pacific for fourth week of November. Increase of 49.6 in passenger earnings and 40.2 per cent. in mail and express earnings.

Increase of nearly $6,500,000 in value of exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of over $1,700,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Confidence of officials of Southern Pacific that earnings will begin to show improvement before middle of this month. Road a heavy sufferer during yellow fever quarantine, but now partaking of general railroad prosperity of the South.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting gross earnings for the fourth week of November, showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$3,389
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	6,398
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	14,288
Northern Pacific	384,770

⁂

The following roads reported increases for the month of November:

Chicago and West Michigan	$23,119
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	26,528
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	35,854
Great Northern	326,139
Illinois Central	664,861
New York Central	78,434
Northern Pacific	936,512
Ohio Southern	39,620

⁂

Oregon Railroad and Navigation showed an increase in gross earnings for the month of October of $61,740, and in net of $10,014. Western New York and Pennsylvania for the same period showed an increase in gross of $28,296, and in net of $10,775. Illinois Central reported for October an increase in gross of $195,770, and in net of $56,222. Iowa Central's gross earnings for October increased $15,662, and net $9,161.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that the cash subscriptions for Chicago and Northwestern 3½ per cent. gold bonds are closed, and that hereafter the bonds can only be supplied in exchange for the short-term bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company maturing up to 1902, on terms to be obtainable upon application at the bankers' offices.

J. P. Morgan & Co. offer at 102 and interest a limited amount of $5,000,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company 5 per cent. 100-year mortgage collateral trust gold bonds, being part of a total issue limited to $15,000,000 of which $7,000,000 cannot be issued until 1900, and then only at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum for acquisition or construction of new property to come under the mortgage. Of the $8,000,000 already issued, $3,000,000 are held in the treasury of the company. The railroad company reserves the right to redeem all or any of the bonds in any year at 107½ per cent. and accrued interest after six days' notice by publication. Charles Hartshorne, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has written a letter setting forth that the issue of these bonds is secured not only by the mortgage on all the railroad and equipment owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, subject only to its existing bonds, but also by a first lien on stocks, bonds, and real estate which have cost the company $22,500,000, and on which encumbrances of less than $1,000,000 exist. He further states that the net income earned by the stocks, bonds, and real estate already subject to the mortgage is, under the most unfavorable circumstances, far in excess of the interest on the maximum of $15,000,000 bonds authorized by the mortgage, and this income will be further increased by the net earnings of the new property for which $7,000,000 out of $15,000,000 bonds can only be used.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8th,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$4,000	Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$5,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000	Reading Co. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1997.
$4,000	Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtge., 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$3,000	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. 7 p. c. Assented Bds., 1900.
$5,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000	Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. 1st Mtge., Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$4,000	Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1921.
$6,000	Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$2,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Wis. Valley Div.) 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1920.
$3,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$2,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chi. & Pac. West. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000	Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1995.
$2,000	Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Den. Extn.) Skg. Fund 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$1,000	Central Pacific R. R. (San Joaquin Valley Branch) 6 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$3,000	South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000	Kansas Pacific R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919, (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$2,000	Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Div., 1st Mtge. Middle Div. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895; also Certf., dated Nov. 15, '95, for Interest on 2 coupons due June, 1895, (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$3,000	Kansas Pacific R. R., Denver Ext'n, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899; also Certs., dated Nov. 15, '95, for Interest on 3 coupons due Nov., 1894, and May, 1895. (Mercantile Trust Co. Certfs.)
$2,000	St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Gen'l Consld. Railway & Land Grant 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$3,000	St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Brch.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$6,000	Knoxville & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$3,000	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000	Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1921.
$1,000	Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1897.
$120	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bd., Scrip (Manhattan Trust Co. Certf.)
5 shs.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., new stock.
35 shs.	Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R.
77 shs.	Cent. R. R. of N. J. Land Impt. Co.
87 shs.	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
16 shs.	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
18 shs.	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Com.
45 shs.	Maryland Coal Co. Prefd.
20 shs.	Long Island R. R.
3½ shs.	United Electric Light & Power Co. Pfd.
3½ shs.	United Electric Light & Power Co. com.
$500	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1895.
$210	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1894.
$230	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1893.
$300	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., scrip of 1892.
1 sh.	Society Library.
$1,000	Arkansas State Bond, Miss., Ouachita & Red River R. R.
10 shs.	Taylor Iron & Steel Co. Prefd.
$1,000	Taylor Iron & Steel Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$7,000	Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, San Antonio, Tex.
$10,000	Randolph Water 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922, Moberly.
$18,000	City Water Co. 2d Mtg. Bds., Austin, Tex., Trust Co. Receipt.
2 shs.	North River Ins. Co.
2 shs.	Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
1 sh.	Merchants' Ex. Nat'l Bank.
2 shs.	Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.
$1,000	United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bond, 1907. (By order of State Trust Co., Trustee.)
25 shs.	Wagner Palace Car Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs.	Atlantic Trust Co.
144 shs.	Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
72 shs.	N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
99 shs.	Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$10,000	Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1925.
20 shs.	Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs.	The Mutual Bank.
100 shs.	Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs.	Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs.	Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
339 shs.	Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
50 shs.	Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.
600 shs.	Excelsior Steamboat Co. common.
369 shs.	Batopilas Mining Co.
20 shs.	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs.	Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
25 shs.	4th National Bank.
10 shs.	Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
20 shs.	Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
10 shs.	Trow Directory Printing & B. B. Co.
10 shs.	Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
$2,200	Chillicothe Water Co. (Chillicothe, Mo.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$387.50	Paola Water Co. (Paola, Kan.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
$100	Lawrence Water Co. (Lawrence, Kan.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
9 shs.	Columbia Rubber Works Co., Akron, O.
5 shs.	Fidelity & Casualty Co.
2 shs.	Standard Gas Light Co. common.
3 shs.	Brooklyn Life Ins. 7 p. c. stock.
$5,000	Cleveland & Canton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$4,000	Toledo & Ohio Cent. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
34 shs.	Oriental Bank.
50 shs.	Equitable Trust Co., New London, Conn.
$11,000	Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st, 4 p. c. Gold Bds.
8 shs.	Journeay & Burnham Pref.
50 shs.	Atlantic Trust Co.

FINANCIAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICTS OF NEBRASKA, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, AND THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA.

F. GORDON DEXTER et al., Trustees,
Complainants,
vs.
UNION PACIFIC RY. CO. et al.,
Defendants.

NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF PAYMENT OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SECURED BY ITS MORTGAGE, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of all first mortgage bonds issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company under the mortgage of said company, dated November 1, 1865, and the interest coupons upon such bonds, that I will be prepared to pay all of the above-described bonds and matured coupons thereon then outstanding, with interest thereon to the date of such payment, at the Banking House of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of January, 1898.

This notice is given under the direction and upon the authority of the final decrees of foreclosure of the mortgage securing said bonds heretofore entered in the above-entitled cause, which decrees provide that "No holder of any claim to bonds or coupons of the payment of which notice shall have been so given, who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place specified, shall be entitled to the payment of any interest thereon after that date out of the proceeds of the said sale, or the additional sum furnished to the Master by the purchaser." Notice is therefore given to the holders of all such outstanding bonds and coupons that no interest thereon after January 20, 1898, will be paid by me.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated November 30th, 1897.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company
3½ per cent. General Mtge. Gold Bonds,
MATURING 1987,
(UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Trustee.,

TO HOLDERS OF:
Chicago & Milwaukee 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1898.
Iowa Midland 8% Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1900.
Escanaba & Lake Superior 6% Bonds, due July 1, 1901.
Chicago & N. W., Iowa Div., 4½% Bonds, due April 1, 1902.
Chicago & N. W. Gen. Consol. Mtge. Gold 7% Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED FOR THE PRESENT TO REFUND THE ABOVE SHORT TERM BONDS INTO THE 3½% GENERAL MORTGAGE NINETY YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. A MEMORANDUM STATING THE TERMS UPON WHICH THE ABOVE BONDS MAY BE REFUNDED CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
$5,000,000
Mortgage and Collateral Trust
5 Per Cent. 100-Year Gold Bonds,
Issue Limited to $15,000,000,
of which $7,000,000 cannot be issued until 1900, and then only at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum, for acquisition or construction of new property to come under the mortgage. Of the $8,000,000 already issued $3,000,000 are held in the Treasury of the Company.

Principal payable May 1, 1997. Interest May & Nov.

BOTH PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS AND FREE FROM DEDUCTION FOR TAXES.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH RIGHT OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

The Railroad Company reserves the right to redeem all or any of the bonds on May 1st or November 1st in any year at 107½ per cent. and accrued interest after sixty days' notice by publication.

New York and Philadelphia, December 8th, 1897.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-described bonds at 102 per cent. and interest. The bonds are now ready for delivery.

Attention is invited to a letter from Mr. Charles Hartshorne, Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, (copies of which may be obtained at our office,) which sets forth that the issue of bonds, of which these $5,000,000 are part, is secured not only by a mortgage on all the railroad and equipment owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, subject only to its existing bonds, but also by a first lien on stocks, bonds, and real estate, all of which have cost the Company $22,500,000, and on which encumbrances of less than $1,000,000 exist; and, furthermore, that the mortgage security will be increased by the property to be acquired by the $7,000,000 bonds reserved for construction and additions after January 1, 1900." Mr. Hartshorne does not hesitate to say that the net income earned by the stocks, bonds, and real estate already subject to the mortgage is, under the most unfavorable circumstances, far in excess of the interest on the maximum of $15,000,000 bonds authorized by the mortgage, and this income will be further increased by the net earnings of the new property for which $7,000,000 out of $15,000,000 bonds can only be used."

Copies of the mortgage may be obtained at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 1.

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BOND, DATED JULY 1, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-three (23) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article Twelfth of the above described mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

24	117	295	518	715	766
39	203	339	582	721	850
59	226	445	626	735	909
106	227	502	656	755	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due January 1st, 1898, in accordance with Article Twelfth of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
NEW YORK, November 30, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty-three (23) bonds above mentioned were designated by lot in our presence.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1898, AT 110 PER CENT. ($1,100 PER BOND.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this company, payable at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall St., New York City, on the 3d day of January, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will reopen on Jan. 4, 1898.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6, 1897.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1897.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 4th next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 41.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN CENTS per share on its capital stock payable December 20th, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed from December 10th to 20th.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 11, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 30, 1897. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1897, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, December 7th, 1897.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 7th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 11th, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, December 30th, 1897.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 29, 1897.—Notice to Stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special and adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New Amsterdam Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this Company and the Equitable Gaslight Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors, FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
November 23d, 1897.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 14th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association,
New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Houston and Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage bonds secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 220 of such bonds, and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

17	34	44	92	149	195	196
311	418	441	442	460	500	524
535	527	690	699	712	790	791
820	822	840	860	883	921	939
943	965	986	1069	1076	1205	1229
1260	1285	1362	1420	1522	1592	1593
1594	1646	1664	1868	1908	1917	1918
1920	1922	2041	2071	2072	2157	2180
2200	2201	2220	2221	2276	2277	2315
2316	2331	2444	2584	2653	2740	2775
2791	2820	2831	2845	2880	2918	2919
2951	3103	3104	3107	3158	3160	3179
3181	3203	3214	3276	3277	3304	3305
3306	3321	3376	3428	3432	3433	3443
3561	3579	3845	3846	3891	3921	3929
3970	3980	3981	4052	4056	4117	4128
4129	4134	4141	4148	4149	4179	4260
4261	4314	4318	4429	4441	4456	4484
4497	4601	4650	4688	4696	4711	4712
4730	4768	4790	4791	4830	4985	5012
5061	5099	5100	5111	5112	5175	5205
5332	5430	5441	5471	5481	5483	5486
5533	5558	5619	5631	5694	5695	5696
5697	5698	5789	5790	5791	5798	5835
5836	5842	6059	6060	6151	6152	6233
6237	6248	6256	6282	6283	6314	6315
6366	6375	6376	6454	6755	6863	6864
6920	6975	7056	7078	7104	7129	7140
7183	7228	7242	7274	7307	7345	7417
7439	7537	7603	7781	7853	7855	7861
7862	7863	7954	7956	8003	8004	8012
8013	8014	8060.				

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1897.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1897.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By THOS. H. HUBBARD,
President.

TO HOLDERS OF

6 PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,

MATURING IN 1909.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken **the refunding of the above bonds into the 4 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., **upon the basis of $1,225 in 4 per cent. bonds for $1,000 in 6 per cent. bonds,** with an adjustment of the accrued interest.

THE OFFER TO REFUND UPON THESE TERMS WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR A REASONABLE TIME, BUT IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL OR MODIFICATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

A STATEMENT SETTING FORTH THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY HAS BEEN ISSUED AND CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
December 1, 1897.

CITY OF NEW YORK
3½ Per Cent.
Gold Bonds.

MATURING 1916 TO 1927.

Exempt from Taxation.

FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

OFFICE OF

Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust, twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES B.
529, 530, 545, 560, 566, 581, 582, 583, 590, 593.
SERIES C.
629, 636, 638, 643, 649, 654, 657, 661, 667, 700.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1898.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Trustees.
GEO. F. CRANE,

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL........ $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President.
S. L. HARBERT, London Secretary.
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $6,243,070.55 OF 3½% Bonds and Stock OF THE City of New York.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Exempt from taxation by the City and County of New York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 14th Day of December, 1897, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

for the whole or a part of the following-described REGISTERED BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$1,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "ADDITIONAL DOCK BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
2,673,240.07	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOL HOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
919,830.48	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, STREET AND PARK OPENING FUND STOCK. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.
900,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

CONDITIONS

provided by Section 146 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Each bidder must deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of the said Comptroller upon a State or National Bank of the City of New York, Two Per Cent. of the amount of the proposal, including premium. No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit. All such deposits will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after decision as to the highest bidder or bidders has been made, except the deposit or deposits made by such highest bidder or bidders. If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after the service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New York the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, if any, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount of such deposit or deposits shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such refusal or neglect.

The Comptroller, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For full information see "The City Record."

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

City of New York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, December 6, 1897.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, December 1, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until **Thursday, December 16, 1897,** at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of **$570,000 Registered Three and One-half Per Cent. Consolidated Water Gold Stock of the City of Brooklyn,** issued for the payment of the award in the matter of the condemnation of the Long Island Water Supply Company's franchises and property, payable **December 20, 1917.**

The above Stock, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895 is free and exempt from all taxation except for State purposes.

Payment of purchase money to be made on December 20, 1897, at which time the Stock will be dated. Interest payable on the first day of January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the amount of stock desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Registered Stock," and then inclosed in a second envelope addressed to Geo. W. Palmer, Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEO. W. PALMER, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BOYD, SUTTON & CO.—COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership under the statutes of the State of New York, hereby certify:

First: That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is Boyd, Sutton & Co., and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second: That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is importing, buying and selling white goods, laces, and other dry goods, and a general commission business, and the buying and selling of all sorts of goods, wares, and merchandise to the said business belonging.

Third: That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: Robert M. Boyd, who resides at Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey, and Henry K. Sutton, who resides in the City, County, and State of New York, are the general partners, and Sarah J. Bird, who resides at New York, New York County, New York, is the special partner. All the general and special partners are of full age.

Fourth: That the said Sarah J. Bird has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital to the common stock.

Fifth: That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 30th day of November, 1897, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the 30th day of November, 1900.

Dated this eighteenth day of August, 1897. In presence of
ROBERT M. BOYD, Jr.
ROBT. M. BOYD.
HENRY K. SUTTON.
SARAH J. BIRD.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this eighteenth day of August, 1897, personally came before me the above or within-named Robert M. Boyd and Henry K. Sutton, to me known and known to me to be two of the persons described in and who executed the above certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the said certificate.

[L. S.] JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN,
Notary Public,
Notary Public Rockland Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., N. Y.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Robert M. Boyd of the township of Montclair, County of Essex, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, says, that he is one of the general partners named in the above or annexed certificate, and that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ROBT. M. BOYD.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1897.

DANL. A. SLATTERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this nineteenth day of August, 1897, personally came before me the above or within-named Sarah J. Bird, to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the above certificate, and she acknowledged to me that she executed the said certificate.

EMMA DESHON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co., (No. 31.)
Cert. filed Kings and Richmond Cos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22½	23	800	American Cotton Oil	22¼	22½	22	22½	....
116	118	73	American Express	116½	117½	116½	117	....
8¼	8½	825	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
19½	20	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	19	19	19	....
144½	144⅝	86,685	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142¼	145½	142¼	144⅝	+2⅝
114½	115	12	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	....
86	86⅛	11,210	American Tobacco	86	86⅝	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
81	84	45	Ann Arbor pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	....
13¼	13⅜	465	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ¼
29⅝	29¾	15,760	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅝	+1
12½	12⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ½
6⅝	6¾	23,633	Bay State Gas	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
81½	82	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82	82	81½	81½	+ ½
118	119	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
5⅝	6	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
59	60	80	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	....
55	55¼	110	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	+ ½
11	12	85	Central Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	....
22¼	22½	2,712	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
97½	97⅝	19,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96⅝	98	96⅝	97½	+ ⅝
15⅞	16	12,145	Chi. Gr. Western	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	....
28	29	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
..	73	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	74	74	74	74	—
28	30	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	29	29	....
94⅝	94¾	29,851	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93⅞	95	93⅞	94¾	+ ⅝
142	142½	360	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142½	142	142½	+ ⅛
123¼	123½	1,596	Chi. & Northw.	123	123½	123	123⅜	....
165½	166	125	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	− ⅛
90⅝	91	15,275	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90⅛	91	90⅛	90⅞	+ ⅝
35¼	35½	1,914	C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅞	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+ ½
78	80	205	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	....
46	47	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	46	46	46	46	+1½
22⅞	23	2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	23	21¼	23	+1½
5	5⅝	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
5⅝	6	60	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	....
185	185½	570	Consolidated Gas	186	186¼	185½	185½	−1½
35	35½	2,415	Consolidated Ice	33⅞	35⅝	33⅞	35¼	+ ⅝
89½	90½	452	Consolidated Ice pf.	88½	90	88½	90	....
108½	109½	810	Delaware & Hudson	108½	110	108	110	+1
150	153	85	Del., Lack. & West.	155½	155½	154	154	....
45⅝	45⅞	1,120	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45⅞	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	14⅞	50	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	....
37⅛	37½	1,011	Erie 1st pf.	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ½
..	..	28	Ft. W. & D. C.	17	17	15	15	....
15½	16½	500	Ft. W. & R. G.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
33⅜	33½	180	General Electric	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ½
102¾	103	1,650	Illinois Central	103	103½	103	103	+ ⅛
47½	48	700	Illinois Steel Co.	46½	48	46½	48	+2
9½	9¾	100	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
32½	33½	100	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅝
23	23¼	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23½	23½	23¼	23½	− ⅛
14	16	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15	15	15	15	+1
43	43⅝	600	Laclede Gas	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¼
90	94	100	Laclede Gas pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	....
17½	18	400	Lake Erie & Western	17	17½	17	17½	+1½
72	72½	280	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	....
173	175	100	Lake Shore	174	174	174	174	+1
56¼	56½	18,785	Louisville & Nashville	55½	56½	55½	56¼	+ ¾
105⅝	105⅞	10,480	Manhattan Con.	105⅝	106⅝	105½	105½	+ ⅛
119	120	8,975	Metropolitan St. Ry.	119⅞	120	119	119½	+ ½
102½	104½	110	Michigan Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	−1½
27	27½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	− ¼
88	89	101	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	....
58	58⅝	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	− ⅛
58	59½	50	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	....
13½	13⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
36½	36⅝	4,475	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	36½	34⅝	36½	+1½
33⅝	33⅞	19,027	Missouri Pacific	32½	34	32⅝	33⅞	+1½
35½	35⅝	2,219	National Lead Co.	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
16½	17	100	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	−1½
84½	84¼	8,005	New Jersey Central	83	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	+1½
107⅝	107⅝	1,710	New York Central	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	+ ½
181½	..	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	181½	181½	181½	181½	+1½
19	19½	100	N. Y., Sus. & West.	19	19	19	19	− ¼
84½	85	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	84	84½	84	84½	....
43½	43¾	298	Norfolk & Western pf.	43	43⅝	43	43½	+ ¾
4¼	4½	200	North American	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
20½	20⅝	12,048	Northern Pacific	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
57½	57⅝	18,112	Northern Pacific pf.	57	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+1
15⅝	15¾	1,100	Ontario & Western	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
37½	38⅛	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
70	71	45	Oregon R. & N. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
31⅜	31⅝	2,710	Pacific Mail	30¾	32	30¾	31½	+ ⅝
113	113⅛	538	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅞	113¼	112⅞	113¼	+ ⅜
1	1½	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
95⅝	95¾	16,210	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅝	96	94½	95⅝	+ ⅞
35¼	35½	500	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ½
67⅞	68½	700	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68½	68½	68	68	+ ¼
6½	8	200	Pitts. & Western pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+1½
172	173	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	173	173	173	173	....
21¾	21⅞	8,790	Reading	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
47¾	48	1,850	Reading 1st pf.	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	+ ½
27¼	27½	300	Reading 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ½
55	57	30	Rio Grande West. pf.	55	55	55	55	....
8⅛	8¼	1,175	St. J. & G. I.	8	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ¼
50¼	50½	8,087	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48½	50¼	48⅜	50¼	+2
17½	17⅝	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+1
7⅛	7½	100	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
57½	58	670	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57½	57⅞	57	57⅞	+1
24⅜	24⅝	8,058	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24½	+1
10½	10⅝	710	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
78¼	78⅝	2,890	St. Paul & Omaha	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78½	+ ½
21	22	600	Southern Pacific	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+1
9⅜	9½	1,950	Southern Railway	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
31½	31⅝	13,527	Southern Railway pf.	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+1
..	..	10	Standard Gas	140	140	140	140	....
26⅛	26¼	2,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	26	25¼	26	+ ½
12	12½	2,930	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	25⅝	6,072	U. P., all in. pd.	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
8	8¼	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
40	48	25	United States Express	41	41	41	41	....
63½	64	310	U. S. Leather pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	....
65½	66½	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	− ¼
7⅞	8	800	Wabash	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	....
18⅝	18¾	1,160	Wabash pf.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ½
111	116	5	Wells-Fargo Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	....
..	102½	215	West Chicago Street	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	....
89⅞	90	6,675	Western Union Tel.	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90	+ ⅜
2⅛	2⅝	50	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
Sales		417,314						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Col. F. & I. pf.	73	80	New Cent. C.	6½	8
4s, r., 1907	112½	112⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	20	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅞	14
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114½	Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
4s, r., 1925	128⅜	129¼	Consol. Coal	38	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	36½
4s, c., 1925	128⅜	129¼	Den. & R. G.	11½	12	Norfolk So.	64	67½
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114⅝	D. M. & Ft. D.	9½	10	Nor. & Western	13	14½
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	4	Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Currency 6s, 1899	103⅛	..	D. S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ont. Mining	3¼	4½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103⅛	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	122	125	Oregon S. L.	18⅞	19½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103⅛	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	105	107	Penn. Coal	330	370
			Erie 2d pf.	19½	20	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Adams Express	156	162	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	P., Ft. W. & C.	169⅞	..
Alb. & Sus.	182	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	Quicksilver	1	3
Alton & T. H.	60	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136	Quicksilver pf.	..	11
Am. Coal	119	140	H. B. Claflin	94	98½	Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74½	76	Homestake	40	..	Rio Grande W.	22	25
Am. T. & C.	..	92	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	96	R., W. & O.	121	123
Am. Tobacco pf.	111	113	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	St. L. S. W.	4⅞	5⅛
Ann Arbor	12	14	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. P. & Duluth	19½	22
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Kanawha & Mich.	7	9	St. P. & D. pf.	80	83
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107	Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4	St. P., M. & M.	123	125
Buff., R. & P.	20½	21	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & O. pf.	150	156
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	59⅝	60⅛
Canadian Pacific	80⅝	81	Long Island	35	40	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Capital Traction	61	62	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	8	Standard R. & T.	4½	5
Chi. & Alton	161	..	Manhattan Beach	4	8	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Md. Coal pf.	38	46	U. S. Rubber	15½	16½
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55	Mexican Central	5⅝	7	West. Union Beef	8½	9½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96	104	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1⅛	1¼	W. & L. E.	..	3
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	10	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. paid	10	12
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	36	37½	Morris & Essex	170	..	Wis. Central	1⅝	3⅛
Cleve. & Pitts.	167⅝	..	Nat. Lead pf.	104¼	105	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	National Starch	5½	6			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	3	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83			
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	28			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
4,400	79
200	80¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
22,000	88
At, T & S F gen 4s	
10,000	89¼
500	89⅜
21,000	89¼
10,000	89
22,000	89¼
2,500	89⅛
18,000	89⅜
2,500	89¼
10,000	89¼
10,000	89⅜
1,000	89½
1,000	89⅝
500	89½
82,000	89½
Adjustment 4s	
10,000	56⅝
44,000	56½
10,000	56⅝
11,000s3	56⅝
27,000	56⅝
25,000	56⅞
78,000	57
1,000	57¼
60,000	57
100,000	57⅛
10,000	57⅛
4,000	57⅛
15,000	57⅛
Atlantic & Danv 1st	
5,000	97¼
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	88
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	81½
Brooklyn R T 5s	
7,000	90
Canada So 1st gtd	
1,000	118
1,000	118¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	118
8,000	118⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
9,000	91½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
2,000	38⅝
8,000	40
Cent of N J gen 5s	
8,000	112¼
Registered	
1,000	110
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	
1,000	102⅝
Cent R & B Co of Ga collat gold 5s	
1,000	90
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
15,000	80⅝
12,000	80⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
5,000	110
Chi, B & Q Den Div 4s	
1,000	99¼
Chi, B & Q Neb ext 4s	
10,000	96½
2,000	96⅝
2,000	97
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
10,000	106½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
7,000	102
Chicago & Erie 1st	
6,000	110⅝
1,000	110¼
Chi G L & C Co 1st	
8,000	105⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	
8,000	97
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s	
2,000	115
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
20,000	107⅝
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	
75,000	106½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	
10,000	44
18,000	44½
8,000	44⅝
3,000	44¾
8,000	44⅝
4,000	44½
20,000	44⅝
5,000	44¾
1,000	45
23,000	44⅞
C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 1st	
5,000	89⅝
1,000	90
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
15,000	64
Col & Ninth Av 1st	
23,000	119½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
10,000	101
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
17,000	90
Det, Mack & M L G	
5,000	17⅞
10,000	18
Dul & Iron Range 1st	
1,000	104
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
5,000	110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
4,000	111¾
Erie 1st con 7s	
5,000	145
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
11,000	71⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds	
62,000	92½
6,000	92⅝
7,000	92½
Ft W & D C 1st	
1,000	68
Ft W & R G 1st	
1,000	58
Galv, H & H 5s	
1,000	89
10,000	89¼
10,000	89½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
8,000	79¾
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	
8,000	112¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st	
5,000	118⅝
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
5,000	85
Int & Gt Nor 3d	
4,000	44
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	98½
1,000	98
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
10,000	81½
2,000	82
5,000	82¼
5,000	82
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
15,000	90⅝
10,000	90
Knox & Ohio 1st	
1,000	116
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
2,000	102⅝
14,000	103
L S & Mich So 1st coup	
1,000	111¼
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
16,000	86⅝
10,000s20F	86⅝
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
10,000	116½
Louis & Nash cons	
7,000	102¼
L, N A & C 1st	
1,000	114
Mahoning Coal 5s	
2,000	125
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
35,000	95
15,000s20F	95
25,000	95
2,000s20F	95¼
Met St Ry gen 5s	
106,000	118
1,000	112⅝
1,000	118
5,000	112⅝
5,000	113
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West Div 5s	
1,000	117½
I & D ext	
4,000	142
Mil & St P Term 5s	
1,000	115¼
Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	106¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
7,000	86⅝
5,000	86⅜
4,000	86½
2,000	87
Mo, K & T 2d	
12,000	63⅝
20,000	64
21,000	64½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
8,000	92
12,000	91⅞
41,000	92
11,000	92½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	73
15,000	73¼
6,000	73⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	
4,000	140¼
4,000	141
1,000	140⅝
8,000	141
N Y, O & W con 5s	
1,000	107
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
12,000	96⅝
10,000	97
2,000	96½
N Y, S & W G M	
5,000	86
5,000	86⅛
8,000	86⅜
2,000	86⅜
7,000	86
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st	
5,000	120⅝
5,000s5F	120⅝
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
17,000	77¼
25,000	77½
10,000	77⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
22,000	60
8,000	60⅛
13,000	60¼
15,000	60⅝
37,000	60½
20,000	60⅝
44,000	60¾
9,000	60⅞
500	61
500	61
15,000	60⅞
40,000	60¾
85,000	60⅞
111,000	61
11,000	61⅛
11,000	61¼
Nor PacRy prior lien 4s	
45,000	93½
500	94
1,000	93½
1,000	93¾
58,000	93⅝
50,000	93⅞
6,000	93⅝
500	94
20,000	93⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	97¼
5,000	98
10,000	98½
6,000	99
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
9,000	100
1,000	99½
5,000	100¼
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid	
8,000	42¾
15,000	43
14,000	42⅞
5,000	43
5,000	43¼
6,000	43½
6,000	43⅜
Oregon R & N 1st	
2,000	115½
2,000	115⅝
5,000	115¾
8,000	115⅞
20,000	116
Oregon R & N 4s	
7,000	92⅞
2,000	93
10,000	93½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
5,000	98½
5,000	99
80,000	99⅜
18,000	99½
1,000	99
10,000	99¼
3,000	99⅛
1,000	99⅝
3,000	99½
10,000	99⅜
Income A 5s	
10,000	58½
500	57½
Oregon Short Line 6s	
2,000	123⅛
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
17,000	115½
8,000	115¾
Penn Cos 4½s reg	
19,000	114
17,000	114½
8,000	114¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div	
3,000	101
Peo & Eastern 1st	
2,000	76
Pitts & West 1st 4s	
11,000	70⅝
Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	85½
22,000	85¾
15,000	85
5,000	85¼
106,000	85⅜
28,000	85½
1,000	85⅝
18,000	85½
Rich & Danv 6s	
3,000s3	124¾
3,000	124¾
Rio Grande West 1st	
16,000	83¼
2,000	83⅜
5,000	83½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
10,000	70
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
8,000	87
5,000	87¼
7,000	87½
5,000	87¼
5,000	87⅜
2,000	87
5,000	87¼
8,000	87½
2,000	87⅝
3,000	87¾
7,000	87¾
10,000	87¾
1,000	87⅞
5,000	87¾
St L & I Mt, Arkansas Branch ext 5s	
5,000	108
St L & S F 4s	
10,000	75
2,000s20F	75
10,000	75
8,000s20F	74⅞
1,000	75
St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000s15F	104½
12,000	104½
10,000s20F	104¼
5,000e	104½
1,000s20F	104½
3,000s20F	104⅜
10,000	104½
10,000s20F	104⅝
St L & S F gen 6s	
2,000s20F	118⅝
11,000	118¾
4,000s20F	118⅝
6,000	118⅞
8,000	119
St L & S F 2d, Class B	
1,000	114½
St P, M & M consld 6s	
1,000	130
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	61½
2,000	61⅜
18,000	61¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
6,000	83
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
6,000	95
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
6,000	98¼
7,000	98½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
31,000	93½
6,000	93⅝
1,000	93¾
1,000	93⅝
23,000	93¾
10,000	93⅞
1,000	94
37,000	93¾
1,000	93⅝
24,000	93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
15,000	97¾
4,000	98
8,000b3	97⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	30¼
2,000	30⅜
15,000	30¾
5,000	30½
5,000	30⅝
2,000	30½
5,000	30⅝
5,000	30¾
15,000	30⅝
30,000b3	30¾
1,000	30⅝
14,000	30¾
10,000	30⅞
1,000	30⅝
10,000	30¾
2,000	30¾
5,000	30⅝
37,000	30½
1,000	30⅝
10,000b3	30¾
10,000	30½
12,000	30⅝
Tex & N O con 5s	
10,000	98
Third Av 1st 5s	
2,000	123¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
2,000	105
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
2,000	86
5,000	86½
5,000	87
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
3,000b3	79½
2,000	79¾
10,000	80
4,000b3	80
5,000	80¼
5,000	80½
6,000	81
8,000	80½
Union Pac 1st, 1896	
1,000	102½
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin pd	
110,000	43½
Union Pacific purchase money certfs	
19,000	111⅛
82,000	111
50,000	111¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
7,000	51¼
20,000	51½
Virginia Mid G M	
1,000	108
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	106⅞
1,000	106¾
1,000	106⅞
5,000	106⅝
4,000	106¾
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
42,000	80
5,000	80⅛
West Shore gtd 4s	
25,000	111¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	34
8,000	34½
Total sales	$3,954,100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
54,290	Am. Sug. Ref.	142⅝	145½	142⅛	144⅛
540	Am. Tobacco	86	86⅝	86	86⅝
20	A., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
8,470	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅞
1,795	Bay State Gas	5⅞	6½	5½	6⅝
100	Brook. R. T.	32	32	32	32
11,490	C., B. & Q.	96⅝	98	96⅝	97⅝
13,580	C., M. & St. P.	93⅞	95	93⅞	94⅞
4,400	C., R. I. & P.	90⅛	91⅛	90⅛	90⅞
2,890	Central of N. J.	83	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝
820	Ches. & Ohio	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
50	Chicago & N. W.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
10	Consol. Ice	35	35	35	35
2,750	Louis. & Nash.	55⅞	56½	55⅞	56⅜
1,460	Manhattan	105⅞	106½	105⅞	106
3,120	Mo. Pacific	32¾	34	32¾	33⅞
100	M., K. & T. pf.	35	35	35	35
100	N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
20	N. Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4,400	N. Pacific pf.	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝
5,510	People's Gas	94⅝	96	94½	95⅞
100	Reading	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
720	Southern pf.	31	31⅝	31	31½
40	Tenn. C. & I.	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
210	Union Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
320	Western Union	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	90⅛
111,803					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96	96	96	96
5,000	N. Pacific 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
10,000	Reading 4s	85½	86	85½	86
4,000	Rio G. W. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
15,000	Texas Pacific 2d	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	51	51½	51	51½
4,000	Wabash 2d	80	80	80	80
$70,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60⅛. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 29⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 335,043.63 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,499,318
Exports in the same period	29,816,711
Net exports	$16,317,393
Net imports, 1896	31,511,167
Net exports, 1895	56,312,144
Net exports, 1894	70,116,733
Net exports, 1893	9,207,107

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .35. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Belcher at .15, 100 shares Choliar at .37, 200 shares Crown Point, assessment paid, at .10, 1,000 shares Cripple Creek at .10, 200 shares Horn Silver at 1.55, 100 shares Iron Silver at .35. On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Annetta sold at .46 s 30, 35,100 shares Gold Magnet at .04½@.05 b 30@.05½@.06 b 30, 1,000 shares Rocky Mountain at .13¾, 3,000 shares Waldorf at .12, 5,500 shares Alamo at .02¾@.02⅝, 8,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼ s 10@.08½, 81,000 shares Cannon Ball at .004⅝ s 30 @.005⅝@.004½@.005⅝, 4,000 shares Elkton at .83¾ b 30, 8,200 shares Garfield Gr. at .04½@.04¼ @.04 s 10@.04¼, 400 shares Isabella at .29½ @.29, 23,000 shares Jefferson at .05⅛@.05¼ s 10@.05 s 10, 124,000 shares Justine at .006½@.006, 7,000 shares Mount Rosa at .10¾@.11 s 10, 2,000 shares Pharmacist at .08½ s 10, 1,700 shares Portland at .68@ .67½ s 30, 33,000 shares Sentinel at .003¾ @.005 b 30@.004½, 16,000 shares Specimen at .03⅝@.04, 10,000 shares Union at .11½@ .11¾ s 10, 8,500 shares Work at .04½@.04⅝.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Chicago City Railway dropped from 240 to 239, but recovered. Diamond Match advanced from 142 to 143. Chicago Canal and Dock Company dropped from 59 to 58. There was no business of account in other stocks. The completion of the Biscuit consolidation scheme probably will be announced to-morrow—there is now no doubt of its successful culmination. The local underwriting was done by P. D. Armour, Edward L. Brewster, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, H. N. Higginbotham, John R. Walsh, Otto Young, Pullman interests, and Norman B. Ream.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D.	58
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	21
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	237
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143
Lake Street Elevated	16⅛
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf.	83½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	28⅛
New York Biscuit Company	62
North Chicago Street Railroad	228
Street's West Stable Car Line	22⅛
West Chicago Street Railroad	102½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	14⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	64

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The local traction issues were the interesting features of the market to-day. Philadelphia, on buying credited to outside sources, scored an advance of over a point. Union Traction certificates were also in good demand, advancing sharply. Union Traction rose to 12¼ on buying, stimulated by increasing earnings and expectations that for the month they will show a handsome surplus over fixed charges. Marsden was inclined to be heavy on lack of support. Offerings of stock, seller 60, by a house known to be bearish and short of the stock was a feature. United Gas and the Heat stocks were without special feature, the former holding strong at 94@94⅝, while the Heat stocks found support at 18⅛ for the common and 42½ for the preferred. Philadelphia houses were large buyers of Northern Pacific in the local and New York markets. Electric Storage Battery common was also in good demand and higher. Reading, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and the Choctaws were quiet and steady.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	26	26¼
Northern Pac. com. t. c.	20⅛	20⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	57⅛	57⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅞
Reading t. c.	10⅞	10 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	23⅞	23 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	13⅛	13 11-16
St. Paul	94⅝	95
W., N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾
Metropolitan Railway	119½	120
Balto con.	24½	24¾
Philadelphia Traction	74¾	75
Union Traction	12¼	12½
Penn. H. L. & P.	18	18⅜
Penn. H. L. & P. pf.	41⅞	42
United Gas Imp.	94	94½
Electric Storage	27¼	27½
Electric Storage pf.	29⅞	31
Welsbach Light	43	44
American R. E. L.	5¼	5½
Marsden	15	15½
Choctaw	8⅝	9
Choctaw pf.	26⅛	26⅜
Reading G. 4s	85⅜	85½
Elec. & P. 4s	74⅝	75
Con. T. Pittsburg	9	9½
Con. T. Pittsburg pf.	42	42½

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange ten shares Journeay & Burnham Company preferred, $100 each, 60 per cent., and, by order of Charles E. F. McCann, receiver in supplementary proceedings of the property of Rose Dahlman, and of Henry C. Friedman, judgment creditor, all the right, title, and interest of Rose Dahlman in a policy of insurance issued by the New York Life Insurance Company on the life of Jacob Dahlman, No. 222,768, dated April 16, 1888, upon which a paid-up policy for $2,500 was issued Jan. 16, 1895, for six years and three months, with a cash payment then, if he be living, of $655, payable to Rose Dahlman, $220.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,401,795
Gold reserve	158,036,787
Net silver	15,072,122
United States notes in the Treasury	37,653,659
Treasury notes of 1890	2,903,200
Total receipts, this day	870,520
Total receipts, this month	12,754,035
Total receipts, this year	160,367,911
Total expenditures, this day	966,000
Total expenditures, this month	7,870,000
Total expenditures, this year	187,940,119
Deposits in National banks	46,579,627

National bank notes received for redemption, $289,093; Government receipts from internal revenue, $401,402; customs, $422,247; miscellaneous, $46,780.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Trading to-day was buoyant, with interest well diversified and volume of the transactions large. Sugar was traded in heavily, with Boston a free seller to New York at first, and much gossip and wagering on the dividends to be declared to-morrow. Over 2,000 shares of Boston and Montana copper stock changed hands in the forenoon, representing short covering to a large extent. The price ran up from 144½, at the close yesterday, to 150, receding to 148. Montana's highest price on record was 152, Sept. 20. Butte advanced 1¼, to 25¾, on even more active dealings than in Montana, and Old Dominion rose 1¼, to 24⅜. Wolverine was up ½, at 17. Osceola held firm at 39. Centennial was up ½, at 18.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	216	218
Boston & Lowell	216½	...
Boston & Maine	166	169
Boston & Providence	267½	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110⅝	111¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	111
Fitchburg pf.	96½	...
Old Colony	184	...
Oregon Short Line	19	...
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	...	104

Mining Companies.

Allouez	.50	1
Arnold	2½	3
Atlantic	23⅝	24¼
Boston & Montana	148⅝	149
Butte & Boston	25¼	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	460	465
Centennial	17⅝	18
Franklin	18	19
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	2⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	6⅛	...
Osceola	39⅛	39½
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	7¼	...
Tamarack	128	130
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	16½	17

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	262	264
Dominion Coal	26¼	26⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	100	...
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	71	72
General Electric	33¼	34
General Electric pf.	82	85
Illinois Steel	47¼	48
Mexican Telephone	.50	.60
New England Telephone	128	130
Philadelphia Company	22	...
Pullman Palace Car	172	173
United States Rubber	15	16
Westinghouse Electric	30¼	...

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5¼	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅜	24⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday in the transactions in traction stocks New Orleans common was pressed for sale, and closed at its lowest record price. No other change was effected in the list of tractions. Inactivity prevailed in the ferry and natural gas securities.

Local gas stocks were heavy. New York-Equitable was offered down to within 4 points of the cash underwriting price. Out-of-town gas securities were in good demand. Active business in this branch of the outside market is predicted by some brokers.

Glucose common declined, the closing price being 30, while the preferred showed firmness, with 91 bid. Malt preferred gained a point for the day.

Standard Oil created a good deal of curiosity among outsiders when, toward the close, many brokers appeared with buying orders, and it was freely averred by friends of the stock that an advance might soon be expected.

The features of the miscellaneous quotations were Electro-Pneumatic and Trow Directory. The former was active, and scored an advance on rumors that favorable news regarding the stock was known. The latter experienced a slight decline from the recent sharp advance.

Much current comment is heard to the effect that there are indications of a stronger outside security market in most of the stocks traded in.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	195	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	74	76
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6½	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46½	47½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	2⅝
Kings County Traction	43	45
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	95	96
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	17	20
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	89	89½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex. int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102½	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	91½	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	29½	30½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	320	340
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111⅝	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	[illegible]
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	119
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	84	85
Western Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	29½	30
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	24½	25½
Malt preferred	77	78
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4½	5½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	70
Standard Oil Trust	334½	335
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	58
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	156½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	40	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Market & Fulton	215
American Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	237	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	160	Mercantile	170
Chase National	500	Merchants'	148
Chatham	290	Merch. Exchange	130
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	650	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	220
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	230
Commerce	209	New York	235
Continental	130	New York County	700
Corn Exchange	285	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
East River	135	Ninth National	95
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	135
First Nat. of St. Is.	120	Pacific	175
Fourth National	185	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	550	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Second National	450
Germania	300	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	94
Hanover	350	State of New York	110
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	102
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	210
Irving	145	West Side	275
Leather Manuf'rs'	163	Western National	125
Manhattan	230		

There were sales of 10 shares of Commerce at 209 and 47 Tradesmen's at 102.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.07	.06
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.17	.14
Best & Belcher	.51	.48
Bullion	.08	.06
Caledonia	.17	.17
Challenge Con	.24	.28
Choliar	.41	.32
Confidence	.74	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.11	.10
Exchequer	.05	..
Gould & Currie	.41	.36
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.52	.48
Kentuck Con	..	.05
Lady Washington	.03	..
Mexican	.26	.26
Occidental Con	1.30	1.20
Ophir	.63	.60
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.45	.38
Savage	.23	.20
Sierra Nevada	.50	.47
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.21	.18
Utah Con	..	.04
Yellow Jacket	.33	.29

Silver bars, 60⅝; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.02⅝	.02¾
Anaconda	.40	.42½
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.01
Argentum	.19½	.19½
Blue Bell	.02	.02
Consolidated	.07½	.08¼
Elkton	.77⅝	.83½
El Paso	.17	.18¼
Gibson	.19	.19⅜
Gold Coin	.38	[illegible]
Gold King	.42	[illegible]
Golden Fleece	.48	.50
Grouse	.04	.04
Isabella	.29¾	[illegible]
Jefferson	.04½	.05
Lillie	.70½	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	.39½	[illegible]
Pharmacist	.08½	[illegible]
Portland	.67½	[illegible]
Rawlings	.14½	[illegible]
Rosa	.10	[illegible]
Union	.11½	[illegible]
Work	.04½	[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Successful Offering of the Bathgate Property—Other Auction Dealings and Items of Interest.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for J. and H. Stamme to H. and E. Hirsch two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Seton & Wissmann have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Mrs. Annie Leverich the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 21 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Felix Krupp has sold two five-story flats on Morningside Avenue East, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 54 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Feinberg & Pohlstein the three and four-story brick buildings, 242 Madison Street, 44 by 90.

Frederick M. Wilson has sold for Henry Phillips to Edward Scudder the lot on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100.

J. H. Bryan has sold to J. W. Lyon for about $80,000 the five-story factory, 139 and 141 Charles Street.

L. Browsky is the buyer of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, the sale of which, through Slawson & Hobbs, was recently reported.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Annie Brown, widow of Alexander Brown, Jr., to Louis Bowsky, the four lots, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant 125 feet west of the Boulevard. Terms private.

It was reported yesterday that a large retail and wholesale dry goods house, at present located on Broadway near Nineteenth Street, had concluded negotiations for the purchase of two leasehold properties in Fifth Avenue near the same street. Upon the expiration of existing leases in May, 1899, it is said that this firm will erect on the plot, 52 by 100, a fifteen-story building, a large part of which will be used for the accommodation of its retail business.

After two adjournments, on account of legal complications, a portion of the property of the Bathgate estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was finally offered for sale in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday. Before the gong sounded at noon, standing room near Peter F. Meyer's stand was at a premium, and it was apparent that the sale was going to be one of the most interesting in many months. The results justified these expectations, and while the bidding lagged a little at times, in general it was good, and for several of the best lots there was the liveliest kind of competition. Although the auctioneer had his usual say about "giving away lots" and "making a Christmas present," to every one in attendance, it seemed to be the general impression that the prices were fully up to the present value of the property. The professional element was very much in evidence and their combined purchases constitute a considerable portion of the total amount realized. In all 159 lots, out of the announced offering of 176, were sold for a total of $380,050. The remaining seventeen lots, located in Third Avenue, and being some of the most attractive in the offering, were withdrawn, not on account of a lack of bidders, but because it is thought that an adjournment until after Jan. 1 might be productive of higher prices.

The highest bid of the sale was $9,500, for which S. Wesselman bought the northeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues, 39.5 by 100.2 by 43.11 by 100. The northeast corner of these avenues, 37 by 94, went to Heilner & Wolf for $9,000, while the southeast corner brought $8,000. For the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, the bid was $5,200, and on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Wendover Avenue, prices ranged from $3,200 to $4,200, according to the depth of the lots. Between Wendover Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, lots 25 by 125 went for from $3,500 to $1,950, the prices steadily decreasing for the more northerly lots. North of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street fourteen lots sold at $1,250 each.

Some of the best bidding of the afternoon came with the offering of Washington Avenue lots. The northeast and southeast corners of Washington and Wendover Avenues brought $6,900 and $9,000, respectively, Newman Cowen and Edwin L. Meyer being the purchasers. The price of the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street was $5,200, and inside Washington Avenue, lots between Wendover Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street brought from $3,075 to $3,300. On One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, lots 118 feet deep went for $1,850, and for those 160 feet deep, $2,650 were paid.

Wendover Avenue lots, between Third and Washington Avenues, were knocked down for $3,600 and $3,700, while for one having a frontage of 43 feet the price was $4,200. East of Third Avenue the figures ranged from $1,700 to $2,400.

The northwest and southwest corners of Wendover and Fulton Avenues sold for $3,200 and $4,700 respectively. South of Wendover Avenue, Fulton Avenue lots of varying depths brought from $1,550 to $2,050. Going northerly along Fulton Avenue prices grew smaller, $1,425 being the average between Wendover Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, while north of the latter the bids were from $900 down to $775.

Among those buyers who purchased a number of lots were Richard Weber, M. L. Ernst, E. S. Levy, Newman Cowen, C. H. Schroeder, S. Wesselman, and John Kirby.

In the same salesroom Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. L. Newburger, for $8,000, the five-story brick tenement 279 Avenue B, 20 by 93.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Simon Adler, for $14,540, the plot 102 and 104 West One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary Louise Shear, for $9,876, the three-story brick dwelling 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Randolph W. Townsend, for $17,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 781 West End Avenue, 17 by 80.

Richard V. Harnett sold, in foreclosure, to Lambert Suydam, for $14,600 and $9,000 respectively, the four-story stone-front tenement 321 East Eighty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 102, and the three-story brick dwelling 323 East Eighty-fourth Street, 19.6 by 102.

At 59 Liberty Street Charles A. Berrian sold at trustee's sale, to Catharine A. Healy, for $15,200, the four-story brick dwelling 328 East Fourteenth Street, 22.6 by 103.3; also, to the same buyer, for $11,800, the five-story brick tenement 612 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

The sale of 254 Brooklyn lots, the property of the Henry Johnson estate, conducted yesterday by Auctioneer Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, was well attended, and the entire offering was disposed of. Some of the prices were as follows, the lots being located on the streets named, between Avenues K and L:

On Coney Island Avenue, $200; on East Twelfth Street, $75 to $150; on East Thirteenth Street, $65 to $105; on East Fourteenth Street, from $70 to $90; on East Fifteenth Street, $75; on East Sixteenth Street, $80; on East Seventeenth Street, $65 to $125; on East Eighteenth Street, $80 to $125. On Avenue L, the prevailing prices were $120 and $130 per lot.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 83 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 83 feet west of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,741.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, [illegible] by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, [illegible].

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George L. Blauvelt, referee, [illegible] East One Hundred and Fifth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 27.6 by 75.11, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,614; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, George C. Austin, referee, 85, 87, and [illegible] Liberty Street, north side, 110 feet west [illegible] Broadway, runs north 54.6 by west [illegible] north 40 by west 19.9 by north [illegible] by west 51.6½ by south 100 [illegible] 74.9, five-story iron-front building, with extension on 85, five-story brick dwelling [illegible] 87, five-story marble-front building [illegible] to be sold as one parcel; 13, 15, [illegible] Cortlandt Street, south side, 106 feet [illegible] Broadway, runs west 65 by south 105 [illegible] by south 16 by east 83.5½ [illegible]

[illegible] 84 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by [illegible]0.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,849.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Newman, referee, 127 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 204 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $3,022.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Holt, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,732.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' and public auction sale, 225 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 280 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick and frame dwelling; Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; 75 Manhattan Street, north side, 140.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Street, north side, 405 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 31 by 66, St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, owner; James H. Perry, architect; cost, $5,000.

Victor Street, west side, 174 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 12 by 9, F. Lotz, owner; Chris. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $200.

Cedar Avenue, west side, 28 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story and basement frame dwelling, Margaretha Wohltman of 2,411 First Avenue, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $4,490.

Alterations.

No. 811 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 64, Francis L. Loring, Hotel Netherland, owner; Edward L. Young of 142 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $13,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner of Crotona Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Marcella Pierce of 969 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. R. Wills of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Walton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Hannah C. Doran, owner; E. R. Wills, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

BARROW ST, 16, 25x90; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Gabriel Moses	10
BARROW ST, 16, 25x90; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	10
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Mulberry St, 27x117.10x25x117.10; also Bleecker St, s s, 27 ft e of Mulberry St, 26.7x117.8; Edward D. Peters to Henry Kraus	1
BOSTON POST ROAD, n s of Lot 1, map of sub-division property; Ann Havey, 18.5x189x59; Henry T. Dykman, referee, to John Reiser and wife	1,050
BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, 210 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x—; Ann Havey, to John Ruser and wife	235
BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, 235 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x—; Ann Havey to John Ruser and another	155
COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 154th St, 25x100; Gerhard Muller to William Muller and others	1
GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 24.11 ft s of 151st St, 25x100; John Pickering and wife to Elizabeth R. Wellington	1
GREENWICH ST, 507, 24x75; John T. Williams and wife to Mary H. Elting	1
PART LOT 17, map of Morrisania, 25x100; Martha M. Wells to Benjamin F. Frisbie	3,550
MADISON ST, 242, 24x90; Madison St, 244, 20x90; Harris Mandelbaum and others to William Feinberg and another	1
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 84.3 ft n of 103d St, 16.8x75; Albert T. Sanden and wife to William T. Davenport and another	16,500
MONROE ST, s s, 209.7 ft w of Market St, 21.9x35.7x22.10x34.2; Daniel Daly and wife to Louis Manheim	1
MORRIS AV, 479, 25.4x84.5x25x88.7; Mary E. Yost to John J. Lyons	1
MULBERRY ST, e s, 125.2 ft n of Grand St, 73.3x100x74.4x100; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Mary E. Smith	77,800
Parkside Place, n s, 298.4 ft s w of 207th St, 25.5x112.8x25x111.2; Mary E. Stanton to Rudolph J. Muller	1,400
PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Adolph Steiner	3,700
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Ludwig Zodikow and wife to Louis Lewinthau, one-half part	1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Louis Lewinthau and wife to Ludwig Zodikow, ½ part	Exchange
STEBBINS AV, w corner of 169th St, 100x59.4x103.5x58; Lyman Tiffany and wife to Alfred Ericson	4,600
SUTTON PLACE, 28, 27.2x80; Sophia Moore to Joseph L. Buttenwieser	1
TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine Av, 25x102; Annie M. Reid to Richard Anders	1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 156, 22.3x97; Gerhard Muller to William Muller and others	1
WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Isaac Rodman and wife to Josephine F. Newlin	10
others to John Yule	26,000
WHITE ST, 125, 21x99x20.9x99.3; Elias Kempner to I. I. Kempner, one-third part	1
WHITE PLAINS AV, or Boulevard, n w s, Lot 174, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 25x100; William W. Penfield to Edward A. Noblett	1,500
WHITE PLAINS AV, s e s, Lot 1, map of Washingtonville, 58x106x50x100; William W. Penfield to Edward A. Noblett	14,500
WILLARD AV, s w corner of 1st St, 136.11x100x90.9x110.2; William H. Glover to J. A. Smith	1
4TH ST, s s, 272.7 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x96; Jacob Cohen and wife to Isaac Roth	14,000
7TH ST, 74, 25x90.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Sophia Moore	1
9TH ST, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Mary Katz and others to Joseph Kaiser	1
18TH ST, n s, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, 50.8x92; Herman Feurst to John Larkin	1
24TH ST, 240 West, and 411 to 415 2d Av, 74.1x97.1x74.1x97.1; James Glendenning to Mary T. Lynch	1
34TH ST, 21 East; Thomas J. Dann to Joseph E. Shoenberg	10
48TH ST, n s, 314 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Jane V. Smith to George Weaver	11,500
64TH ST, 127, 129, 131 West, 60x100.5; Herman Wronkow and wife to William V. Smith	1
69TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Absalom P. Bachman and wife to Walter B. Atterbury	22,000
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.2; Edward Wilckens and wife to Samuel Kempner	1
103D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; William T. Davenport and	
102D ST, n s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; Katie Dick to Frieda Hart, exchange and	1
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; P. M. Leakin, referee, to John J. Collins	5,000
118TH ST, s s, 252.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42x100.11; Judson Lawrence and wife to Mary C. Johnstone	23,100
148TH ST, 482 East, 25x94x irregular; Mary E. Yost to John J. Lyons	1
183D ST, s s, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.2x104.11; Jacob Hess and wife to Florence W. Kehoe	1
187TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.9; Isma Schreyer and wife to Magdalena M. D. Scharsmith	1
187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x94.9; 187th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x107.5; James R. Hyde and wife to Mark Ash and another	10
187TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x107.5; Marcus Nathan and others to James R. Hyde	100
187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.9; Marcus Nathan and others to James R. Hyde	100

Recorded Leases.

BROWNING, Fannie, and another to William Fagen; 979 8th Av, store, 3 years ... 1,300, 1,400,	1,500
GANS, Carrie, to William Dohl; 151 Spring St, 4 9-12 years	$900
JENNY, Gustave A., to William M. Leimeette; 2,020 7th Av, store, &c., s w corner of 121st St, 5 years	1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BENHAM, Earl S., and wife to William H. Weygandt; n s of proposed 5th St, 323.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 2 years	$2,500
BENHAM, Earl S., and wife to Solon L. Frank; n s of proposed 5th St, 103.11 ft e of Grau Lane or Av, demand	5,000
BENHAM, Earl S., and wife to Edward Kochkeller; n s of proposed 5th St, 323.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 1 year	500
BUCKHOUT, Abraham T., to Charles H. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 167th St, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, and lot adjoining, 5 years	20,000
CLARK, Annie S., and husband to John H. Valentine; s s of Fairmount Place, 175 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years	500
CLYMER, Edward M., to Henry L. Pearsall; e s of Park View Terrace, 325 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 months	700
CUSHMAN, Ormando L., to Selena Simpson Bartlett; e s of 4th Av, 18.5 ft s of 27th St, 3 years	5,000
CUSHMAN, Ormando L., to Selina Simpson, s s of 27th St, 60.4 ft e of 4th Av; also, s e corner of 27th St and 4th Av, 3 years	10,000
DAVENPORT, William J., and Stephen H., to Albert T. Sanden; w s of Manhattan Av, 84.3 ft n of 103d St, 5 years	12,000
DAVENPORT, William J. and Stephen H., to Albert T. Sanden; w s of Manhattan Av, 84.3 ft n of 103d St, 1-3 year	3,500
ERICSON, Alfred, and wife to Ida M. Murphy; s w corner of Stebbins Av, and 169th St, ½ year	15,000
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 242 and 244 Madison St, 1 year	6,000
FRANCIS, John J. and Ellen C., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; w s of Chisholm St, 290 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year	800
FRISBIE, Benjamin F., to Martha M. Wells; Lot 17, map of the village of Morrisania, 1 year	2,500
GRAUBER, Emanuel, and Hulda Wittner to C. Julie M. Husson and another, trustees; 380 and 382 Water St, 3 years	23,000
GRIES, Hattie C. and Rudolph, to Harold M. Sill and Thomas H. Dougherty, trustees; 134 Washington St, 5 years	18,000
GRIES, Hattie C. and Rudolph, to Harold M. Sill and Thomas H. Dougherty, trustees, 134 Washington St, 5 years	20,000
GRIES, Hattie C. and Rudolph, to Anna R. Gries; s s of 20th St, 453.8 ft w of 6th Av	Secures contract
HOPPEL, Paul, and wife to Noah C. Rogers; s s of 179th St, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1-3 year	2,750
HYDE, James R., to Marcus Nathan and others; n s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.10, 3 years	13,500
HYDE, James R., to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x107.5, 3 years	11,312
JOHNSTONE, Mary C., to Judson Lawson; s s of 118th St, 272.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year	6,500
KOTLOWSKY, Philip, and Barnet Levy to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c., of Augustus Zerega; n s of Madison St, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 5 years	36,000
KOTLOWSKY, Philip, and Barnet Levy to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c., of Augustus Zerega; n w corner of Madison and Gouverneur Sts, 5 years	44,000
KRAUS, Henry, to Edward D. Peters; s e corner of Bleecker and Mulberry Sts; also s s of Bleecker St, 27 ft e of Mulberry St, 2 years	65,000
LYNCH, Mary T., to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees of Gardiner G. Howland; 240 East 24th St, and 411 to 415 2d Av, 2 years	60,000
McAFEE, Robert, to John Lynch; s s of 30th St, 209.4 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year	2,400
MOORE, Sophia, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 74 7th St, 1 month	8,500
MOSES, Gabriel, to James Clark; 16 Barrow St, 5 years	23,000
MULLER, John T., and others to Solomon H. Kohn, executor, &c., of Morris Kohn; s s of 29th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years	4,000
OGDEN, Samuel B., to Georgiana Ogden; n s of 133d St, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years	5,000
PICKENS, Robert and Charlotte F., to Noah C. Rogers; s e corner of Webster Av and 183d St, 5 months	14,000
POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, s e corner of Pearl St, 100x150, 1 year	390,000
RIEGER, Otto and Annie, to August Freutel; w s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft s of 155th St, 2 years	500
ROHRS, Louisa, to Anna J. Wood; s s of 126th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, installments	1,750
ROHRS, Louisa, to Matilda Rothschild; s s of 126th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, installments	500
SAKARIASEN, Bertine and Didrik, to George H. Grannise; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Willis Ave, 1 year	11,000
SAKARIASEN, Bertine and Didrik, to Charles B. Grannise; s s of 147th St, 149.1 ft e of Willis Ave, 1 year	11,000
SAKARIASEN, Bertine, to John P. Kane Company; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Willis Ave, installments	3,359
SAKARIASEN, Bertine, to James A. Woolf; s s of 147th St, 149.1 ft e of Willis Ave, demand	3,000
SCHAFFNER, Ernestine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 50th St, 66.5 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year	5,000
SMITH, Lorena E., to Annie V. Taylor; Plot 92, map of the Arden property, 3 years	367
STEINER, Adolph, to George Hahn; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 2 years	3,200
TAYLOR, Mary A., wife of Charles J., to Graham and William C. Lusk, executors, &c., 122 Greene St, 3 years	15,000
TRAIN, Isaac A., to Louisa A. Kuntz; n s of Crotona Park, north, 103.6 ft e of Broad St, 3 years	2,900
WALKER, Mary A., to Sallie E. Stone; e s of Cedar Ave, 389.1 ft n from boundary line of the land of Fordham Morris, 24th Ward, ½ year	1,700
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to John J. Bell; w s of 3d Ave, 50 ft n of 162d St, demand	3,000
WUYTOCK, Maria A., to The German Savings Bank, City of New York; w s of Webster Ave, 261.5 ft s of 170th St, prolonged, 100x90, 4 mortgages, 1 year	38,000
YULE, John, to William J. Davenport; n s of 103d St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 months	9,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAYLIES, Walter C., to Charles C. Bull, ½ part	10,000
BECKMAN, Margarete, to John W. Haaren and others	1,528
CARTER, Ila A., to Henry Krath	3,000
CONNOLLY, Georgie L., to Elizabeth Connolly, (four assignments)	Nom.
CONNOLLY, Elizabeth, to Georgie L. Connolly	Nom.
DOON, Hugh, to Mary D. Eden	1,250
EMBURY, Aymar, guardian, &c., to Elsie Embury	Nom.
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1,500
JARVIS, Welcome S., to James M. Crafts and another, trustees, &c.	6,750
LOCKWOOD, Eliza, to Frederick Hessinger	10,000
PHILLIPS, Henry L., to Alfred Roe, attorney	1,800
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Henry Peffer	1,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	260,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Edwin A. Ely	5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New York Academy of Medicine	30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles M. Hough, administrator, &c.	4,500
WYLLIE, Alexander, and another, trustees, to Frederic J. Middlebrook	20,014

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, —x—; Rueth & Bartolicius against Dennis Coogan, owner; Matthew Coogan, contractor	$580
JACOB ST, 10; Leon Kohl against F. M. Moffat and others, executors of David Moffat, owners; J. W. Clark, contractor	501
115TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Cosgrove Brothers against Muhlker & Askey, owners and contractors	300
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 182d St, 25x100; F. L. T. Wegener, on J. A. Zimmermann, to Church E. Gates & Co., (three orders)	750
ELTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Frank Nusbaum on German Reformed Dutch Church of Melrose, and George H. Miller to Peter J. Cooney	187
96TH ST, 322 to 328 East; Bernhard Schaeffel, on Frederick A. Snow, to the United States Mortar Supply Company	2,161
150TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, or Drive, 125x99.11; C. F. Brownell, on Frederick A. Snow, to Church E. Gates & Co.	800

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 63d St, 100.5x83.6; Herman Wronkow against Henry C. Miner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

WATER ST, 630, and 59 Scammel St; Adolph Lanrowitz and another against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, McDuffie & Squier.

43D ST, 307 West; Samuel Hoffman against Catherine E. Steers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ginsburg & Mathot.

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Olivia G. Bates against Louis P. Virolet and others, (partition, &c.;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

480—Benjamin L. Hill, appellant, vs. W. E. Hale, Warden, &c.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

144—John T. Powers, plaintiff in error, vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.—Argument continued by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error, and by C. B. Simrall for the defendant in error, and concluded by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

145—William A. Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Fitzgerald et al.—Argument commenced by Robert B. Smith for the plaintiff in error, and continued by J. W. Forbes for the defendants in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 145, 146, 147, 151, and 160, 164, 405, 470, 100, 154, and 155.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

37—Kiernan vs. Steam Tug Nannie Lambertson.
38—Empire Transportation Co. vs. same.
39—In re Campania Trasatlantica.
41—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad Co.
42—Dodge vs. United States.
44—U. S. vs. Giese.
46—Graves vs. Ship W. F. Babcock.
47—Kinner vs. Shepard.
48—Hayden vs. Chemical National Bank.
49—Press Pub. Co. vs. Crossman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

186—Gannon vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
144—Belloni vs. Owners Steamship Eeta.
132—Fox vs. Tugs Emperor and Transfer No. 5.
134—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
133—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Alfred Dumois.
41—Thomas vs. Schooner Mad Anthony.
36—Meyers vs. Tug Vigilant.
161—Heany vs. Tug Lyndhurst.
181—Hastorf vs. Tug John H. Cordts.
87—Hylim vs. Steamboat Magenta and Tug Niagara.
88—Eldridge vs. same.
141—Pittman vs. same.
147—Matjen vs. Haley.
116—Bartram vs. Bark Ninevall.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

William Matthews, appellant, vs. the American Central Insurance Company.—Judgment so modified as to sustain the defendant's exceptions, and as modified affirmed, with costs, to abide event. New trial ordered.

People ex rel. Danforth N. Barney, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker vs. Tax Commissioners.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Brooklyn City Railroad Company vs. Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Edward R. Schafer, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York City.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, with costs, to abide event.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 989, 586, 244, 179, 1,040, 254, 258, 260.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

21—Prethey vs. Durant.
22—Ledoux vs. Bank of America.
23—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
24—Day vs. Webster.
25—Bach vs. New.
26—Canavan vs. Nally.
18—Gillig vs. Grant.
27—N. Y. Ice Co. vs. Cousins.
29—Hughes vs. Smither.
30—Ware vs. Kerwin.
33—Capasso vs. Woolfolk.
34—Battersby vs. Collier.
35—Stokes vs. Stokes.
36—Mahon vs. Ougley Electric Co.
37—Eichner vs. Bowery Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Rothschild vs. Sowab.
2—Bonwill vs. Bonwill.
3—Gluch vs. Third Av. R. R.
4—Neathing vs. Mayor, &c.
5—Anderson vs. Anderson.
6—Sumner vs. Clark.
7—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Maresi.
8—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
9—Smith vs. Gray.
10—In re Coronado Rubber Co.
11—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
12—Kavanagh vs. Whitney.
13—Moos vs. Stark.
14—Lyon vs. Brown.
15—Anderson vs. Williams.
16—Noll vs. Williams.
17—In re Smith.
18—Gelfius vs. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Maine.
19—Cuming vs. Jewelers and Tradesmen's Co.
20—November vs. Berger.
21—International Zither Club vs. Klein.
22—Cowles vs. Williams.
23—Kirkpatrick vs. Egbert.
24—Laux vs. Hogeboom.
25—Fountain vs. Reavey.
26—Andrews vs. Krause.
27—Haber vs. Haber.
28—Cowles vs. Cowles.
29—Hudson vs. Newton.
30—In re Fort Washington Ridge Road.
31—In re R. M. Hoan & Co.
32—Samuelow vs. Reddus.
33—In re Brewer.
34—In re Hanneman.
35—Queripel vs. Queripel.
36—Frost vs. Collins.
37—Kevel vs. Lowenthal.
38—Gibson vs. Penfield.
39—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.
40—Lendle vs. Robinson.
41—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Brown.
42—In re Waters.
43—People, &c., vs. Nolan.
44—Hildreth vs. Stein.
45—French vs. Society of Select Guardians.
46—Loewenthal vs. Liberty Rubber Shoe Co.
47—Morrelli vs. Medici.
48—Olney vs. Baird.
49—In re N. Y. Electric Therapeutic Co.
50—Beck vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Co.
51—Brady vs. Schaeffel.
52—Ross vs. Ingosall.
53—In re N. Y. Surety Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4807—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
5348—Rossman vs. Seaver.
5495—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Buchanan.
5484—Stimple vs. Fuller.
5456—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Deicke.
5435—Haebler vs. Eichler Brewing Co.
4576—Mott vs. Mott.
5477—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman.
5382—Gunther vs. Gunther.
4798—Starr vs. Starr.
1680—Walker vs. Taylor.
5353—Morrison vs. Brown.
5062—Metcalf vs. Moses.
5067—Murray vs. Mayor, &c.
5419—Knight vs. Enos.
4554—Collins vs. Williams.
4553—Collins vs. Brandt.
5257—Farrell vs. Humes.
5487—Otto vs. Van Ripper.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Society vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5303—Trabaud vs. Trabaud.
5552—Davis vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5594—Gleason vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
5606—Bigelow vs. Korn.
5624—Walker vs. Cryer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5640.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Assistant District Attorneys Carpenter and Osborne for the People.

1—Owen Sullivan and John Spalding.
2—Frank Smith.
3—William C. Sayres.
4—Thomas Curcio.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Assn.
13696—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13682—Hayes vs. Standard Structural Co.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
13109—Reed vs. Powers.
13349—Domiscke vs. Kamper.
12991—Press Pub. Co. vs. Godfrey.
13615—Manhattan Mercantile Co. vs. Omel.
13182—Matthias vs. Mayer.
12209—Finker vs. Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.
13487—Scott vs. the Mayor, &c.
14024—Roake vs. Sickels.
14050—Dept. of Build'gs vs. Yetter.
11782—Hoes vs. Naegele.
14053—Chenellet vs. Edelmuth.
13741—Schweitzer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13592—Kennedy vs. McCabe.
14033—Walker vs. Nurman.
13868—Goffe vs. Finger.
13614—Florentino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13849—Rosenfield vs. Fields.
13681—Herklotz vs. Schloman.
13912—Webb vs. Roosevelt.
13853—Stones vs. Stones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
3282—Freedman vs. Schachne.
7031—Acker vs. Devenny.
3871—Schussler vs. Met. St. Railway.
7275—Cooper vs. Rankin.
6263—Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.
5087—Young vs. Farwell.
4480—Conway vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4481—Conway vs. same.
4062—Scherck vs. Kremer.
4098—Guinzburg vs. Weingreen.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6174—Dickerson vs. Bergmann.
5059—Dempsey vs. Peabody.
3431—Carpenter vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
3104—Schattman vs. Am. Credit and Indemnity Co.
6294—Brett vs. Ebel.
5093—Hesketh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7611—Day vs. Decker Cycle Co.
7661—Scott vs. Kroder.
7681—L. Thomson & Co. vs. Carroll Box and Lumber Co.
7166—Wallace vs. Scott.
7228—Humphries vs. Hayward.
7191—Solomon vs. Corbett.
1336—Van Biel vs. Sage.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8,258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. or trial.

5472—Lubine vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
5365—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7770—Wood vs. Sanford.
7491—Simon vs. Simon.
7330—Riverside Bank vs. Liebler.
5473—Coghlan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5963—Schaefer vs. Baker Transfer Co.
5241—Nichols vs. Hurst.
7531—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Wendt.
7536—Brugher vs. Brichten Kirch.
7619—Clear vs. Hencken.
7773—Herbert vs. Mayor, &c.
5295—Straub vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5458—Tekverk vs. Augermann.
2885—Tarashonsky vs. Jarmulowsky.
4249—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
4287—Same vs. same.
7763—O'Connor vs. Gibbs.
6129—Delehanty vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
7454—Boggs vs. Clews.
7466—Marter vs. Maduro.
7487—Weisenberg vs. Gross.
7530—Law vs. Upton.
7583—Ulrich vs. Yeandle.
7587—Standard Gas Light Co. vs. Haffen.
7643—Ryer vs. Kent.
7645—Webber vs. Kaufman Dairy Ice Cream Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trail. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI. MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fursman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Carl Bopp.
George R. Dean.
Isaac Bell.
Mary Ann Vandewater.
Henry Vandewater.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor brownstone building, (formerly General Sessions.) All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3150—Pucci & J. Altieri vs. Pucci.
3299—Bailey vs. Tugman.
3062—Porter Screen Mfg. Co. vs. Schiver.
3313—Geary vs. Dean.
3261—Allen vs. Hall.
3426—Wachtel vs. Blumenkrohn.
3470—Mauresa vs. Smith.
3467—Horwitz vs. Levin.
3351—De Witt vs. Johnson.
3458—Walker vs. Barber.
3332—Beach vs. Aarons.
3530—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Gartelman.
2759—Woolf vs. Dexter.
3537—Acme Mfg. Co. vs. Rowland.
3366—Luedero vs. Eggers.
3576—Mauresa vs. Feldman.
3457—Clark vs. Gleason.
3510—Drake vs. Paret.
3623—Gregor vs. Bliss.
3536—Thomas vs. Mather.
2675—Mastin vs. McAdam.
1331—Kerby vs. Friese.
3326—Hafleigh vs. Taylor.
2354—Aicher vs. Bissell.
2947—Floriat vs. Bendel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Estella Hart.
2—Charles Matz.
3—Frank Maeder.
4—Andrew Butcher.
5—Frank Fish.
6—Joseph Fischer.
7—John Fitzpatrick.
8—Samuel Newkofsky.
9—Frank Parascandola.
10—Stella Lewis.
11—Bernard J. McAllister.
12—Sigmund Manne.
13—John Waters.
14—Rachel Mantle, Frances Mantle.
15—John J. Martin.
16—Cora Lee.
17—Walter Hodges.
18—Joseph L. Rosenberg.
19—Henry Pomeranz.
20—Charles McKeon.
21—William Warren.
22—James Hemstead.

Pleadings.
1—Charles Schlegel.
2—Thomas McNabb.
3—John Barrett, George Corr.
4—William Jones.
5—Margaret Von Goeben.
6—Alfred Barnett.
7—Joseph De Fino.
8—James Ryan, Eugene Mendelsohn.
9—John Thompson.
10—Richard Martine.
11—Annie Reilly.
12—Irving W. Humphrey.
13—Perry Burns.
14—John J. Reilly.
15—Lincoln Bell.
17—Jacob Ganz.
18—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.

1—James L. Greecsky.
2—Samuel Kaufman.
3—Georgie Moretta.
4—John McCarthy, Frank Moran, Edward Johnson.
5—William Stewart.
6—Mary Dunn, Mary Sampson.
7—Joseph Gordon.
8—Timothy McCarthy.
9—Andrew McCloskey, Peter McCloskey.
10—Thomas H. Connelly.
11—Stephen Monroe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.

1—John Murphy.
2—Henry G. Wolfson.
3—Frank Williams.
4—James Flynn.
5—Henry Litter.
6—Carl Treffueth.
7—Axel Thompson.
8—Henry Walter.
9—John Nixon.
10—Andrew George.
11—Thomas A. Cooke.
12—Robert L. Klune.
13—Charles Ferlinghetti.
14—William H. A. Hoof.
15—William Hencke.
16—John Gerken.
17—Benjamin Friedlander.
18—Bernard Yompolski.
19—Rosario Fertito.
20—Michael Stevens, Mary Stevens.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—George A. Kuhrit.
2—Alfred N. Fisher.
3—Maggie McShane.
4—William Connors.
5—William J. Field.
6—William J. McQuillan.
7—Max Durst.
8—George Lynch.
9—Carrie K. Ray.
10—Gustave Kugelmann.
11—Rudolph Federoll.
12—Sam Mencher.
13—Joseph Sinkowitz.
14—Antonio Perez.
15—Samuel Scheer.
16—Elias H. Redder.
17—Clarence L. Hackett.
18—Albert J. Dexter.
19—Edward J. Ratcliffe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Little vs. Neely—Henry J. Goldsmith. Feinberg vs. Meisel—Henry D. Macdona. Latham vs. Amend—George A. Halsey.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Allen vs. Chatterton—Robert E. L. Lewis. United States Fire Insurance Company vs. Walsh—Edward Browne. Smith vs. Smith—M. C. Milnor. Ellis vs. Ellis—Samuel B. Paul. Metropolitan Insurance Company vs. Erdman—George L. Nichols. Joseph vs. Joseph—James J. Grady. Matter of Stacey—George W. Nicholas.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Lees vs. Dobson—Edward D. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Isaac Stiebel vs. Adam E. Fischer—James J. Nealis. John H. Muehler vs. Albert Tietzen—John H. Muehler vs. Joseph B. Farley—Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company—William M. Lawrence. Matter of Chesterfield Farm Dairy Company—Edgar M. Smith.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

569—Jackson vs. Nicol.
161, (N. E.)—Murray vs. Charman.
338—Same vs. same.
495—Matter of Prentice, &c.
505½—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
506—Savage vs. Ireland.
507—Kobbe vs. Village of New Brighton.
508—Buckingham vs. Vincent.
509—Moran vs. Abbott.
512—Niskern vs. Haydock.
513—Mulrein vs. Smillie.
514—Weeks vs. Washburn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1507—Anderson vs. McGraw.
1567—Sanford vs. Sanford.
355—Reed vs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1482—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
1308—Michel vs. Bainbridge.
566—Vollmer vs. Saile.
1515—Briggs vs. Goerke.
1209—Kleppel vs. Kleppel.
1544—Gebhardt vs. Gebhardt.
1388—Preston vs. Stewart.
1336—Matter of petition of the Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. ex rel. acquiring title to lands, John Offerman and another, owners, Parcel No. 138.
1525—Sachs vs. Sachs.
1560—Moran vs. Empire State Dairy Co.
1354—Love vs. Cox.
1407—Hinman vs. Geo. Devlin.
1440—Hinman vs. John Devlin.
1274—L'Hommedieu vs. Brennan.
1307—Wilson vs. Wilson.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, may be held for the day after being answered ready.

1574—Lyons vs. Perry.
1575—McNulty vs. Gaynor, &c.
1576—Brower vs. Murphy.
1577—Bundick vs. Bundick.
1578—Jackson vs. Miller.
1579—Sullivan vs. Day.

Highest number reached is 1579.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

2185—Zimmer vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2070—Parisot vs. same.
2214—Derictor vs. Nassau R. R.
1872—Petersen vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1597—Faulkner vs. Dalton.
2223—Cashmaker vs. Nassau R. R.
2228—McManus vs. Western Ass. Co.
2238—Hanrahan vs. Nassau R. R.
2195—McGivney vs. same.
2235—Fitzgerald vs. Malcom Brewing Co.
2237—Savall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2128—Pearson vs. Met. St. R. R.
3917—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
3540—Canton vs. Daly.
2919—McGillicuddy vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
2067—Woods vs. Miller et al.
1771—Coler vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
891—Henderson vs. Bartlett.
2063—Seymour vs. Minosa.
1399—Partridge vs. Kearns.
1492—Astrand vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2076—Fitzpatrick vs. Nassau R. R.
2099—Oram vs. Loeser & Co.
1530—Cashion vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3373—Amador vs. same.
1480—Schourup vs. Yesky.
1488—Magrath vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1091—Nielsen vs. Brown, Jr.
767—Lyons vs. Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4344—Whitlach vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
1750—Wilhelms vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2101—Merlles vs. Nassau R. R.
2152—Wilms vs. same.
1889—Burlingame vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
4241—Campbell, Jr., vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
4284—Fennell vs. same.
2234—Horowitz vs. Nassau R. R.
335—Lott vs. Wyckoff.
1994—Joyce vs. Rosenberg.
1918—White vs. Woods et al.

The following causes, being on the day calendar for the first time, will be held for the day if marked ready. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call. The regular rules printed on the calendar will be followed.

1779—Grotheer vs. N. Y. and B'klyn Bridge.
1460—Schliefer vs. Pearce.
2218—Carrado vs. Nassau R. R.
699—Andersen vs. Nielsen.
2242—Palmer vs. Feldhus.
2249—Ibert Brewing Co. vs. Whiting et al.
2255—Kreideweis vs. Frese.
2256—Arnold vs. Winter.
2257—Collins vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2264—Reithmayr vs. Met. St. R. R.
2265—Duensing vs. Nassau R. R.
2266—Roberts vs. same.
2267—Dougherty vs. same.
2269—McGinty vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2271—Deegan vs. same.
2272—Same vs. same.
2277—Bahr vs. Nassau R. R.
2278—Beintner vs. Bauscher.
2283—Mechanics' Bank vs. Stevenson Brewing Co.
2286—English vs. City of Brooklyn.
2288—Marshall vs. City of Brooklyn.
2289—Poulson vs. Nassau R. R.
2181—Tracy vs. Abele.
1740—Flannery vs. O'Hare.
1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
2226—Calnan vs. Nassau R. R.
2227—Same vs. same.
1931—Cleary vs. Am. Society of Engineers.
1260—Watts vs. City of Brooklyn.
1467—Hartman vs. Nassau R. R.
2111—Halsey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2290.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

E. W. LANGLEY.—Schedules of Elliot W. Langley, jobber in cutlery at 74 Reade Street, who made an assignment on March 26 last, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities, $16,480; nominal assets, $17,357; actual assets, $7,307.

CHESTERFIELD FARM DAIRY.—Edgar M. Smith has been appointed permanent receiver for the Chesterfield Farm Dairy Company of 175 Third Avenue, on application of its Directors, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

R. H. GIBBS.—George H. Culver has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Richard H. Gibbs, liquor dealer of 3 Western Boulevard, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of Stephen Van Rensselaer. Mr. Gibbs took the saloon in March last.

A. TIETJEN & CO.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John H. Muehler receiver of the assets of Albert Tietjen & Co., bankers, at 582 Hudson Street, in a suit brought by John H. Muehler against Albert Tietjen, his partner, for a dissolution of the firm. The liabilities are about $1,100.

J. S. BLADWORTH.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment against Jessie S. Bladworth, who was formerly in business at 32 White Street under the style of the Bazar Glove Fitting Pattern Company, for $404 in favor of W. Green on her note. The attachment was obtained on the ground that she lived at Sound Beach, Conn.

BRODY & ROTHSTEIN.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Brody & Rothstein, cloak manufacturers at 75 Division Street, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $893 in favor of H. A. Caesar & Co., who also got a transfer of accounts. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner obtained a bill of sale of the stock to secure a claim of the H. B. Claflin Company for $511.

E. B. CUTHBERT & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions aggregating $12,509 against Edward B. Cuthbert, doing business as E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, at 30 Broad Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 31 with liabilities of $820,000, in favor of Charles E. Lambert for $11,538 and Joseph Frankau for $971, for differences on stock transactions.

BENJAMIN NATHAN.—Benjamin Nathan, dealer in shoes at 219 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Emanuel G. Bach, with eight preferences, aggregating $11,050, as follows: Bank of the Metropolis, $1,200; Samuel Nathan, trustee for Rachel Lazarus, $1,000; Amelia Nathan, $1,500; Lewis Z. Bach, $2,000; Samuel and Henry Nathan of Paterson, N. J., $1,000; Samuel Nathan and Lewis Z. Bach, $1,600; Samuel Nathan, $2,250; Henry Nathan, $500.

JAMES H. YOUNG.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against James H. Young, investor, of 27 William Street, who made an assignment on Monday, from Paul Sheldon for $8,362 in favor of Josephine Y. Bierney for balance due on a note of Mr. Young. The note was made on April 1, 1893, for $10,000, payable two years after date, and was not paid at maturity and suit was then begun to collect it, but judgment was not taken until yesterday, $3,568 having been received on account.

Out of Town.

FAIR SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY.—The Fair Shoe and Clothing Company, one of the largest department stores in St. Louis, filed a chattel mortgage on its entire stock of shoes and clothing on Monday to secure the three principal creditors, as follows: National Bank of Commerce, $88,000; Independent National Bank of Philadelphia, $50,000; Doob, Klauber & Co., $65,364. Later a deed of trust was filed for the benefit of all other creditors, covering claims to the amount of $58,810. It is believed that the value of the stock will cover all the claims.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ARRAS, Edward V.—Beadleston & Woerz	$386
AUGENSTERN, Morris—D. Ellowich	82
BERNSTEIN, Moses—Emanuel Bach and others	250
BOMZON, Wolf—Leopold Weil & Brother	411
BOWMAN, Seward E.—Bernhard J. Salomon and another	570
BRODIL, Charles A., and Gabriel J. Kempe—Simon Zinn	301
BRODIL, Charles A., and Gabriel J. Kempe—Ferdinand Hess and another	551
BAUER, John T.—Samuel Kessler	721
BOLEN, John—William S. Bradley	524
BURCH, Charles R., and Anna M.—Central Congregational Church of the City of New York	92
BERRMAN, Moses—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	656
FROWNE, Albert—H. O. Houghton and others	64
BRODY, Leah, and Louis Rothstein—H. A. Caesar and others	909
BLAUT, Joseph F.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c.	19,224
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Joseph Frankau	971
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Charles E. Lambert	11,538
COSGROVE, Frank B.—Richard Vom Hofe	725
COLLINS, James B.—Charles W. Ellingwood and another	680
CATTABERRY, Catharine I.—St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company	141
CATTABERRY, Catharine I.—Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.	84
CATTABERRY, Catharine I.—Security Insurance Company	78
COTTER, John—John Schuback	380
CONKLIN, Jeremiah—D. Provost	329
COOPER, Abraham C., and Joseph N. Newmark—F. B. and G. H. Hawkins	817
CRAIGHEAD, Francis and Horace—Fred E. Guy, costs	526
CONWAY, John T.—Sarah T. Conway	901
DANIELS, William—John J. Mathews	428
DOOLITTLE, Frederick C. and Alex W., also De Villo White—Charles F. Mattlage and others	727
DOOLITTLE, Frederick C. and Alex W., also De Villo White—Charles F. Mattlage	109
DICK, Robert—F. A. Camp	179
ELBERSON, Joseph W., and Edward Ridgway—Max Loewenthal and others	232
FARRELL, Michael—Jacob Gottschalk	734
FISHMAN, Max, and Shaye Ruderfer—The People, &c.	1,000
FRIEDHEIM, Leopold—The Hannis Distilling Company	101
FISHER, William C.—B. N. McQueen	235
GROSS, George—William K. Meyer	202
HART, Mark, and Samuel Welsch, attorney, &c.—B. Joachim	1,995
HART, Mark, and Samuel Welsch, attorneys, &c., as underwriters—B. Joachim, each	199
HUGHES, Patrick G., Fred Bessler, Leo Goldsmith, John Licht, Henry Hart, Adam G. Snyder, John F. Licht, and Herman Muller—Benjamin Joachim	1,995
HABER, Nathan—S. Steinfelder and another	175
HABER, Nathan—M. Goldzier	166
HABER, Nathan—J. Scheuer	92
HABER, Nathan—Thomas Sullivan and others	155
HEIMERLE, Charles L. and Charles J.—Clarence P. Leggett	1,174
HART, Catherine E., and Johnson Marble Company—Henry C. Bailie and others, executors, &c.	254
HAYES, Madeline—P. F. Ferrigan	179
INGELS, Lauron—Sylvester A. Murphy	597
KOSAK, Isidore—E. Bach and others	885
KELLER, Pierre—H. Hencken and another	112
LOPER, George W.—Betty S. Ewing, (two judgments)	1,495
McMAHON, Francis—M. E. Adams, deficiency	454
MENTON, Alvina—S. A. Allen	145
MUELLER, August—E. J. Beggs & Co.	83
MOESLEIN, Valentine—H. B. Newhall	38
MAGUIRE, Henry M.—M. Schein	209
MURPHY, John, and Joseph J. Byers—D. A. Doyle	898
McKENZIE BROTHERS & HILL—S. Coleman	111
MOSKOWITZ, Ignatz—Isaac A. Samuels and another	189
MARTIN, John J.—John Thompson Company	398
McCAFFREY, Owen—M. Rosenfield and others	92
McGORRY, Felix—G. D. Russell and another	582
MOSTKOWITZ, Herman—C. Sternbach and others	300
NORCROSS, Isaac W., Jr.—Ann E. Smith	764
OTTMAN, William H.—J. R. Munter	269
OLIVER, James—American Lithographic Company	96
O'CONNELL, Patrick F., Jr.—C. H. Evans and others	41
OLSEN, Anton L.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	943
PAITZ, Theodore—The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	221
ROMAN, Charles, Isaac Shirk, and Isaac Ginsberg—Max Tischler	93
REEBER, George A.—George Dailey and another	98
ROSENBERG, Henrietta—M. Schultz	420
RYAN, John J.—J. T. Barry	107
STEVENSON, David—Joseph C. Mott	99
SALOMON, Moritz and Lina—S. I. Herschmann	....
SOMAN, Louis H.—John G. Gillig and another, executors &c.	1,385
STARK, Carl, George, and Charles—Gundlac Bundshu Wine Company	366
SHEPHERD, Frank A.—E. P. Smith, Jr.	297
TAYLOR, Mae L.—Gustav Staib	1,044
TAUBNER, David—C. A. Theller	46
THOMSON, Ferdinand A.—Thomas E. Rush	826
TURNER, Joseph P., August Kampfner, and Michael M. Allen—Martha Demarest	80
THOMS, David B. Wenke	79
TURKOWSKY, Frederick—L. Baum	123
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Francis J. La Sala, executor	724
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and The Manhattan Railway Company—Francis J. L. Sala and Mary J. La Sala	278
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and The Manhattan Railway Company—Mary J. La Sala	620
THE F. E. McALLISTER COMPANY—Patrick Brady	675
EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Michael E. O'Keefe	8,212
THE MAYOR, &c.—Frank S. Beard	510
VAN RANST, Samuel B.—Western Electric Company	419
WOOLF, James and Eugene T.—C. Wetzel, costs	80
WILEY, Alexander—Robert A. Carrick	216
WEIGOLD, August—S. Manges and another	120
WIDMAYER, William F.—Joseph Francolini	5,051
YOUNG, James H.—Josephine Y. Birney	8,362
MERWIN, Horace S., and Charles A. Atkinson, as attorneys—Benjamin Joachim, each	3,248
MERWIN, Horace S., and Charles A. Atkinson, as underwriters—Benjamin Joachim	180
MURRAY, Lindley, and others—Benjamin Joachim, against each defendant	3,248
MURRAY, Lindley, and others, as underwriters—Benjamin Joachim, against each defendant	180

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Nov.	$36,543	$33,154	$35,067
Month	138,357	115,238	125,819
From Jan. 1	1,496,494	1,493,701	1,584,591
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Nov.	$30,601	$24,206	$23,569
Month	113,199	86,671	89,706
From Jan. 1	1,184,198	1,076,859	1,059,264
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Nov.	$23,644	$9,856	......
Month	70,779	34,925	......
From July 1	227,715	148,158	......
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,800	3,130	3,127
Month Nov.	$2,534,427	$1,869,566	$2,157,388
From July 1	11,479,775	9,312,727	9,422,644
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month Nov.	$3,960,752	$3,882,318	$4,201,746
From July 1	20,627,680	19,300,295	19,987,554
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,375	4,267	5,431
4th week Nov.	$771,242	$336,172	$553,588
Month	2,569,389	1,632,877	2,198,024
From July 1	11,533,905	9,589,006	10,492,383
GREAT NORTHERN for November—			
Manitoba leased lines	1,855,836	1,648,838	1,936,679
Eastern Ry. of Minn.	290,965	218,937	239,419
Montana Central	195,567	153,974	144,766
Total system	2,342,438	2,016,299	2,315,866
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Manitoba leased lines	9,033,795	8,228,984	8,166,851
Eastern Ry. of Minn	1,147,182	1,040,543	948,196
Montana Central	925,929	810,198	671,908
Total system	11,106,906	10,079,725	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	2,429,890	2,248,020	[illegible]
Op. expenses	1,560,646	1,421,098	[illegible]
Net earnings	878,744	822,922	[illegible]
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	8,945,348	7,443,161	[illegible]
Op. expenses	6,340,385	5,289,933	[illegible]
Net earnings	2,604,963	2,153,228	[illegible]
IOWA CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	179,643	163,961	[illegible]
Op. expenses	111,470	104,969	[illegible]
Net earnings	68,173	59,012	[illegible]
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	646,155	558,104	[illegible]
Op. expenses	410,949	380,599	[illegible]
Net earnings	235,206	177,505	[illegible]
LEHIGH AND HUDSON RAILWAY COMPANY for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	327,077	370,972	392,911
Op. expenses	182,383	215,822	[illegible]
Net earnings	144,694	155,150	[illegible]
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION for October—			
Gross earnings	725,566	663,826	......
Op. expenses	322,008	270,282	......
Net earnings	403,558	393,541	......
WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA for October—			
Gross earnings	341,750	318,452	323,351
Op. expenses	201,153	188,630	240,945
Net earnings	140,597	129,822	82,406
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,260,230	1,198,574	1,254,920
Op. expenses	735,890	712,464	[illegible]
Net earnings	524,340	481,110	[illegible]

GEORGIA'S CONVICT BILL.

The Pet Measure of the Session Defeated—Populists Hope to Gain by the Result.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The House today killed the convict bill and undid the work upon which it has been engaged during the entire session. The measure, which had its birth in the House, and was declared to be the "expression of the views of the majority," was knocked on the head as ruthlessly as if it were aimed at the peace and happiness of every one who constituted this majority. The vote was 78 to 52, the measure failing by 10 votes of the requisite constitutional majority. It was not simply a defeat, but a humiliating one.

The bill was drafted by a special committee of eleven members and in accordance with the expressed views of a great majority of the members of the House, who thought it the only true solution of a problem on which the members were much at variance. In agreeing to this plan every member of the majority committed himself to vote for the bill. To-day a majority voted against it. An attempt will be made to have action on the bill reconsidered to-morrow, and the friends of the bill hope to put it through. There are only seven more working days for the Legislature, however, and the Senate will take four of these days.

The Populists meet in State Convention here to-morrow, and are jubilant at the failure of this measure. They openly declare that they will be enabled by it to capture the State. Knowing Democrats consider the situation serious.

"Tom" Watson will be at the head of the Populist State ticket, and the Convict bill will be the issue of the State campaign. Gov. Atkinson says the State will lose a half million dollars by the failure of this measure.

MRS. RUDD SET FREE.

Widow of the Admiral Escapes Punishment for Larceny.

Mrs. Emile H. Rudd, the widow of Admiral John H. Rudd, United States Navy, who was arrested at her home, 221 East Sixty-second Street, several weeks ago, charged with grand larceny, on the complaint of Mrs. Jenny M. Cross Douglass, who keeps a boarding house at St. George, S. I., where she had lived for some time, was arraigned before Justice S. D. Stephens in the Richmond County Court at Richmond yesterday, to plead to an indictment of larceny.

Mrs. Rudd, who is sixty-two years of age, stood before the bar, and in feeble tones pleaded guilty to the indictment.

District Attorney Pinney told the court that all of the stolen property had been returned to its owner. He did not believe that Mrs. Rudd, who is a member of a well-known Philadelphia family, was mentally responsible for her action, and recommended that sentence be suspended.

Judge Stephens said that he was of the same opinion as the District Attorney, and suspended sentence.

WOMAN THIEF AT MALONE.

Her House Filled with Plunder Taken from Stores, Churches, and Clothes Lines.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Angeline Gardner and her two children were arrested at 3 o'clock this morning. They had been robbing clothes lines and were loaded down with plunder.

A search of Mrs. Gardner's house to-day revealed enough goods to stock an ordinary country store. Besides things stolen from clothes lines, there were at least fifteen hundred different articles taken from stores and other places. These articles ranged from whole pieces of silk to candles stolen from the church. The woman says she does not know why she took the goods; that she had no use for them. She would not accept the services of a lawyer, and said she was glad she was found out.

Killed Himself with Gas.

Bartholomew Ryan, a carpenter, fifty-one years old, killed himself by inhaling gas yesterday in the Astor Place Hotel, 23 Third Avenue. Ryan was a member of the Farnham Post, G. A. R.

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Albany, N. Y.........Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ......The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do ......Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

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Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a. p.
Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a. p.
Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond..a. p.
Opens Jn. 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
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Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.......a. p.
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Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
A. P. Op's Jn. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
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do (Splendid view south)...Parker's Hotel
do ......Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York..........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.). Gilsey House, e. p., $2 up
do (5th Av. & 46 St.). The Windsor, ap, $4up, ep, 1.50up
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (L'n'x Av. & 113th). Balmoral Hl, suites, ep, 1.50up
do (Chambers & W. B'y.). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y...The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.........The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up

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Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon | Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon

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BELGIC, via Honolulu.........Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.........Jan. 25, 1 P. M.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

STEAMER CITY OF COLUMBIA WILL leave Pier 26, North River, for Seattle at 10 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 16.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Phoenicia, Dec. 11, 7 AM | Persia, Dec. 18, 11:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'wy, New York

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM | *Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10AM | †F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......Dec. 8 | ST. PAUL.......Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS.......Dec. 15 | ST. LOUIS.......Jan. 5
NEW YORK.......Dec. 22 | NEW YORK.......Jan. 12

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon
Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon | Kensington, Dc. 29, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) P. M., 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:25, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily, †Except Sunday, §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., *12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A.M., *5:55 P. M., *12:15 night (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) †11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BASSET, FRANCIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. BASSETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carsten Wendt, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of June, 1897.
IRA B. BASSETT, Executor.
Carsten Wendt, Attorney for Executor, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. je16-1aw6mW

CAIN, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CAIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman Herst, Jr., Counsellor at Law, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1897. JOHN CONLON, THOMAS GUILFOYLE, KATE CAIN, MAGGIE CAIN, MARY NORTON, Executors. HERMAN HERST, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, New York City. jy7-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

DORR, HENRY C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Ames, Hope B. Russell, Edward Carrington, and Anne I. C. D. Ames, send greeting:

Whereas, William Ames of Providence, R. I., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY C. DORR, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d1-1aw6wW&jy12

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTOPHER DOSCHER late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Holm & Smith, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. MARY DOSCHER, Executrix. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. au18-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City. o13-1aw6mW

HUBER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUBER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 201, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1897.
HERMAN HUBER, Administrator.
QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New York. je30-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-1aw6mW

LEECH, JOHN BURGESS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Burgess Leech, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Breed, Esq., No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1897. JOHN B. LEECH, JAMES E. LEECH, SAMUEL D. LEECH, ISABELLA E. LEECH, Executors. WILLIAM C. BREED, Attorney for Executors, No. 58 Pine St., New York City. je16-1aw6mW

MALLORY, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. MALLORY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard L. Sweezy, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1897.
MARSHALL H. MALLORY, HENRY S. GLOVER, } Executors.
RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executors, 62 William St., N. Y. jy21-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-1aw6mW

MORANGE, MYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYERS MORANGE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1897. MARION LATHERS, Administratrix. H. E. LEE, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6wW

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUCY ANN ORDWAY, Mary T. Reynolds, Alonzo Buckley, Susan Buckley, Estelle Smith, Estelle Clark, Lucile Demarest, Wallace Weed, Thurlow Weed, Jennie Weed, Vetruvius Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Samuel Hanks, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Ruth Curry, and Abram Smith, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles W. Hanks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n3-1aw7wW

WINTER RESORTS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL

Annex open for guests Dec. 15.

Hotel opens early in January.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives; golf links, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address H. S. Denison, Plaza Hotel, N. Y. City, or
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS WINTER.
A lovely spot for a Winter's sojourn. Arrangements can now be made for any length of time.
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

Lakewood, New Jersey.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Open from October 1st to June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE; NOW OPEN.
Only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, etc.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMMERING

and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. For outline of treatment and testimonials from eminent men and pupils address F. A. BRYANT, M. D., 9 West 14th St., N. Y.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

ELOCUTIONARY INSTRUCTION.

The speaking voice trained and developed, all defects of speech corrected, and gesticulation thoroughly taught. Special courses for Ministers and Lawyers. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, author of "Simplified Elocution," 106 West 42d St.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
13 EAST 73D STREET.
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

LANGUAGES.

CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th St.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new minuet.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Finance Department, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2, 1897.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1897, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1898, as provided by section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1897, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1898, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1897, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1897 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to section 843 of said act.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, dated October 13, 1897, I, David Thomson, the receiver of the said Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, will sell at public auction at Nos. 19, 21, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on Saturday the eleventh day of December, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., by James P. Silo, auctioneer, the personal property of said association consisting of furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains, gas fixtures, athletic, gymnastic, and theatrical appliances, scenes, seats, &c.—Dated December 2d, 1897.
DAVID THOMSON,
Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of Ransom & Co., William H. Ransom, and Nannie G. Ransom, assigned to Louis M. Fulton for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1897, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Louis M. Fulton, as assignee of Ransom & Co., William H. Ransom, and Nannie G. Ransom, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Court, this 27th day of October, 1897.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Assignee, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. n3-1aw6wW&d15

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 24 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the 15th day of February, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 64 Cedar Street, Room 25, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1897. WILLIAM H. BRAWLEY, Assignee. JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 64 Cedar Street, New York City. d1-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-1aw6mW

WOODLAND, JAMES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Patterson and Eliza Shaw, send greeting:

Whereas, Ann Woodland, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JAMES WOODLAND, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SMITH WILLIAMSON, Atty. for Executrix, 364 Alexander Av., New York. n3-1aw6wW

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Prices and terms to suit the times.

"The Only Piano Which Improves under Usage." The choice of best classes everywhere.

We also manufacture, guarantee and sell the

STANDARD PIANO,

for homes where taste and economy are combined.

RENTING PIANOS A SPECIALTY.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave., near 19th St.

☞Write for New Illustrated Catalogue, postpaid.

A Large Assortment of the Celebrated

Ivers & Pond Pianos

Also a number of others, second-hand, including FINE CHICKERING UPRIGHT.
High-grade PIANOS TO RENT a specialty.
LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th St.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY, grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

A Fine Piano, $10 Cash.

Balance installments; largest stock, lowest prices. Pianos rented, exchanged, tuned, repaired. WALTERS, 105, 107 West 33d St., near B'way. Open Saturday evenings.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms; excellent board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

145 WEST 64TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room; gentleman; private family; references; breakfast optional.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid, or assist washing or mending; good reference; private family. F. B., 137 East 31st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; good city references; would go a short distance out of town; wages, $30 to $35. Cook, Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; go to first-class boarding house; three years' city reference. 158 West 31st St., rear.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook and laundress in small family; city or country; two years' reference. 224 West 19th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl as cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; best reference. 219 East 32d St. No cards.

COOK.—By a very excellent and competent cook; with best city references; with private family; would assist with washing. 23 East 48th Street.

COOK.—A good cook wishes situation in private family; best city references. Call, 302 West 128th Street.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; go out by the day or week; city reference. 273 Greenwich St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; small private family; no washing; good reference. Mary Runshof, 124 West 49th St.

COOK.—Understands French and English cooking; good reference. Call, two days, Williams, 119 West 19th St., basement.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; capable of taking chef's place; personal city references. C. R., care of Mrs. Dalton, 657 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class excellent Swedish cook; wages, $40. M. Johnson, 300 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; goes out by day or month; reasonable price; families. 221 East 62d Street.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By experienced dressmaker and seamstress by the day. Address Morton, 228 East 26th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as housekeeper, or as nurse to grown children. Apply at present employer's, 95 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, experienced woman as managing housekeeper, or care of invalid; references exchanged. E. R. S., P. O. Station F, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland young woman to do housework; small private family; city or country; good reference. 161 West 33d St., ring twice.

HOUSEWORK or DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; city reference. 119 West 60th St., Graham's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Young colored woman for housework; laundress or kitchenmaid. Randolph, 347 West 39th Street.

LAUNDRESS.—By a firstclass laundress, in private family; first-class shirt ironer; city references; city or country. P. M., 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress who thoroughly understands her duties; best of references. B., Box 816, 1227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent young woman; takes entire care of infant or young children; willing and obliging. 148 West 65th St.

WANTED.—By a lady a situation for an experienced faithful infant's nurse. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 12 West 53d St., where she can be most highly recommended.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced woman as parlormaid or housemaid; perfect worker; New York and Newport highest testimonials; city or country. 224 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city references. 2 East 85th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; willing, obliging; good valet; single; present employer's reference. 990 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced middle-aged man; careful, stylish driver; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, respectful, willing, and obliging; city or country; highly recommended by first-class city families. W. H., G. C. Parkinson, carriage wareroom, 104 East 27th Street.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; single; understands his business; good driver; willing; generally useful around house; best city reference. H. C., 243 West 125 Street.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as driver, light porter, or anything; A1 references. F. A. P., 128 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; with a private family; five years' reference. Smith, 222 East 85th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in a private family; understands care of horses; city or country; best of reference. Peter, 147 East 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—As watchman and gardener; wife cook and laundress; ten years on last place; country. A., 530 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

RAINY DAY CLUB PARTY

Short-Skirt Devotees Were Entertained by the Woman's Literary Club of Arlington.

WORE THEIR BEST FROCKS

There Was Not a Specimen of an Abbreviated Gown Among the Guests, Who Nevertheless Made Many Converts.

The Rainy Day Club had its first party yesterday. It was given by the Woman's Literary Club of Arlington in the Arlington Clubhouse. Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Clara Laddey, and Mrs. R. G. Lambert were on the Reception Committee of the afternoon, and, with the President, Mrs. Jennie Suderly, and other club members, received and entertained the guests.

The Arlington ladies had heard a great deal about the New York Rainy Day Club. In fact, the two organizations had a mutual member. She delivered the invitations.

"Now, ladies," she said, as she did so, "I want to ask if, when you all come to Arlington, you will not wear your rainy day dresses. I have talked rainy-day dress again and again, but no one there has ever seen one."

The Rainy Day Club accepted the invitation with enthusiasm. If there is one thing more than another the club enjoys it is doing missionary work. It has sent delegates to many different bodies of women asking them to join in the short-skirt movement, and the club Secretary has covered reams of paper giving advice to younger sisters in the good cause.

The weather yesterday was perfect—that is, from a Rainy Day Club standpoint. It was more or less cloudy all day; it might rain at any moment, yet it didn't set in wet until the party was well over, so that the prettiest rainy-day dress that ever was built couldn't have been hurt by the elements.

The Arlington Club sent a delegation to the station to meet the Rainy Day Club members. It would not be a difficult matter to recognize the expected guests, it was argued, for they would be in short gowns—"not less than four or more than six inches from the ground," according to club regulations.

The train on which the guests were expected stopped at Arlington. A woman descended from it—she wore a long skirt. Another followed her—she also wore a long skirt. The third woman was in ordinary street costume. The waiting delegates looked astonished. Wasn't the expected party going to come, after all? Other women stepped down from the train. They were too numerous to count, but there wasn't a regular short skirt in the lot. Every woman had come in her best frock.

But the hostesses were polite, and the guests were escorted to the pretty clubhouse without comment, and after a general reception to a large audience hall, where the club holds its meetings.

Mrs. Emma Beckwith was the first speaker of the afternoon following the regular business of the day.

"Yes, ladies," she said, "I do have the honor of being President of the first Rainy Day Club. People might ask why women don't stay in the house when it rains. But there are some who are obliged to go out. I have to wear my short skirt down on Wall Street, and I find that men are as interested as can be in it; they think it is very sensible, and always ask why I am not wearing it if I leave it off. We have shut men out of our club, for they are curiosity seekers any way; but I think we shall have to have an evening meeting and invite them just to let them see how pretty we look in our costumes. I remember the time when we saw trailing skirts on the streets. We don't see them now. The world do move and the women go along with it."

As Mrs. Beckwith prepared to take her seat she was presented with a bouquet of roses by the Chairman of the day.

Mrs. Lucia Balcom, Secretary of the Rainy Day Club, read a paper giving a history of its organization and work, but she made an apology first for the absence of short skirts.

Before the reception concluded several of the Arlington members announced their intention of putting into practice the theories of the Rainy Day Club.

Reception for Miss Irma Komlosy.

Miss Irma Komlosy, the Hungarian flower painter, who has been the teacher of many persons of nobility at the Austrian Court, was honored by a reception at her own studio, 12 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon by five of her friends, Mrs. Franz Stockinger, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city; Mrs. Henry Dormitzer, Mrs. Emil Thiele, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, and Mrs. Francis I. Stiebel. It lasted from 3 to 6 P. M. The studio rooms were hung with fine specimens of Miss Komlosy's art, a number of which had been already purchased by Miss Helen Gould, and by paintings of flowers and fruit from the brushes of her young pupils, the work of Miss Eugenie Stockinger, the Consul General's daughter, among others.

Silver Cross Circle's Sale.

The young people of Silver Cross Circle, King's Daughters, will hold a tea and Christmas sale Thursday from 4 to 11 P. M. at the home of the President, Kitta Ottarson-Warren, 154 West Sixty-eighth Street, for the benefit of their working girls' fund.

Over $1,500 for Charity.

At the charity fair held in the Bloomingdale Church last week, over $1,500 was realized. The picture painted by C. B. Jefferson for Mrs. A. L. Erlanger's art booth brought $100.

THEIR WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

A Reception in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dilks gave a reception at their home, 34 West Ninth Street, last night to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the marriage of their son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. and Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson. There were many prominent guests, among them several members of Washington society, to which Mr. and Mrs. Robinson belonged a few years ago. The reception commenced at 8:30 P. M., and dancing began later, and lasted for some hours. Mrs. Isaac Westervelt, a granddaughter of Mrs. Dilks, helped receive. There was a large attendance, and supper was served at small tables about 11 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were married on Dec. 7, 1882, in the University Place Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard. They have made their home for a long time with Mr. and Mrs. Dilks. Among the guests yesterday were Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Chinese Minister to the United States, Chung Pao Hsi, Chinese Consul General here; Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, and Gen. John C. Underwood of Kentucky.

LAURETTA KENEDY'S DEBUT.

A Large Reception in Her Honor at Her Parents' Home.

Miss Lauretta Kenedy made her social début yesterday evening at a large reception given in her honor by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Kenedy, at their home, 334 Madison Avenue. It lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock. Misses Rose Sadlier, Isabella Burham, Anna Cochran, Grace Ryder and Maud Mather assisted the débutante and her mother to receive.

Miss Kenedy has recently finished her education in this city. She has traveled extensively in Europe and this country, and is an accomplished linguist and pianist. Among the 700 invited guests yesterday were ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alker, Dr. and Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. William H. Sadlier, Louis Benziger, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Farrell, Dr. T. S. Ryder and his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Mott Fiske.

Ceiling Falls on a Jersey Woman.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 7.—Mrs. William L. Heitz, wife of former Councilman Heitz, one of the best-known political leaders in this section, was at work in her home to-day, when the ceiling gave way, and she was buried under the plaster. When taken out she was unconscious. This evening she appears to be doing nicely.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF JEWELRY IN FRENCH gilt and sterling silver at one-half real value. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

TURNBULL'S TALE IN COURT

He Swears that Gould Only Is to Blame in the Blackmail Case.

CONSUL GENERAL A LISTENER

The Hearing Before Magistrate Meade to be Continued To-day—The Two Accused Men Now Out of Jail Under $1,000 Bail Each.

William B. Turnbull turned State's evidence against William Elford Gould, when the case of the alleged attempt to blackmail Senhor Teixeira, the Brazilian millionaire, was brought before Magistrate Meade, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning.

A conspicuous figure in the court was the Spanish Consul General, Artura Baldassano y Topete. It was also a noticeable fact that the Consul General did not speak to Senhor Teixeira. He held himself aloof from everybody, and looked upon the proceedings in dignified silence. When questioned by a reporter, he said he had come in the interests of his friend, Gould.

"Mr. Gould," he said, "is a gentleman, and he is innocent of any wrong-doing in this affair." Senhor Teixeria was accompanied by his agent, Mr. O'Connell. He had nothing to say to Gould. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Campbell was there for the prosecution, Vernon M. Davis and Bartow S. Weeks for Gould, and Lawyer Pohly of the firm of Meyer, Oberstein & Pohly appeared in the interests of Senhor Teixeira. Mr. Campbell announced that Turnbull would testify for the people, and he was put on the stand as the first witness. Turnbull tried hard to keep his eyes from Gould, but the latter cast glances at him full of hate and anger.

Denies His Guilt.

"Did you attempt to blackmail Senhor Teixeira?" asked Mr. Davis of the witness.

"No, Sir," said Turnbull emphatically.

"My only motive," he said in reply to another question, "in writing to Senhor Teixeira was to get a position as his private secretary. I told no one that Gould knew nothing about the letter naming $2,250 as the sum to be paid for suppressing the story of Senhor Teixeira's life in Brazil."

"Is this the first time you have acted as an informer in a case?" asked Mr. Davis.

"No, Sir."

"Is it not so that you were indicted a year ago for larceny, for being implicated in padding the pay rolls of the Hydraulic Construction Company?"

"I was."

"And you turned State's evidence against your accomplice at that time, didn't you?"

The witness hesitated, and tried to evade replying directly to the question. Mr. Davis insisted on an answer, and finally Turnbull said "Yes."

In reply to questions by Mr. Campbell, Turnbull told of Gould's visits to his house. "He came at all hours of the day and night," he said, "and once he staid until 1 o'clock in the morning talking over the scheme to blackmail Senhor Teixeira. He told me that the Spanish Consul General had told him that Senhor Teixeira had assaulted his wife in Brazil, and had sent a woman from Brazil to New York to keep her here. Gould came to my house with notes written on an envelope from which he dictated the letter demanding an apology from Señor Teixeira.

Did Not Want Money.

"I wanted the place as private secretary more than I wanted money," said the witness. He told of meeting Gould at the Continental Hotel on Friday night. "Gould at that time," he said, "after telling me of the visit of a detective to the Consul General's, told me that I should refuse to take any money, and that I should stop all negotiations. He told me that two blank receipts, signed 'Mendoza,' which he and Gould had prepared, must be destroyed. These receipts were also signed 'Einstein,' which name was to be used."

"You expected to receive none of the money?" asked Mr. Davis.

"Not a cent," said Turnbull.

"But you were to handle all the money?"

"I wouldn't have taken a cent of it."

Turnbull testified that he was poor and that he had been out of work for a month. He said he had known Gould for twenty-six years. "The last time I saw him," he said, "was Sunday, when he came to see me on his way to church. He had his Prayer Book in his hand. He told me then that Teixeira was badly frightened, and would surely pay the money. My mother-in-law was present when he said that."

Magistrate Meade asked the lawyers if they wished to examine the Spanish Consul General. They replied that they did not. The Consul General was told that it would not be necessary for him to attend the trial again.

The case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. Turnbull was released on $1,000 bonds, furnished by Luis M. Henriques, a relative of Senhor Teixeira.

Turnbull's wife, mother-in-law, and small child were in court.

APPEAL OF A FRIEND OF GOULD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unfortunate position in which W. Elfred Gould has been placed in the alleged blackmailing of the Brazilian millionaire Teixeira is something more than a sincere regret on the part of his many friends. Those who know the man and his connections are more than convinced that he is the victim of deplorable circumstances. A man of refinement and very positive talent; by birth and marriage allied to and with the best families, splendidly equipped in languages and the arts, none who know him can other than believe that his unfortunate position has been brought about by his credulity and faith in human nature. For years he has been connected with important ventures in Wall Street. His probity and good faith are well known. If he has ever erred it has been in the cause of good nature. Those who know him and his are firmly convinced of his absolute innocence. It is in his and their behalf therefore that I ask the public of this city to suspend its judgment in regard to his connection with this deplorable case until the true facts are fully set forth. A past fraught as his is with all that is honest, kind, and gentle, is safe, I feel sure, in the hands of those imbued with the true sense of American fair play.

A FRIEND OF MR. GOULD.

New York, Dec. 7, 1897.

HORSE CAR DRIVER KILLED.

Thrown from Platform by a Sudden Jerk and His Skull Fractured.

Dennis Sugrue, thirty-five years old, of 2,290 First Avenue, was killed early yesterday morning by being thrown from a horse car of the Fort Lee Ferry line, which he was driving. The car left the ferry about 1 A. M. in charge of Conductor C. T. Purdy. While the latter was fixing the fire inside the car, as it approached the stables in Twelfth Avenue, some one shouted that the driver was missing. Purdy went forward and saw the reins dragging on the ground. He ran back toward the starting point and at a siding switch near the ferry found the driver lying on the sidewalk with a fractured skull.

Near the siding is a sharp curve, and it is thought that a sudden jerk of the car caused Sugrue to lose his balance and fall off the platform. He had just recovered from a week's illness. An ambulance was summoned, but when it arrived the man was dead.

Charge Against Kirk May Be Dropped.

J. Waldere Kirk, the man accused of shooting Charles R. Mandelbaum at the Grand Hotel on Nov. 13, was again arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday. Counsel for Mr. Mandelbaum asked for a continuance until Dec. 15 on the ground that his client was still too ill to appear, but Kirk's attorney objected. After considerable argument the case was put down for Dec. 15. It was subsequently reported that the charges against Kirk would be dropped, as the two men had come to an agreement.

New School Commissioner.

James Parrish Lee of 11 Fifth Avenue was yesterday appointed a School Commissioner by Mayor Strong in place of A. P. Montant, who declined a reappointment. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Harvard University, and a practicing lawyer at the New York bar. He is a son of the late Dr. Charles Carroll Lee and a cousin of Gov. Carroll of Maryland. His wife is a daughter of Lowell Lincoln.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RAILROADS.—A judgment secured by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company in the Supreme Court in Kings County, in its suit against the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, to enforce an agreement made in April, 1895, between plaintiff and the other companies, by which it was agreed, among other things, that defendants should make no discrimination in the rate of fare over the West End Railroad, in favor of any other railroad and against the plaintiff, and for damages for breach of such agreement, was yesterday affirmed, with some modifications, by the Second Appellate Division. The contract provided for an interchange of passengers at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The purpose of the contract apparently was for the mutual benefit of the plaintiff and the other companies, resulting from transportation of passengers reaching the point of connection. At the time the contract was made the rate of fare from points on plaintiff's railroad to Coney Island was 15 cents. Subsequently the Nassau Electric Company became lessee of the West End and the Atlantic Avenue Railroads, and the fare was reduced to 5 cents. Since then these cars did not stop at the stairs constructed by the plaintiff for interchange of passengers. Justice Bradley, who gives the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds against the contention of defendants that the contract was against public policy and void because its alleged purpose was to control passenger rates, prevent competition, and subordinate public accommodation to private interests. The Court holds that the arrangement was an accommodation to travel, and was to be deemed commendable rather than objectionable. The parties defendant were not denied, by it, the Court said, to carry passengers southerly from the Union Depot at as low a rate of fare as they pleased. The right of plaintiff to injunctive relief is upheld, but in a modified form, and the amount of damages is reduced to $10,000.

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CROSSING IN A WAGON IN FRONT OF A MOTOR CAR.—Barbara Brozek brought an action, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Steinway Railway Company, resulting from the death of Alois Brozek, her intestate, caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant. It appeared that the defendant operated a double-track trolley road in a street in Long Island City, on the north side of which Brozek was driving in a westerly direction, on a clear day, in a covered bakery wagon, having a window in front and sliding doors on each side, but no opening in the back. The deceased occupied the driver's seat and his son sat at his left. As the deceased turned to the south to cross the tracks one of the company's cars was about fifty feet behind him, approaching at a rate of eight or ten miles an hour. When the wagon had nearly passed the first track the hind wheel was struck by the car, throwing the driver from the wagon and causing fatal injuries. The son of the deceased testified that his father looked out to the right, while it was shown that the car could only be seen by looking to the left. A dismissal of the complaint on the first trial was reversed, on the ground that the questions of negligence and contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. The court held also that the trolley car was subject to control, and could be stopped in a short distance, and that this was the reason for the rule that, as between them and other vehicles, they had no paramount right at street crossings. A judgment for the plaintiff given on the verdict of the jury on the second trial was yesterday affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, Justice Willard Bartlett giving the opinion.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYER TO EMPLOYED.—Morris Strauss, after having been in the employ of the Haberman Manufacturing Company for about two weeks, was put to work on a stamping machine used for making small tin covers, and while so engaged his hand was caught and three fingers were cut off. The machine had two corresponding dies, male and female. The upper die was set on the bottom of a cylinder, which had a vertical motion, coming down upon the lower die, upon which the tin disk was placed for stamping. Strauss was set to work at this machine by Tice, the company's foreman. In Strauss's suit against the company for damages for his injuries it was claimed that the accident happened from sudden disarrangement of the machine, for which the company was not responsible. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, Presiding Justice Goodrich giving the opinion. The Court says that while the machine, as originally constructed, was suitable and proper, there was evidence showing that defendant's foreman, by wiring into place the table designed to be drawn out when the edge of the disk was stamped, for the purpose of removing it, had prevented the plaintiff from using the means of safe operation which the manufacturer of the machine had provided. "We have the case of a comparatively unskilled workman," the Presiding Justice said, "thrust into a new and unusual danger, of which he claims to have been ignorant. The evidence justified the submission of the question of defendant's negligence and justified to the jury their finding that the master did not furnish a safe and suitable machine to its servant." The Court held also that the foreman was not a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, but was performing the duty of the master, as his alter ego, and for his neglect the master was liable.

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DISHONORABLE SCHEME TO DEFRAUD A BENEFICIARY.—A dismissal on the trial of a suit brought by Sarah Shea against the United States Industrial Insurance Company to recover on a policy of insurance upon the life of her daughter was yesterday reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The company issued a policy in October, 1893, for $500 upon the life of the plaintiff's daughter, the weekly premium being 25 cents. A year later the plaintiff got another policy of the same kind from the company. After the issuance of the last policy the daughter married John Koster and lived with him until her death, in November, 1895. Mrs. Shea paid all the premiums, the husband not even knowing that the life of his wife was insured. The Superintendent of the company wrote to Koster and induced him to settle the claim on both policies for $200, the husband executing a release. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, directed a reversal of the judgment, characterizing the conduct of the company as a fraudulent and dishonorable scheme to defraud Mrs. Shea.

DRY DOCK NO. 3'S LEAK FOUND.

It Will Take Many Months to Complete Repairs.

Work on the damaged parts of Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard, as far as finding where the leak was, is rapidly nearing completion. The work of pumping out the water between the new coffer dam and the caisson of the dock was completed yesterday. A large hole was found in the apron leading to the gate seat. It was with difficulty that the damaged part was located, as the floor of the apron was covered with three feet of mud.

While the men were at work removing the mud from the gate seat all the water that could not be pumped out by the pumps in the caisson suddenly ran out through the damaged part in the floor of the apron. The place filled up with mud, and it was with difficulty that the water was removed. Two portable pumps were used to carry off the drainage.

The dock was pumped out a few days ago. Men were put at work yesterday removing the damaged alters at the head of the structure. A span about one hundred feet long, and running up the side of the dock about fifteen feet, will have to be removed. New alters, with braces and piling, will be put in place. It will be several months before this work is completed and the dock ready for service.

The coffer dam at the entrance to the new dock is the largest ever constructed in the United States. It will cost about $100,000 to complete the work.

Bridge Directors Elected.

The stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company yesterday elected these Directors: James S. Clarkson, John S. Runnells, Daniel N. Lockwood, Louis Windmuller, George Young, Charles A. Smylie, William Bell, Thomas H. Bauchle, William H. Ely, Lorenzo Duncan, John Laughran, Charles H. Swan, and John C. Adams. This board was authorized to consolidate with the New Jersey Company and bring the two companies under the management of one board of managers.

Jayne's Expectorant is a good cough cure, and helpful in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. —Adv.

FLYNN IS NOT POPULAR

Brooklyn Citizens Regard His Threat to Retard Improvements a Public Menace.

DENOUNCED ON ALL SIDES

President Blackford of the Atlantic Avenue Commission Says if His Threat Is Carried Out the Legislature Will Be Appealed To.

The tide of indignation in Brooklyn over the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen rose high yesterday. Denunciations poured in on all sides. The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties sent to Mayor Wurster an urgent request to veto the resolution giving forty miles of streets to P. H. Flynn's East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company. James V. Holle, the Secretary of the association, wrote: "In behalf of the Directors I am requested to assure you that language is inadequate to express the views of our association relative to the subject referred to."

The regular meeting of the Greenpoint Board of Trade, held on Monday night, practically resolved itself into an indignation meeting. Controller Palmer presided, and called attention to the trolley grab. Speeches were made denouncing it, and Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward declared that he had secured the co-operation of two public-spirited taxpayers in beginning an injunction suit. He appealed for funds to fight the grab. Thomas J. Percival denounced the proposition to put a trolley line on Leonard Street, and moved that the Board of Trade denounce the conduct of the Board of Aldermen. The motion was carried unanimously, and a committee of five was appointed to raise funds to fight the grab.

The injunction secured by James Matthews is the most sweeping of all. It restrains the Aldermen from passing any resolution granting any electric light franchise whatever. President Stewart of the Board of Aldermen was indignant at the granting of this injunction, and said that it completely "tied up" the board and prevented it from doing business. When this was repeated to ex-Justice N. H. Clement, he said:

"Nobody but a fool or an Alderman would talk that way. That's the way always with an Alderman. He won't consult a lawyer about a thing of this kind, but he gets his own ideas, and they are generally pig-headed. This injunction is meant to restrain electric light and power grants. It covers no other ground."

Mayor Wurster was much disappointed over the action of the board in neglecting to take action on the Atlantic Avenue tunnel plan.

"To me," he said, "it looks as if the failure of the board to give the consent requested means that this tunnel will not be built. If the tunnel is not built then steam will not be removed from the surface of Atlantic Avenue, and the work done by the Legislature and the commission will go for naught, and splendid rapid transit facilities lost to Brooklyn."

A tart reply to P. H. Flynn's threat to hold up the tunnel scheme and all other public improvements if the courts prevented the granting of his franchises was made by President Eugene G. Blackford, of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, who declared that if Flynn's threat were carried out the commission would appeal to the Legislature.

"The people of Brooklyn," he said, "should be quick to resent the threats of Flynn. Such statements coming from any man are an outrage. It is his invariable custom to talk that way whenever he fails to get what he wants. He says to the courts, 'If you don't give me what I want, nobody will get anything.' He is really threatening the courts of the State.

"The feeling against Flynn is strong all over the city. Such power as he claims to possess with the Aldermen is the greatest kind of an outrage. It is a menace to all our institutions. Such a blockade of public improvements, made in such a manner, is intolerable. Several influential men have spoken to me of the advisability of calling a mass meeting."

TO BLOCK PELHAM PARK R. R.

Mayor and Board of Aldermen Enjoined by a Taxpayer.

Adams & Allen of 63 Wall Street, as counsel for James C. Cooley, a taxpayer, yesterday obtained from Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, a preliminary injunction against Mayor Strong and the Board of Aldermen, restraining them from signing or affirming certain resolutions or ordinances granting certain rights to the Pelham Park Railroad Company, and restraining the Board of Aldermen from voting upon, considering, or passing said resolution over the Mayor's veto, if the latter should use his prerogative.

The grounds for the injunction are that the Shore Road is a park drive, and that a railway should not be laid upon such a drive.

HEALTH PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

Pleased at the Attempt to Enforce Rules Against Expectorating.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held its annual meeting in the Academy of Medicine Building, 19 West Forty-third Street, yesterday. Mrs. M. E. Trautman, President of the association, read her annual report, in the course of which she expressed her gratification with the co-operation of the railway officials and the Board of Health in to some extent abolishing the habit of expectorating on the floors of public conveyances. She urged that renewed efforts be made to continue the enforcement of the ordinance.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. M. E. Trautman; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Mary A. Newton and Mrs. Esther Herrman; Recording Secretary—Theresa Barcalow; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. E. C. Baker; Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Spencer; Auditor—Mrs. E. L. Wakeman; Board of Directors—Mesdames S. Baum, C. Fendler, G. Fiske, C. L. Holt, J. Herbert, H. S. Beel, C. Errani, and Miss Mary Phillips.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Need of $1,875,000 at Once Pointed Out by Mr. Willis.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn yesterday sent to Mayor Wurster a communication concerning the condition of the city's water supply. He asks for appropriations amounting to $1,875,000, and says that if the present supply were developed to its utmost estimated capacity, "it would not be sufficient to carry us beyond the end of the present century."

"Owing," he says, "to the absolute failure to provide means for the execution of necessary works, the limit of the present supply has been reached, and we are depending mainly on favorable weather conditions and are compelled to resort to risky and destructive expedients to carry us through."

Commissioner Willis says that the inefficiency of the present supply is largely due to Controller Palmer's failure to certify the contract awarded to John McNamee for constructing an additional pipe conduit at Milburn. Measures should at once be taken, the Commissioner declares, to secure not less than 5,000,000 gallons daily within ninety days, and provision should be made for the needs of the city for not less than five years to come, and "not another day should be lost in certifying the McNamee contract and issuing the necessary bonds to carry it into execution."

"The issue of such bonds," concludes the Commissioner, "could in no case be construed as a breach of compact toward the greater city, since the works herein mentioned are the result of long study and absolute necessity. We are not promising new schemes simply to make the greater city pay for their execution."

Policeman Gerow Suspended.

Policeman Herman Gerow, who was arrested last Monday night on a charge of perjury in swearing falsely to the Merrill affidavit, was suspended from the force by Chief McCullagh yesterday morning. After he was suspended he was brought before Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court. The Magistrate asked him if he had a lawyer, and he replied that he had not. The case was on this account postponed to Friday morning. The prisoner furnished $1,500 bail.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES.

4-Button Ladies' Pique Walking Gloves.

82c.

Tans, Browns, Black, Oak, Terra-Cotta and English Reds.

REAR OF ROTUNDA.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A BONUS FOR THE ELLIDE

World's Speed Record Broken by E. B. Warren's Little Steam Yacht.

BUILDER GETS $6,000 EXTRA

Final Trial Over the Measured Mile Off Irvington-on-Hudson—Description of the Vessel Designed by Charles D. Mosher.

The final speed trial of E. Burgess Warren's phenomenal little steam yacht Ellide was made yesterday afternoon, over the measured mile off Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and as a result the yachtsman will pay $6,000 as a bonus for speed in excess of that designated in the original contract.

Extreme speed was not a feature of yesterday's test, the amount of bonus being the result of computing an average made in seven seperate tests made during the past Summer, the judges and timekeepers being Lieut. Commander W. J. Barnett, United States Navy; Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, United States Navy; Lieut. A. W. Grant, Lieut. Hines, United States Navy; Lieut. Davis, United States Navy; Lieut. Russell, United States Navy; Ensign Osborn, United States Navy; Col. Greene, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Harrison B. Moore, New York Yacht Club, and Francis P. Magoun, New York Yacht Club.

In one of her fast trials she covered the distance in 1:35, establishing the world's record of 37.89 miles per hour, which is considered a marvelous performance for a boat but leghty feet long.

The Turbinia, reputed to be the fastest boat on the other side of the Atlantic, has a record of 37 7-10 miles, which on its face is almost equal to Mr. Warren's flier, but it must be considered that the comparative speed of vessels varies as does the square root of their respective lengths when equal power is developed per ton of displacement.

The Ellide's Course.

The course over which the Ellide's records were made was surveyed and attested by Commander Barnett of the United States Coast Survey steamer Bache last Summer, and is correct as regards length, so that the course has the Government stamp of accuracy.

Among the naval experts who have sailed on the Ellide in a test of speed over the mile was A. F. Yarrow, head of the noted English firm of that name, whose torpedo boats are acknowledged to be among the most speedy in the world. Commenting upon the performance of the little flier, Mr. Yarrow said: "She is a wonderful piece of machinery, and travels even faster than I anticipated, notwithstanding the wonderful stories I have heard of her speed. As a basis upon which to make calculations for torpedo boats, she is indeed a wonder."

The Ellide, as well as all her machinery in every detail, was designed by Charles D. Mosher, of this city, who has been the directing power in the engine room at all of her trials. She is of composite construction, the planking being of double skin mahogany, with fastenings of "tobin" bronze bolts. Her frames and scantlings are entirely of steel, while five bulkheads, also of steel, divide the hull into six watertight compartments, in addition to which she is fitted with a number of copper air tanks, so that in case she should become filled with water she would still be buoyant enough to float.

The Yacht's Dimensions.

Her principal dimensions are 80 feet over all, 8 feet 4 inches beam, 3 feet 6 inches draught. The motive power consists of a quadruple expansion engine having cylinders 9x13x18x24 by 10 inch stoke, all of the usual fittings being in accordance with the most modern engineering practice. The boiler is of the Mosher type and practically the same as now in use on the torpedo boats Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the second class and 3, 4, 5, and 8 of the first class, and also a submarine torpedo boat now building at the Columbia Iron Works.

Mr. Warren will place the yacht and crew at the disposal of the Navy Department for the remainder of the year for the purpose of experimenting with her in any manner they may see fit, with the object of increasing the efficiency of the torpedo boat flotilla, using the Ellide as a basis to work from, after which she will be taken to Lake George and used by Mr. Warren and his family as a fishing boat.

Mr. Warren is a native of Philadelphia, and has shown himself to be one of the most progressive of yachtsmen. His history in business has been that of a leader. He was the first man to give an order to Thomas A. Edison for incandescent lights in a large hotel, and has been largely instrumental in the adoption and development of this means of illumination. He is at present the Vice President of the Barber Asphalt Company, having been associated with that corporation since 1878, when the first asphalt pavement was laid in this city.

A FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Netted Seven North River Shad in the Off Season.

George Tuttle, a fisherman of Varplanck, N. Y., has gained a reputation for catching North River shad at this season of the year, when the fish are supposed to be wintering in the Gulf Stream. Tuttle made his first catch three weeks ago, and within a few days netted seven shad, including five roes which were about to spawn.

One of the shad, which were sold to Eugene Blackford for $2 each, weighed seven pounds. John Dais, a South Street dealer, to whom the fish were sent, said yesterday that it was a remarkable thing to get North River shad at this season of the year, and more so because several were ready to spawn.

The fish were taken in nets with small bass and perch. He said that they were probably stray fish which did not leave the waters of the Hudson. Shad generally appear in this vicinity late in March, and spawn during May and June.

Real Estate Dealer Convicted.

Wilson H. Cleveland, at one time a well-known resident of Staten Island, and for several years Postmaster at Dongan Hills, Garrettson, was yesterday sentenced in the County Court at Richmond, before Justice Stephens, to one year and three months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, where he was at once taken. Mr. Cleveland was a real estate speculator. He was indicted more than a year ago, charged with having been guilty of fraudulent real estate transactions, on the complaint of Mr. Perry of Astoria, N. Y. When arraigned yesterday he pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Carpet Dept.

Two Bargains.

Wilton Velvet Carpet, 90 cts. per yard, formerly $1.25.

Antique and Modern Oriental Rugs, (suitable for fireplace.) $6.75.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S 31 UNION SQUARE

THE COUDERT WILL CASE.

Adjournment Granted by the Surrogate in Order that a Private Agreement May Be Reached.

When the matter of the contested wills of Charles Coudert, the lawyer, and brother of Frederic R. Coudert, who died on July 18 last, was called in Surrogate Arnold's court yesterday John Townshend, counsel for the widow, Marie M. Coudert, asked that the hearing be adjourned until Jan. 3. Mr. Townshend announced that the contestants had decided to try and settle their differences out of court and that they had nearly reached an agreement.

Mr. Coudert died in Middletown, N. J., leaving considerable real and personal estate and two wills. One of the wills, dated March 20, 1897, left all his property to his widow. The later will, dated May 7, 1897, divided the estate among the seven children and mentioned that no provision was made for Mrs. Coudert because she was already provided for. Both wills were offered for probate, Mrs. Coudert contesting the later will on the grounds that when he made it Mr. Coudert was legally incompetent and had been unduly influenced.

Mr. Townshend yesterday afternoon declined to make public the terms of the anticipated settlement. He said both sides had yielded a portion of their claims in their desire to avoid the unnecessary airing of family differences in the public courts. No terms have yet been agreed upon, but he declared that an agreement was "in sight," and it was very unlikely that the courts would hear more of the matter.

CHANGE IN MONEY ORDER RULES

Those Presented by Banks to be Paid Regardless of Advices.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received from the Post Office Department an order instructing him to pay all money orders drawn on the General Post Office which are presented by banks, whether the corresponding advices are on file or not at the time the orders are presented.

No order will hereafter be returned to a bank because of technical irregularity which may be corrected by correspondence with the issuing Postmaster.

Postmaster Van Cott said that it was the desire of the department that money orders shall, as far as possible, be deposited in banks for collection by business houses in lieu of presenting them at the Post Office. The money orders can thus come through the Clearing House in a lump for payment, saving an immense amount of time and labor.

SUES TWENTY-SIX CREDITORS.

Hugh Lamb Seeks to Compel the Performance of an Alleged Contract.

Twenty-six defendants and twenty-nine lawyers figure in a suit now on trial before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court. The action is brought by Hugh Lamb, who erected the Syndicate Building, at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, against twenty-six creditors who furnished materials for the building, to compel the performance of a specific contract, under which, the plaintiff alleges, they agreed to surrender their claims and evidences of debt, in consideration of the delivery to them of a third mortgage of $250,000. There were at the time a first and a second mortgage on the building, aggregating $1,750,000, and a fourth mortgage of $900,000.

While negotiations for the sale of the third mortgage were pending the second mortgage was foreclosed, and the twenty-six creditors refused to carry out their agreement.

Lamb then brought his suit.

CHLOROFORMED HER HUSBAND.

Caused His Arrest for Abandonment and Was Herself Locked Up.

James Hanson, a bricklayer, thirty-five years old, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on the charge of abandonment, preferred by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Hanson, of 426 West Street. She was unable to appear, however, having herself been arrested on a charge of chloroforming her husband, while they were living in New Brighton, S. I.

When the officer detailed to arrest Hanson came to Staten Island to carry out his object, he was compelled to have the warrant attested by a Justice of that place before making the arrest, and the officers in the Justice's court, seeing the name given by the complainant, informed the officer that they had been looking for her.

They alleged that last Thursday Mrs. Hanson left the boarding house where she and her husband were staying, early in the morning, and before leaving soaked a sponge with chloroform and applied it to her husband's mouth while the latter was lying asleep. On her way out she quarreled with the proprietress of the house, and the latter, suspecting that all was not right, went up to Hanson's room, where she found him unconscious. Physicians were summoned and the man was revived.

The Staten Island officers discovered the address of Mrs. Hanson and arrested her. She was therefore unable to appear in court yesterday, and her husband was discharged.

Diamond Thief Pleads Guilty.

Etienne Castillion, twenty years old, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, before Judge Moore. On Sept. 15 last he stole $6,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Miss Helen De Forest Day while her yacht, the Scynthian, was lying off Whitestone. It was brought out that Castillion had only been in this country for three months, and that he spent two months behind prison bars. One week after landing he obtained employment as cabin boy on the yacht, and was in her employment barely a week when he disappeared with the jewelry. He was arrested in New York and confessed the theft. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CHECK WAS NOT GOOD.

Well-to-Do Woman Arrested for a Milk Bill.

Mrs. Clara Lippmann of 750 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Alfred Wicks, a milk dealer. Wicks alleged that she had given him a check for $12 on the Broadway Bank, but that it had been returned with the indorsement, "No account." Mrs. Lippmann is a pretty woman of apparent refinement, and the house in which she lives is a handsome brownstone-front dwelling. The check was given in payment of a milk bill.

Mrs. Lippmann pleaded not guilty, and was held in $200 bail. She had no lawyer, and was locked up in the pen for over an hour with two miserable creatures who had been arrested for drunkenness. Her father, Emmanuel Reichet, appeared at last and gave bail. Mrs. Lippmann said that it was all a mistake. She had an account at the Broadway Bank, but had inadvertently overdrawn it.

SALARIES WILL BE PAID.

Brooklyn City Employes Will Receive Their Money To-day.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday announced that the trouble over the salaries of the city employes was at an end, and that they would be paid to-day. He then sent the warrants to the Mayor, who began the work of signing them. The warrants for the scrubwomen were the first to reach him. Only a few hours before a scrubwoman, accompanied by her little daughter, had visited the City Hall to learn when she would be paid. No one could tell her, and the woman turned away, weeping bitterly.

Mr. Palmer based his action on an opinion of Corporation Counsel Burr that he could pay the salaries out of certain cash balances in the treasury and make good the amount out of the taxes paid in December. He had also consulted with others, including Controller-elect Coler.

The Question of Truckmen's Badges.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday suspended for two weeks the ordinance requiring truckmen to wear badges. During the session the committee representing the Truck Owners' Association, the truck drivers, the local Freight Agents' Association, and others, which had been meeting in Judge Lynn's court, presented a communication to the Law Committee. The different associations had agreed upon an ordinance which they ask the Aldermen to pass. This ordinance provides that truckmen shall wear badges, not always exposed to view, but ready to be shown on demand. They also agreed that wagons and drivers should be separately licensed, the drivers owning their badges.

To Lay Refrigerating Conduits.

Alderman Burke yesterday introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen permitting the American Refrigerating Company to lay conduits along the streets in the neighborhood lying between the Hudson River, Christopher, Hudson, and Thirty-fifth Streets for the purpose of supplying freezing mixture to the city markets and stores. After a debate the consideration of the matter was laid over for a week.

Revenue Collector Indicted.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday brought in an indictment against William J. Wallace, former Internal Revenue Collector in the Second District of New York, for embezzlement. Wallace was arrested on Sept. 3 on the charge of having embezzled $1,077.09, which he had received from Thomas Walton, a retail liquor dealer, and others as liquor taxes. The embezzlements are said to have extended over a period of several months.

No More Betting on 'Change.

The amendment to the rules of the Stock Exchange against betting on the Exchange floor is now valid, the members of the Exchange having acquiesced in it by not voting it down.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN, B'y & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2:15. RICHARDS & CANFIELD in MY BOYS.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. "A Duse is made, but an Irwin is born."—EVE. WORLD. MATS. TO-DAY. Evs. 8:15. MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

5th AVE. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. Alexandra Viarda. Last week of Voss's powerful play ALEXANDRA. DEC. 13—VIARDA in "DEBORAH."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The largest and grandest of melodramas, THE WHITE HEATHER. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2; Eve. at 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eves., 8:15. STRAUSS' Beautiful Operetta, WALDMEISTER. Sat. Mat., 2. JULIE KOPACSY and a STAR cast.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 16TH AUTUMN EXHIBITION Now Open Day and Evening. Admission, 25c. N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID." GREAT HOEY BENEFIT TO-MOR'W, 1:30 P. M.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. FIRST BORN. INDIAN SUMMER. Dec. 13—Madison Square Opera Co. in FAUST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Only Matinee Sat. FRANCIS WILSON. HALF A KING.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Andrew Mack, AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

CASINO! Last W'k! The New Comic Opera! "1999" Revised Edition! Last Mat. Sat.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Authors' Readings.

Under the auspices of the Booksellers' and Stat. Prov. Ass'n of the U. S., at CHICKERING HALL, 130 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St., Friday, December 10th, at 8 P. M.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS will preside.

The following authors will read from their own works: Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Paul L. Ford, Margaret E. Sangster, John Kendrick Bangs, Abby Sage Richardson, Henry van Dyke, Florence M. Kingsley, George W. Smalley.

Tickets, including reserved seat, $1.50, $1.00 and 75c. For sale by E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 W. 23d St.; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 29 W. 23d St.; Charles Scribner's Sons, 155 Fifth Ave.; Brentano's, 31 Union Square; Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House, and all other Bookstores.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs, 7. All Orch., 50c. All Balcs 25c. Res'd. No smoking at daily mats., 1:30 P. M., 15c., 25c. FRED HALLEN, MOLLY FULLER, GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, THE BAGGESENS, FLORENCE BINDLEY, Le Clair and Leslie, Smith and Cook, and others. Shun speculators. Buy in advance.

PROCTOR'S High-class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. JOHNSTONE BENNETT and GEO. W. LESLIE in "A Quiet Evening at Home." "LEDA TITUS," Comedienne; FRANK BUSH, Mimic; PRESS ELDRIDGE, Comedian; LIVING PICTURES; CANFIELD & CARLETON, Travesty; 40 other stars; 25c., 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIRD GRAND CONCERT, SUNDAY, DEC. 12, AT 8:15. SEIDL, CONDUCTOR. YSAYE, PLANCON, SUTRO SISTERS and MME. BLAUVELT. Management R. E. Johnston & Co. Prices, 50c. to $1.50. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

DALY'S Every Ev'g this week, 8:15. MATINEES TO-DAY and Saturday, 2. The new farcical comedy NUMBER 9. Most amusing farce of the day. NUMBER NINE; ⁂ No such laughter since "Seven Twenty Eight" and "A Night Off," or The Lady of Ostend.

Wallack's Last Week. Tel. 2098-38th. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-d'y & Sat. 2. LAST 4 NIGHTS—MATINEE TO-DAY. JULIA ARTHUR, Supported by MR. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play, A Lady of Quality. Dec. 13—A WARD OF FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Subscription Sale for the Season of GRAND OPERA in French, German, and Italian, WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS, NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season.

Broadway Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE. Last Week. Herbert Night, Friday, Dec. 10. MONDAY, Dec. 13, Inaugural Performance of BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA CO. in De Koven & Smith's Romantic Comic Opera, THE HIGHWAYMAN. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK, 66th STREET NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. First Championship Hockey Match, Thursday December 9th, at 8:15 P. M.—New York A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C.

LYCEUM, 4th Ave. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman......Manager. Matinees Thursday & Saturday. Pinero's brilliant society comedy, 5 acts, The Princess and The Butterfly.

Koster & Bial's ADM'N, 50c. MAT. SAT. Continued Success of ANNA HELD'S Big Novelty Bill. Nightly, 11 o'cl. Alice Atherton, Caicedo, and foreign stars. Last Week. Sunday, Dec. 12, 3d Popular Concert.

Mat. To-day Wed. Weber & Fields' Sunday Mat. Concerts. Weber & Fields score again.—Her. To-day Wed. POUSSE CAFE, OR, THE WORST BORN.

EDEN MUSEE. The World in Wax Always New. MRS. NACK and THORN. THE BENNETT MEDAL CINEMATOGRAPH. Grand Concerts Aft. and Evening.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. MR. N. C. GOODWIN. EIGHTH WEEK. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. Evgs. 8:30—Mats. To-day & Sat. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. 100th Perf. Dec. 15th. Handsome Souvenirs.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Mats. To-day and Sat. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. JOHN DREW. Matinees To-day and Sat. A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.

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